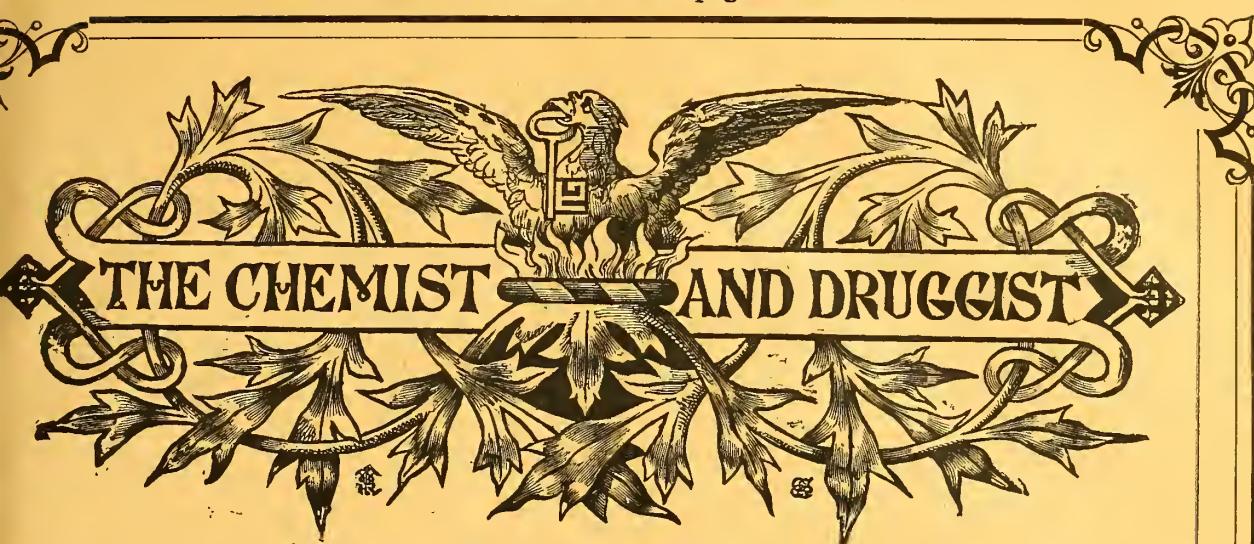




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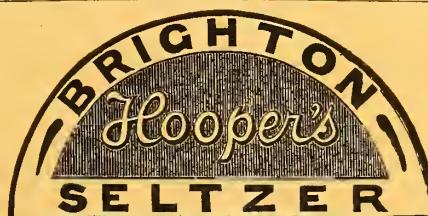
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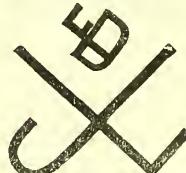
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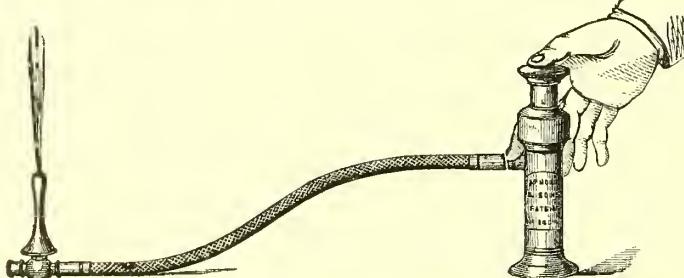
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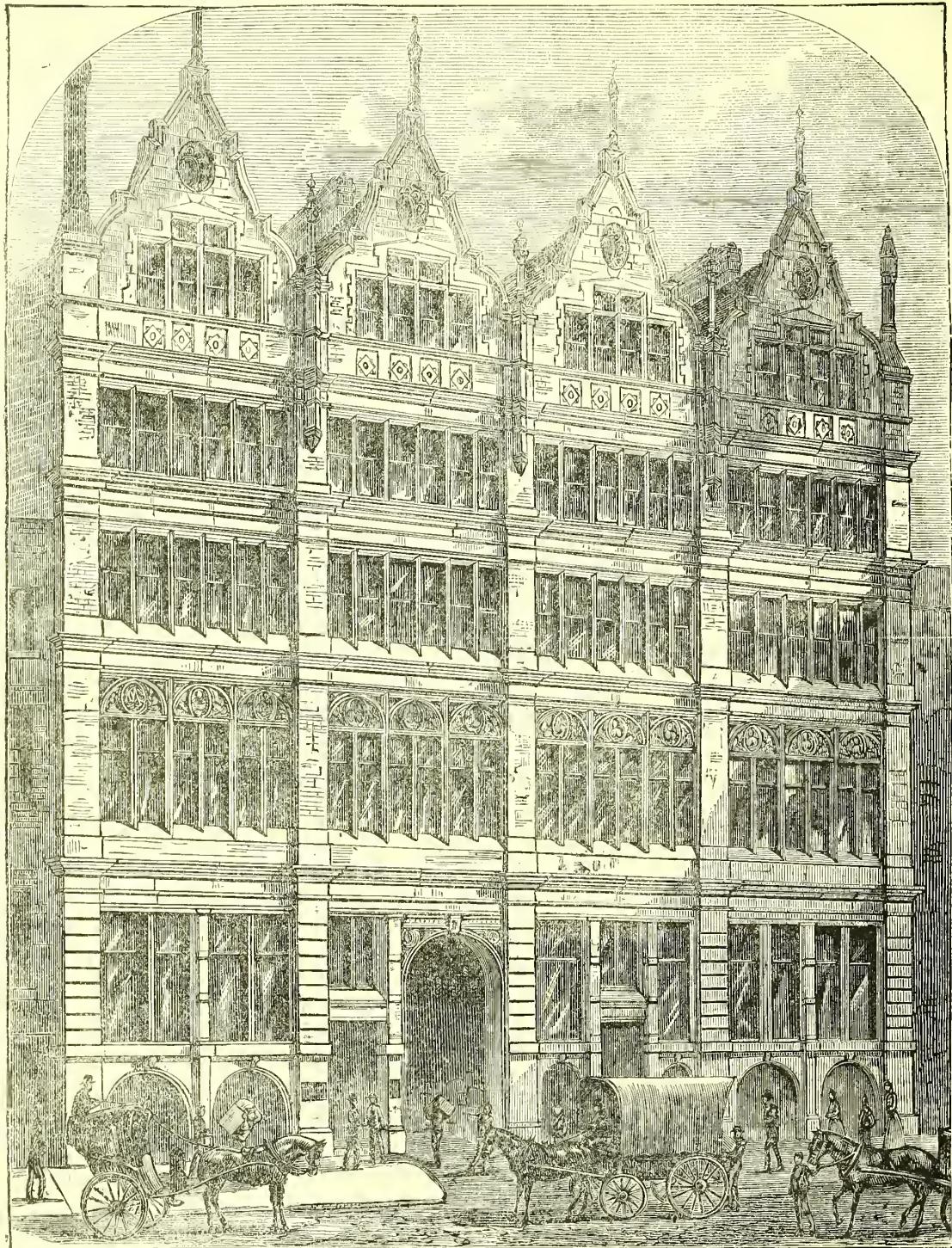
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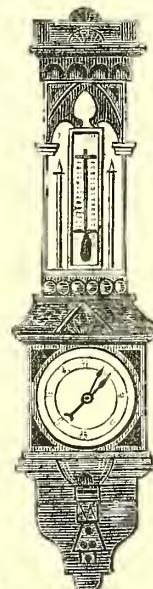
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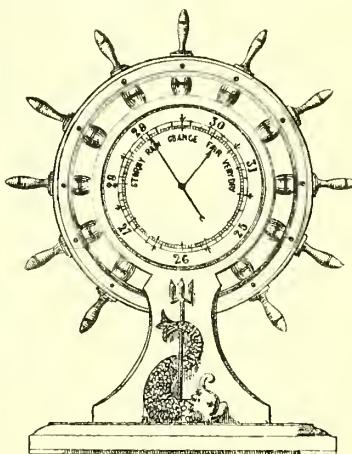
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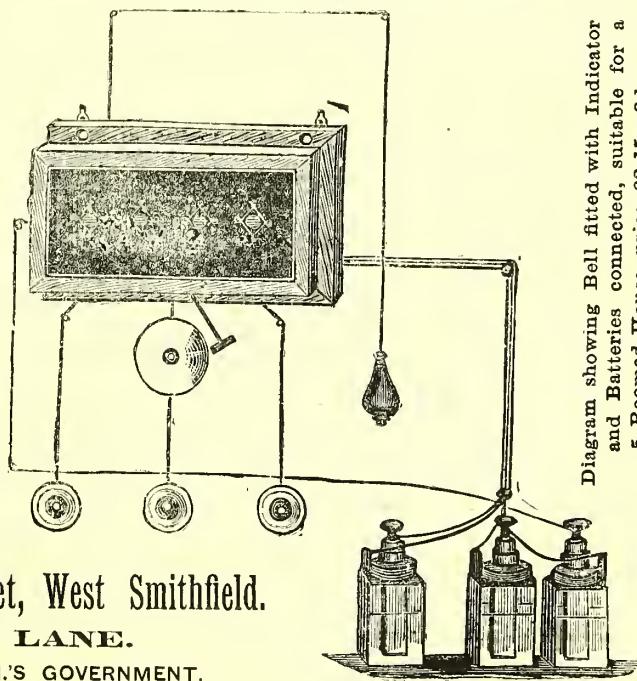
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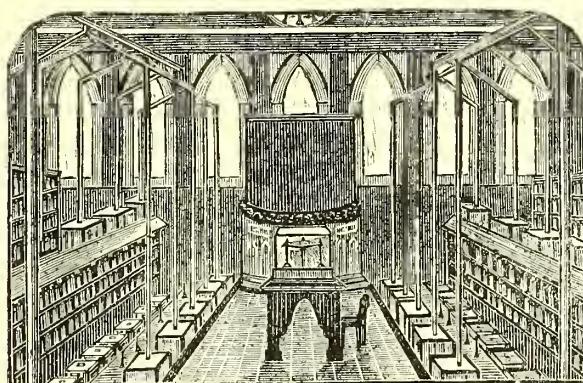
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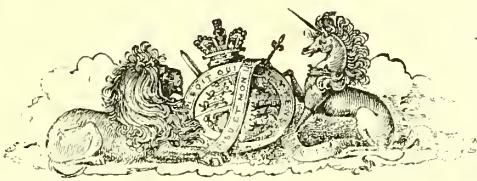
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A concentrated manure, in the form of pink powder, which has the desirable quality of being perfectly odourless—a boon which amateurs will welcome.

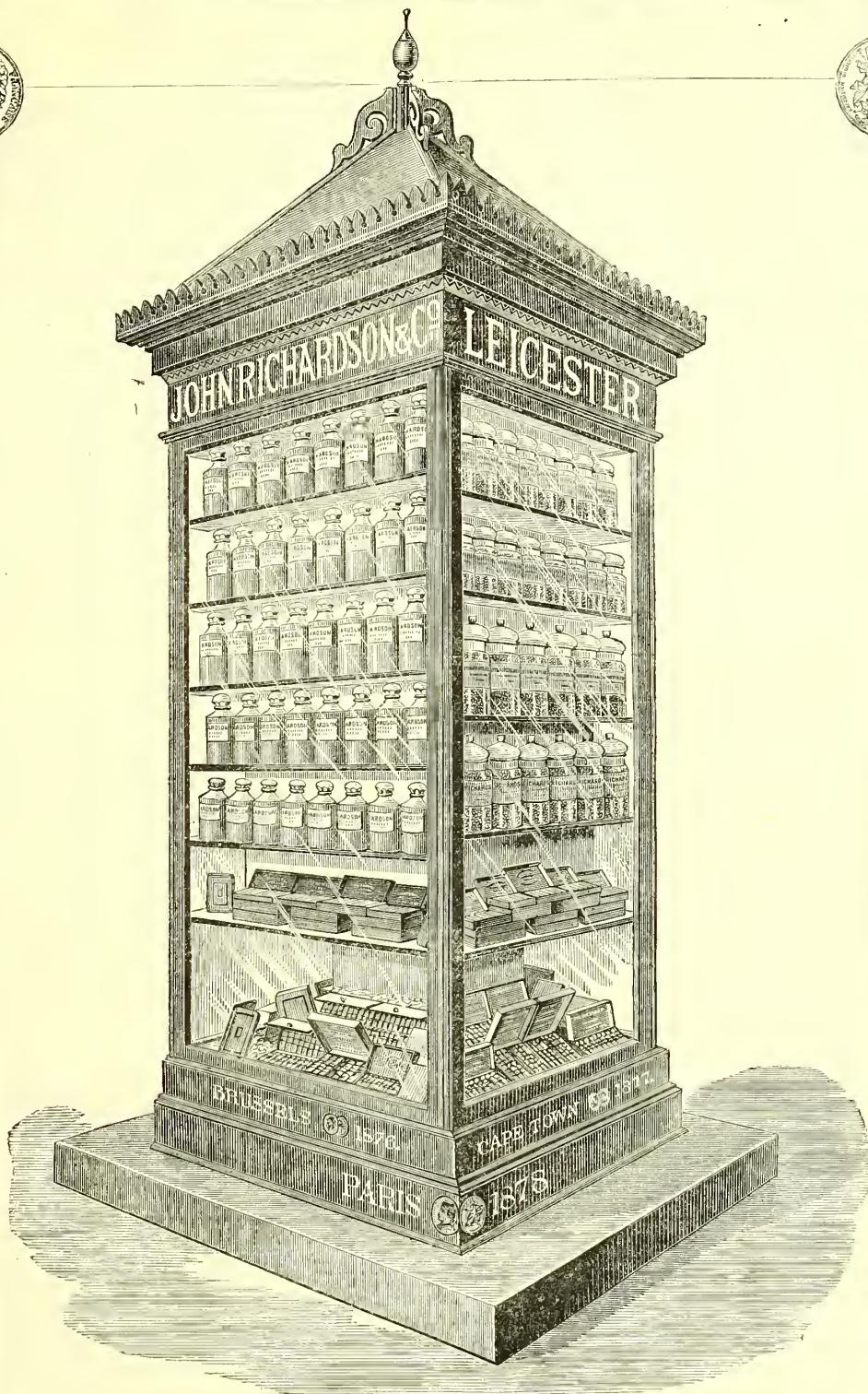
SAMPLES, post paid, 1s. 2d.

Prepared only by PRENTICE BROS., Chemical Laboratory, STOWMARKET.

Sold by all CHEMISTS & FLORISTS, in bottles 1s. and 2s. 6d. each, and in Jars of 18s. and 36s. each.

Stock kept by Barclay, Edwards, Lynch, Maw, Newbery, and Sanger, London; Evans, Goodall, Grimwade, Ridley & Co., and the leading Provincial houses.

ORDER SOME AT ONCE; IT IS BOUND TO SELL.



AUSTRALIAN INTERNATIONAL EXHIBITION, SYDNEY.

JOHN RICHARDSON & CO.,
Manufacturing Pharmaceutical Chemists, Leicester, England.



CLARKE'S WORLD-FAMED "BLOOD MIXTURE."

COPY OF OFFICIAL CERTIFICATE, ACCORDING TO THE LAST TRADES MARKS' ACT.

TRADE MARKS' REGISTRY OFFICE: LONDON, 4th May, 1878.

FRANCIS JONATHAN CLARKE, Esq.

SIR,—I have to inform you that, pursuant to Rule 21 under the Trades Marks' Registration Act, 1875, the Trade Marks applied for by you in application No. {3,270^{and}}, 3,272-3-4-5}, and duly advertised in No. 20 of the Trade Marks' Journal, have been registered in your name in class 3.—I am, sir, your obedient servant, H. HEADER LACK, Registrar.

Mem.—3,275 is the number of Mr. F. J. Clarke's Trade Mark, "BLOOD MIXTURE."

IN CHANCERY.

LORD CHANCELLOR.
VICE CHANCELLOR MALINS.
1873. C. No. 109.

Between FRANCIS J. CLARKE, Plaintiff,

**AND
GEORGE CLARKE, Defendant.**

CAUTION.

WHEREAS, the Vice-Chancellor, Sir Richard Malins, on the 21st day of July, 1873, upon the application of Francis J. Clarke, of High Street, in the City of Lincoln, Chemist, the plaintiff in the above suit, awarded a perpetual injunction, restraining the defendant, George Clarke, of Manchester, his servants and agents, from using the words "Blood Purifying Mixture," or any other imitation or colourable imitation of the Plaintiff's Trade Mark, "BLOOD MIXTURE," in or upon any bottles offered for sale by or for the defendant, or on any labels, handbills, or advertisements printed, used, or issued by or for the defendant, and from in any other way representing any medicine, compounded by or for him, to be "Blood Mixture," and from doing any act or thing to induce the belief that medicine compounded by or for the defendant, is "Blood Mixture," or a medicine compounded by the plaintiff.

And it was Ordered, that the defendant, at the request of the plaintiff, and in the presence of some person to be appointed by him for that purpose, destroy all wrappers, handbills, bottles, advertisements, and circulars in the defendant's possession, or under his control, containing the plaintiff's said trade mark, or any colourable imitation thereof.

ALL PERSONS ARE THEREFORE CAUTIONED against purchasing, selling, exposing for sale, or otherwise dealing in any medicine purporting to be "Blood Mixture," not compounded by the plaintiff, Francis J. Clarke, in bottles or wrappers, or with other accompaniments bearing facsimiles or fraudulent or colourable imitations of those invented and used by the plaintiff, the said Francis J. Clarke. Retail dealers, as well as manufacturers, are equally liable.

Dated this 28th day of July, 1873.

H. K. HEBB, Plaintiff's Solicitor, LINCOLN.

CAUTION.—PUBLIC APOLOGY.

CLARKE'S WORLD-FAMED BLOOD MIXTURE.

I, CHARLES MONTAGUE CLARKE, do hereby acknowledge that I, under the SPURIOUS title of Doctor of Medicine, have illegally infringed and pirated your Trade Mark, "BLOOD MIXTURE," and copied your advertisements, labels, handbills, and "Caution," with intent to deceive the public.

And I, GEORGE HERBERT CLARKE, of 130 SHOREDITCH, LONDON, do hereby acknowledge that I, under the title of Pharmaceutical Chemist, have prepared and sold for the said Charles Montague Clarke a certain compound called Blood Renovator.

Now we, the said Charles Montague Clarke and George Herbert Clarke, do hereby, in consideration of your consenting to offer no evidence against the said George Herbert Clarke on a **TRUE BILL FOUND AGAINST HIM**, under the Merchandise Marks Act, by the Grand Jury of the Middlesex Sessions, on the 6th day of October instant, undertake and agree to discontinue such practices, and to hand over to your Solicitor forthwith all wrappers, handbills, advertisements, circulars, and bottles containing the stuff, in our power or control, relating to the said *spurious compound* called "Blood Renovator," and we humbly apologise for having resorted to such practices,

CHARLES MONTAGUE CLARKE.

GEORGE HERBERT CLARKE.

SIGNED by the said Charles Montague Clarke and George Herbert Clarke, on the 13th of October, 1874, in the presence of HENRY BULL, Clerk to Mr. J. SEYMOUR SALAMAN, 12 King Street, Cheapside, Solicitor to the Trade Mark Protection Society.

To Mr. F. J. CLARKE, Lincoln, Proprietor of Clarke's World-Famed Blood Mixture.

CAUTION.—Mr. CLARKE will take immediate proceedings against all persons pirating his Trade Mark—"BLOOD MIXTURE" (fully protected under the Trade Marks' Registration Act of 1875), Labels, Wrappers, Bills, or Advertisements, or in any way infringing his rights.

MALTINE.

(EXTRACT OF MALTED BARLEY, WHEAT, AND OATS.)

This Preparation contains from Five to Ten times the beneficial and nutritive elements found in any alcoholic Extract of Malt.

MALTINE is a highly concentrated extract of malted *Barley*, malted *Wheat*, and malted *Oats*, containing, undiminished and unimpaired, all the nutritious principles that can be extracted from these cereals. By the most carefully conducted scientific process we are enabled to offer to the Medical Profession a perfect article, possessing *five to ten times* the beneficial and nutritive merit of any alcoholic or fermented Extract of Malt.

We believe that any Practitioner will readily recognize the superiority of **MALTINE**, and the Manufacturers respectfully request a trial and comparison of merits with any article offered for similar uses.

CERTIFICATE OF R. OGDEN DOREMUS, M.D., LL.D.,

Professor of Chemistry and Toxicology, Bellevue Hospital Medical College, and Professor of Chemistry and Physics, College of the City of New York.

NEW YORK: April 17th, 1879.

THIS IS TO CERTIFY that I have visited the Works at Creskill, on the Hudson, where **MALTINE** is prepared; That I spent portions of two days in witnessing the Chemical Processes for making the same; That the operation is effective in extracting the whole of the nutritive ingredients of the grains of Malted Barley, Wheat, and Oats, with but a slight residue;

That it is the most complete method yet devised, with which I am acquainted, for accomplishing this object; That it presents a combination of the valuable constituents of the most renowned cereals, each of which long experience has demonstrated to possess characteristic properties;

That it is preserved from undergoing any Chemical change without the use of alcohol; That I was particularly impressed with the thorough cleanliness, as well as completeness, of the apparatus employed for accomplishing the desired result—from the first treatment of the grains to the concentration of the liquid products by evaporation in vacuo.

From a Chemical and Medical standpoint, I cannot commend too highly to my professional brethren this unique and compact variety of vegetable diet, nutritive to every tissue of the body, from bone to brain, and superior in its results to any preparation of any one variety of grain.

MALTINE AND ITS COMPOUNDS

Can undoubtedly be used with greater success than any other remedy now known in cases of General and Nervous Debility, Indigestion, Imperfect Nutrition, and Deficient Lactation; Pulmonary Affections, such as Phthisis, Coughs, Colds, Hoarseness, Irritation of the Mucous Membranes, and Difficult Expectoration; Cholera Infantum and Wasting Diseases of Children and Adults; Convalescence from Fevers, and whenever it is necessary to increase the vital forces and build up the system.

We Manufacture the following Preparations, the Formulas and Doses of which are printed on the Labels attached to each Bottle:—

MALTINE: In 16-oz. and 8-oz. Bottles, at 4s. 6d. and 2s. 9d.

MALTINE Ferrated: Do. 6s. 6d. and 3s. 6d.

This combination is specially indicated in Anæmia and Chlorosis, and in all cases of defective nutrition where Iron is deficient in the system.

MALTINE with Alteratives: In this preparation **MALTINE** is combined with the most valuable Alteratives known, such as Iodides, Bromides, and Chlorides, and will fully meet the requirements of the practitioners in Syphilis, Serofula, and all depraved conditions of the blood.

Each fluid ounce contains: *Chloride Calcium*, 10 grains; *Chloride Magnesium*, 10 grains; *Bromide Sodium*, 5 grains; *Iodide Potassium*, 1 grain; *Iodide Iron*, $\frac{1}{4}$ grain. DOSE—One teaspoonful to one tablespoonful. In 16-oz. and 8-oz. Bottles, at 6s. 6d. and 3s. 6d.

MALTINE with Beef and Iron: One of the most valuable combinations in cases of General Debility, when there is deficient nutrition and a deficiency of Iron in the system. In 16-oz. and 8-oz. Bottles, at 6s. 6d. and 3s. 6d.

MALTINE with Cod Liver Oil: The most perfect Emulsion, and most agreeable and effective mode of administering this nauseous but valuable Oil yet discovered. In 16-oz. and 8-oz. Bottles, at 6s. 6d. and 3s. 6d.

MALTINE with Hypophosphites. This preparation is specially indicated in Phthisis, Rickets, and Deficient Ossification. In 16-oz. and 8-oz. Bottles, at 6s. 6d. and 3s. 6d.

MALTINE with Pepsine and Pancreatine. One of the most effective combinations in Dyspepsia, Cholera Infantum, and all diseases resulting from imperfect nutrition. It contains three of the all-important digestive agents, Diastase being one of the constituents of the **MALTINE**. We believe there are few cases of Dyspepsia which will not readily yield to the medicinal properties of the above combination, while the system is invigorated by its nutritive qualities. In 16-oz. and 8-oz. Bottles, at 6s. 6d. and 3s. 6d.

MALTINE with Phos. Iron, Quinia, and Strychnia. A powerful nutritive, general and nervous tonic. In 16-oz. and 8-oz. Bottles, at 6s. 6d. and 3s. 6d.

MALTINE WINE. DOSE.—From a dessert-spoonful to a tablespoonful. In 16-oz. and 8-oz. Bottles, at 6s. 6d. and 3s. 6d.

MALTINE WINE with Pepsine and Pancreatine. Each fluid ounce contains: 15 grains pure *Pepsine*, and 15 grains pure *Pancreatine*. DOSE.—From a dessert-spoonful to a tablespoonful. In 16-oz. and 8-oz. Bottles, at 6s. 6d. and 3s. 6d.

MALTO-YERBINE. Each pint contains: 13 oz. *Maltine*; 2 oz. *Currazeen*; 1 oz. *Yerbine*. DOSE.—From a dessert-spoonful to a tablespoonful three times a day, and at bedtime. In 16-oz. and 8-oz. Bottles, at 6s. 6d. and 3s. 6d.

MALTINE Preparations are all put up in amber bottles holding eight and sixteen fluid ounces; each bottle enclosed in a folding paper box; also in bottles containing 80 fluid ounces.

CAUTION.—Examine each Bottle, and see that the Capsule is marked—“**The MALTINE MANUFACTURING COMPANY, Limited.**” Without it you have been imposed upon by a Worthless Imitation.

THE MALTINE MANUFACTURING COMPANY, LIMITED,
GREAT RUSSELL ST. BUILDINGS (Corner of Gt. Russell
and Charlotte Streets), LONDON.

TRADE NOTICE.

We beg to inform the Trade that we have appointed *Messrs. W. EDWARDS & SON*, 157 Queen Victoria Street, Special Agents in London for the supply of **MISS PIKE'S FIT POWDERS** and **WM. SCHWEITZER'S PREPARATIONS** to the Wholesale and Trade generally, and shall always hold a large Stock of the undermentioned:—

MISS PIKE'S POWDERS FOR FITS.

2s. 9d. size,	27s. per dozen.
4s. 6d. „	42s. „ „
11s. Od. „	108s. „ „

WM. SCHWEITZER'S INSECT POWDER.

1s. Tins,	8s. per dozen.
6d. Bellows,	4s. „ „
3d. „	2s. „ „
1d. Packets,	8s. per gross.

Wm. Schweitzer's Taraxicum or Dandelion Coffee.

6d., 4s. per doz. ... 1s., 8s. per doz. ... 1s. 6d., 12s. per doz.

Wm. Schweitzer's Pure Sea Salt.

1s. Boxes,	7 lbs. weight	...	...	...	9s. per dozen.
2s. „	14 lbs. „	...	...	...	18s. „ „

The advantages of this Sea Salt are—

- 1st. It is clean.
- 2nd. It dissolves readily.
- 3rd. It does not deliquesce.
- 4th. It is prepared from a careful analysis of Sea Water.
- 5th. It is cheaper than any in the Market.

ALL THE ABOVE ARE SUBJECT TO USUAL TRADE DISCOUNT.

**ALLEN PEARCE & CO.,
10 & 11 BATH ST., BRISTOL, ENGLAND.**

JUDSON'S

GOLD 1/6 AND 3/6 { Equal to 4
at 1/6
PAINT 12s. and 28s. per doz.
"RELIEVE" WITH ARTISTS' BLACK.

ARTISTS' OR EBONY ENAMEL
8s. per doz. **BLACK** 1s.
A GOOD CONTRAST TO GOLD PAINT.

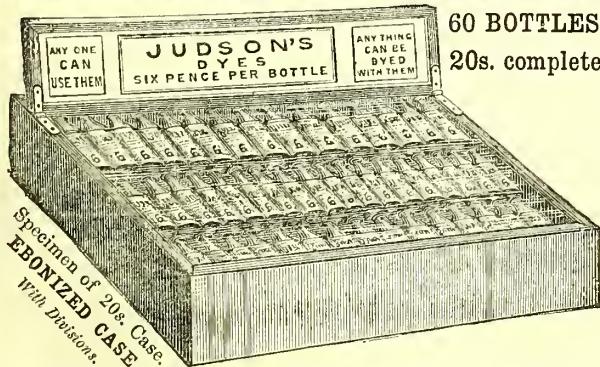
SOLUBLE GLUE 6d. 3d.
AND 1d.

GOLD AND SILVER INK 6d.

BRONZONETTE 1s.

The Stickiest GUM Sticker 6d. 1s. 1d.
"The Best 1d. Gum out." extant.

JUDSON'S DYES.



60 BOTTLES,
20s. complete.

THE SALE OF JUDSON'S DYES IS UNLIMITED.
Sixpence per Bottle.

MAGENTA	PINK	BLACK
MAUVE	GREEN	LAVENDER
VIOLET	CLARET	SLATE
PUCE	GREY	RUBY
PURPLE	CRIMSON	PONCEAU
CANARY	BROWN	LILAC

77 SOUTHWARK ST., LONDON, S.E.

Write for Detailed Price Lists.

For Re-Gilding Picture and Glass Frames.

TESTIMONIAL.

"May 7, 1879.

"I was in London during the Easter holidays, and saw several specimens of gilding done by your GOLD PAINT, and was advised by my friends to apply to you for an agency for the sale of the same in my native town. I purchased two bottles, have tried them, and found them to be everything I could desire. It is easy to use, any child might put it on the frames, and the effect is truly wonderful. I could not have believed the efficacy of the preparation from description, but, having fairly tried it, I must pronounce it the best of the kind I have ever seen. "T. T."

EBONISED WOOD CASE, with sliding Glass Top, sur-mounted by Framed Show Card, is supplied to the Trade at 12/-, containing 3 dozen Capsuled Bottles.

6d., $\frac{1}{2}$ doz. on Card, 4s. doz.
3d., 1 doz. on Card, 2s. doz.
1d., 3 doz. on Card, 8s. gross.

For Decorative Writing.
Truly "The Lady's Ink"!
Elegant Effects.

1 doz., 4s.; 3 doz. Cases, 12s.

For Bronzing a Fender in 10 Minutes.
1 doz. Box, 8s.

Strong, Thick, Sweet.
Brush, Capsule, and Cap, 4s. & 8s. doz.
Quarts, 16s.; Pints, 8s. per doz.
Half-Pints, 4s. per dozen.
1d., 8s. per gross, in $\frac{1}{2}$ -gross Boxes.

14 in Box, 4s.; or 60 in Ebonised Case, 20s., with Framed Show Card and 1,000 Agency Bills.

OF JUDSON'S DYES IS UNLIMITED.
Sixpence per Bottle.

MAROON	PINK	BLACK
BUFF	GREEN	LAVENDER
CERISE	CLARET	SLATE
SCARLET	GREY	RUBY
ORANGE	CRIMSON	PONCEAU
BLUE	BROWN	LILAC

TESTIMONIAL.

SIR.—Your "Simple Dyes for the People" only require a trial to be duly appreciated. I have used them for some length of time, and recommended them to many friends, who, with myself, find them an item of the highest economy. Having been successful with the smaller articles, I tried the larger, and now dye all at home—viz., Curtains, Table Covers, Dresses, &c.—with the most satisfactory results. W. B. A.

March 16th, 1875.

See that you get JUDSON'S DYES.

LIBERAL DISCOUNT TO WHOLESALE TRADE.

CHEMISTS' TRANSFERS.

32 LUDGATE HILL, LONDON (14 Doors from St. Paul's Churchyard).

MESSRS. ORRIDGE AND CO., CHEMISTS' TRANSFER AGENTS,

May be consulted at the above address on matters of SALE, PURCHASE, and VALUATION.

Immediate attention given to Foreign Commissions.

The Business conducted by Messrs. ORRIDGE and Co. has been known as a Transfer Agency since the year 1846, and is well known to all the leading firms in the Trade.

VENDORS have the advantage of obtaining an opinion on Value derived from extensive experience, and are in most cases enabled to avoid an infinity of trouble by making a selection from a list of applicants for purchase, with the view of submitting confidential particulars to those alone who are most likely to possess business qualifications and adequate means for investment.

PURCHASERS who desire early information regarding eligible opportunities for entering business will greatly facilitate their object by describing clearly the class of connection they wish to obtain.

N.B.—NO CHARGE TO PURCHASERS.

1.—LONDON, W.	Returns £18 pr. wk.	Price £1,250	8.—DEVON (South)	Returns abt £600 per ann.	Price £450
2.—LONDON, N.	Returns upwards of £800 per ann.	Price £700	9.—EASTERN COUNTIES	1,000 "	" 900
3.—LONDON, N.	Returns 400 "	350	10.—EASTERN COUNTIES	13 to 14 per wk.	" 500
4.—LONDON, S.W.	" 600 "	" abt 600	11.—GLOUCESTERSHIRE	500 to 600 per ann.	" abt 600
5.—BERKS	" 1,100 "	" abt 1,300	12.—GLOUCESTERSHIRE	950 "	" 850
6.—CHESHIRE	Returns 1,100 to 1,200 "	" 1,150	13.—KENT	Returns upwards of 900 "	" 1,000
7.—CHANNEL ISLANDS....	" about 700 "	" 700	14.—SURREY	about 900 "	" 900
			15.—SOMERSET	Returns 8 to 9 per wk.	" 350

Particulars of any of the above on application, and many other Businesses, Town and Country.

ORRIDGE & CO., 32 Ludgate Hill, E.C.

MIDLAND COUNTIES TRANSFER AGENCY.

F. J. BRETT,
VALUER TO THE TRADE,
LEICESTER.

All kinds of Chemists' Stock and Fixtures valued. Partnerships arranged. Particulars of different classes of Businesses forwarded to Buyers.

Through this Agency Businesses are disposed of quickly, and with as little publicity as possible.

F. J. BRETT, having relinquished the Retail, is now enabled to devote the whole of his time to Transfers and Valuations.

Terms on application. May be consulted personally or by letter upon matters in connection with the Trade *entirely free of charge.*

WEST NORFOLK.—Light retail Prescribing, &c., in rising market town; position good; large shop, premises, and garden; cash returns, £14 per week; price about £500.

DURHAM.—Well-established very profitable retail Prescribing and Dispensing; shop in good position and well-fitted; returns £1,100; for £800.

BIRMINGHAM.—Very desirable Retail, with valuable appointment, worth £60 per annum; good thoroughfare; returns £600; price £600.

LEICESTER.—Well-fitted shop in the best part of the town; Dispensing and light Retail; returns recently £600; at valuation, £250.

CHELTONHAM.—Handsomely-fitted shop in good position; light Retail and Dispensing; price £625.

LANCASHIRE.—Excellent county business for sale through serious illness; very desirable residence, with large garden; shop fitted by Treble & Son; returns, with energy might easily be doubled, £800; from above cause will be sold for £550.

YORKSHIRE.—Old-established genuine Retail, in very commanding position; open to strictest investigation; returns £900; for £825.

DEVONSHIRE.—First-class country Business; returns now £500, until quite recently £1,100 (through neglect) stock and fixtures at valuation, £400; excellent chance for business man.

MANCHESTER.—Light Retail and Dispensing; returning £350; rent low; price £260.

MANCHESTER.—Light Retail and Dispensing; returns £570; for £385; rent covered.

CHESHIRE.—Very desirable country Retail; returns £700 to £800; good house, garden, &c.; goodwill £75; stock and fixtures at valuation (about £200).

F. J. BRETT, LEICESTER.

MR. T. TRIPPIER,
Transfer Agent and Valuer,
79 ISLINGTON, LIVERPOOL.

ESTABLISHED 1850.

FOR TRANSFER.

A FIRST-CLASS Family and Dispensing Business; established 20 years in a fashionable watering place; the residents of the locality are the merchant princes of Liverpool; the population is about 20,000, with but two other chemists in the place; fitted up in a very superior style, and one of the handsomest shops in England; large house with all modern conveniences, and quite private from the shop.

A FAMILY AND DISPENSING; established 30 years; a pleasant locality; large house; beautifully fitted; corner shop.

ESTABLISHED 10 years; a Dispensing and Prescribing Business; corner shop; good house.

IN a populous neighbourhood, a Prescribing Business.

C H E S H I R E.—Established 35 years; a Dispensing and Family Business; commanding position; corner shop.

M A N C H E S T E R.—A *bond-side* Business; returns, £500.

M A N C H E S T E R S U B U R B S.—A Dispensing and light Retail Business; taking £10 per week; improving neighbourhood, with good house attached, at very low rent; to be sold cheap; ill-health of proprietor cause of leaving.

A number of Businesses, in amounts from £100 to £1,500.

All information on application. Parties applying for the first time will please to send reference to ensure a reply.

Lists of Stock for Appraisement receive immediate attention.

No Commission charged to Purchasers.

RICHARD TOMLINSON,
Shop Fitter and Valuer,
Of 15 ST. PAUL'S SQUARE, BIRMINGHAM,

HAS TO OFFER:

Shop, ready fitted, in Birmingham. Newly beautified. In a densely populated thoroughfare. Very little opposition. Ready to open, for £75.

Business in North Stafford: Doing £1,000 per annum, Price £640.

Business in Birmingham. Doing £7 per week. Price £150.

Business in Birmingham. Doing £8 per week. Price £320.

Business in Nottingham. Doing £9 per week. Price £300.

Business in Nottingham. Doing £12 per week. Price £500.

Write for Lists and Particulars.

CHEMISTS' TRANSFERS.

17 HART STREET, BLOOMSBURY SQUARE.

MR. HINE GILBERT may be consulted every morning from 10 till 2 o'clock on all matters of Sale, Purchase, or Valuation.

Mr. GILBERT makes no charge to purchasers. Applicants not in 1879 Register must give a reference.

Mr. HINE GILBERT is instructed to sell:

1.—**RAMSGATE.**—In one of the principal streets; a light Retail and Dispensing Business; good house, at low rental, on long lease; it is well established; now under management; and the strictest investigation is invited; possession about £400.

2.—**LONDON.**—Old-established Wholesale Chemists' and Chemical Apparatus Manufactory, including lease, plant and stock; a very extensive business is now being done, and it could now be much further increased; price about £1,750; a photograph may be seen.

3. **N.W.**—Good retail; returning £900; price £750.

Many others in all parts of England upon application.

MR. HINE GILBERT has photographs of several of his country businesses at

17 HART ST., BLOOMSBURY SQUARE, LONDON.

MESSRS. SMITH & SONS,

WHOLESALE DRUGGISTS,

NORWICH

(Over 30 Years' experience as Valuers),

Have several Businesses for Disposal, and have also Clients waiting to purchase. Communications are invited.

SALES BY AUCTION.

NOTTING HILL.

By Order of the Executors of the late T. C. Field.

MESSRS. GURDEN BERDOE are instructed to Sell by Auction, Lease, Goodwill, Fixtures, Fittings, Stock, and sole right to all Proprietary Articles of this well-known business, situated at 132 Clarendon Road, Notting Hill; established 20 years; never changed hands; offering an opportunity seldom met for securing a genuine business in fine working condition; returning under manager £10 weekly, formerly £15.

BALHAM.

MESSRS. GURDEN BERDOE will also Sell, handsomely-fitted, well-stocked Retail, 1A Oldridge Road; returning under indifferent management £5 weekly; offering an excellent opportunity for a young man wishing to commence business; situated in a highly respectable rising locality; part purchase can remain (if required); held under agreement for lease at £34.

The above will be sold at the Mart, Tokenhouse Yard, Monday, July 28th, at one o'clock. Particulars (cards to view) at Auctioneers, 30 Jewry Street, Aldgate, City.

BUSINESSES WANTED.

WANTED, to Purchase a small Country Business; or Stock and Fixtures of a Retail Chemist's Shop; full particulars with least cash price to "Alpha," Office of THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST, 44A Cannon Street, London, E.C.

WANTED TO PURCHASE, a sound Chemist's Business, returning £600 or more; London, Suburbs, or Kent preferred; good and convenient house at moderate rental, with large yard or garden essential. K. H., Messrs. Meggeson & Co., Miles Lane, Cannon Street, London.

BUSINESSES to be DISPOSED OF.

NORTH LANCASHIRE.—A genuine Retail Business; such a chance seldom occurs; retiring. Address, "Musk," care of Messrs. Evans, Sons & Co., Liverpool.

FOR DISPOSAL, in the West Riding of Yorkshire a good Drug Business, returning from £800 to £900 a year, satisfactory reasons for leaving Apply, W. Bleasdale, Clarke, Beasdale, Bell & Co., York.

FOR IMMEDIATE DISPOSAL, an old-established Chemist's Business, in one of the best streets of a large town in the West Riding. Apply, A. Learoyd, Chemist's Valuer, 17 Midland Road, Hyde Park, Leeds.

TO BE DISPOSED OF, immediately, the Business of the late Mr. J. Jenkins, of Idle, Yorkshire, which has been established upwards of 40 years; incoming low. Apply, Mrs. Jenkins, Idle, near Leeds, Yorkshire.

FOR DISPOSAL, a country Prescribing and Dispensing Business, in a rapidly-improving place; shop well-fitted; all ready-money trade; an excellent opportunity for an energetic man; satisfactory reasons for selling; price about £200. A. E. Pride, Kimberley, Notts.

A WELL-ESTABLISHED high-class Business; situated immediately opposite Metropolitan Station, W.; 20 years' lease, at very moderate rental; large and convenient house. Full particulars of "Vendor," care of Mr. Martin, 36 Camden Square, N.W.

A RETAIL Prescribing Business for Sale, in colliery district in Derbyshire; very little competition; good opening for energetic and experienced young man with small capital. G. Bennett, 10 Bridge Street, York.

PRESCRIBING AND RETAIL BUSINESS for immediate disposal; established over 50 years; returns about £300; price £200; sure living for energetic person; a week's trial allowed. Address, "Chemist," Mr. Walters, 81 Kingsdown Parade, Bristol.

CHESHIRE.—Old-established Family Retail and Dispensing Business, in excellent position, returning from £1,100 to £1,200; bona fide buyers will have every facility for thoroughly investigating this business; price £1,150. Apply to Mr. Brett, King Street, Leicester.

FOR SALE.—A good Wholesale (light) and Retail Business, with Wine and Spirit License, situate in Market Place. For a person with extra capital could greatly increase; price about £1,300; reasons for disposal. Apply, M. W., Mr. T. Child, Alfred Place, Leeds.

FOR IMMEDIATE DISPOSAL, a Central Wholesale and Retail Drug Business, established over a century, in a Yorkshire town; population over 270,000; about £1,500. Apply, K. I. N., Mr. Squire, Messrs. Barron, Squire & Co., or Mr. Bleasdale, Messrs. Clarke, Bleasdale & Co., York.

SUBURBS OF BIRMINGHAM.—For Disposal, a light Retail and Dispensing Business; Returns last year over £400; rent £40; shop nicely fitted; easy terms to an immediate purchaser for cash. Apply, J. F., care of Southall Bros. & Barclay, Birmingham.

FOR DISPOSAL, a Prescribing and Family Retail Business, situate in the Eastern Counties, for valuation of Stock and Fixtures about £80; a rare opportunity for a man of small capital or a young beginner; rent £25. Apply, Chevele Lawrence, auctioneer, Bury St. Edmund's.

£2,500 Returns, in a rising village, health resort; no other Chemist; full prices. A Chemist and Grocer is willing to turn over this bona fide business. To a suitable person very moderate terms. Personal investigation invited, but write for full particulars to "Chemist," care of Mr. Balfour, Leazes Crescent, Newcastle-on-Tyne.

IN an improving part of Liverpool, a First-class Family and Dispensing Business; Fixtures and Fittings, Spanish mahogany, well made, and of excellent design; the Shop is a corner situation, and the Business has been established over 20 years; incoming about £400. Address, A. M., Office of THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST, 44A Cannon Street, E.C.

FOR DISPOSAL, a First-class Family and Dispensing Business, delightfully situated in a beautiful suburb of Liverpool, capable of great extension; elegantly fitted shop, superior house, very nice garden, &c. Address, W. R., Office of THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST, 44A Cannon Street, London, E.C.

NEAR a Charming Watering Place with a delightful neighbourhood, a light Retail and Dispensing Business; shop handsomely fitted, well stocked, with plate-glass front, and in a commanding position, low rent, average cash receipt for nearly three years over £14 per week. Apply, Messrs. Herring & Co., 40 Aldersgate Street, London.

FOR IMMEDIATE SALE, Homoeopathic Chemist and Druggist's; old-established; returns £550; good house and shop, on lease; as this business must be sold during July, no reasonable cash offer will be refused; satisfactory reasons for leaving. S. J. C., 12 Darlington Street, Wolverhampton.

TO BE DISPOSED OF, before July 31, genuine Dispensing, Prescribing, and ready-money Retail; no booking; average returns £590; good thoroughfare; corner position; opposition small; house good; rent mostly covered; good reasons for disposal; price, to an immediate purchaser, £375. "Chemicus," 29 Great Clowes Street, Manchester.

YORKSHIRE.—For immediate disposal a newly-established Prescribing Business in one of the leading thoroughfares of a large manufacturing town; returns over £7 a week; might easily be doubled in 12 months by attention; price £300. Address, "Yorkshire," Office of THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST, 44A Cannon Street, E.C.

£2,071 7S. Returns during last twelve months; a Retail, with Lamp Oil Trade attached; part counter wholesale; position central; within ten minutes walk of Manchester Exchange; house six rooms, four cellars; side and back entrance; rent under £40; further particulars on application. "Druggist," corner of Sackville Street, Chapel Street, Salford.

LIVERPOOL.—A Retail Dispensing, very good Prescribing, and Tooth Extracting, &c., Business, successfully carried on for 18 years, and now in good working order, and in the best leading thoroughfare of Bootle, near the new North-end Docks, which extension will bring a vast increase of business; a rare opportunity for a Surgeon to work the business and establish himself. Address, J. M., Evans, Sons & Co., Liverpool.

TO CHEMISTS and DRUGGISTS.—To be Sold, with immediate possession, in a small town on the borders of Essex and Suffolk, a good family Retail Chemist's Business; returns about £600; good house, with side entrance; no opposition within five or six miles. For terms and particulars, apply to Grimwade, Ridley & Co., Ipswich, or 82 Bishopsgate Street, London.

MEICAL HALL for Disposal; situate in a large provincial town in Ireland; average receipts £700 per annum, £100 of which would be secured to purchaser; the house is held on lease, and requires no outlay, the shop being newly fitted, and complete in every respect; a desirable investment for a Chemist; premium moderate. For terms and further particulars apply to E. H. Croghan, L.A.H., Professional Agency Office, 142 Capel Street, Dublin.

TO CHEMISTS and DRUGGISTS.—To be Sold, in consequence of the death of the proprietor, a good Retail Chemist's Business, in thorough working order; situated in one of the best streets of a large market town in the Eastern counties; immediate possession can be given; returns about £700, and incoming about £600. For terms and particulars, apply to F. Grinawade, Ridley & Co., 82 Bishopsgate Street, London, and 69 St. Clement's, Ipswich.

FOR SALE, Old-established Business, Plymouth.—In consequence of the death of the proprietor an old-established Drug Business, situate in one of the leading thoroughfares, and has an extensive country connection, as well as the patronage of medical men and public institutions; the shop is a handsome one, the dwelling-house connected with it is large and commodious, and the premises are held on a long lease; rent, £75. Apply, 93 and 94 Treville Street, Plymouth, or Messrs. Barron, Squire & Co., Bush Lane.

PARTNERSHIPS.

WANTED, Partnership, with view to succession, in good Agricultural Drug Business in Market Town, with Wholesale attached, where some first-class specialties could be introduced; easy distance of London. Address, J. M., at Hornastle's, 61 Cheapside, E.C.

EMPLOYERS WANTING ASSISTANTS.

ALFRID JONES, Scarborough, is in immediate want of an Assistant, not under 25 years of age, who can be well recommended for sobriety, integrity, and ability; enclose carte if convenient (to be returned).

WANTED, immediately, by a Widow in Liverpool, a competent and trustworthy Assistant; indoors. Address, stating experience, reference, and salary required, Mrs. Moore, 155 Kirkdale Road, Liverpool.

IMEDIATELY, a qualified Chemist to Manage a mixed Country Business; single; to live indoors; about 33 years of age. Apply, stating references and salary required, to Mrs. C. Smith, Chemist, Bridgnorth.

WANTED, a qualified and trustworthy Assistant to a General Drug Trade; state age, where last employed, and salary required. Address to Mrs. E. Morgan, 111 Commercial Road, Pillgwenly, Newport, Mon.

TEMPORARY ASSISTANT wanted for three or four months, light business; would suit one wishing to recruit health; single; qualifications not necessary; state age and salary. Address, Mr. Cottle, Alderney, Channel Islands.

WANTED, a Minor Assistant, or one who has served part of his time; with good reference as to character, &c.; full particulars respecting age, salary, &c., and enclosing carte to Henry Lindley, Chemist, the Moor, Sheffield.

WANTED, a Young Man, of good address, aged about 23, to take the Management of a Branch Establishment (indoors); no Sunday duty; first-class references indispensable. Address, stating reference, and salary required, to A. B., Morgan's News Room, Bradford.

ACOUNTRY DRUGGIST has a Vacancy for a trustworthy young married man as Assistant, to reside on the premises, with a view to succession of business. State age and full particulars, Mr Smallwood, Weston-super-Mare, Somerset.

AN ASSISTANT, about 23, indoors; able to extract teeth; hours 8 to 10; salary £40. Apply personally if possible, or by letter, enclosing photograph, stating height, qualifications, and references to Mr. Churchill, Lower Norwood, S.E.

AGOOD JUNIOR, immediately, where a Senior is kept; a Christian young man, a Dissenter; in a mixed country trade for three months. Applicants are requested to answer the advertisement fully in first letter, with particulars as to age, experience, reference, enclosing carte, to Mr. Williams, Chemist, Coleford, Gloucestershire.

WANTED, an Assistant, about 22 years of age; accustomed to first-class retail, and a reliable dispenser; one who has passed the Minor and had town experience preferred. Address, with all particulars, enclosing carte, to C. Weston, Pharmaceutical Chemist, Ventnor, Isle of Wight. N.B.—Only one kept.

WANTED, at once, in an old-established business, a steady and pushing Assistant, with a view to Purchase. To a suitable man the advertiser would treat on most advantageous terms, and extend payment over a period of years. Apply, with references, "Sigma," Office of THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST, 44a Caunton Street.

ANN ASSISTANT, accustomed to a good-class Retail and Dispensing Business, capable of taking the Management of a Branch, or during the occasional absence of the principal; a competent trustworthy willing man will be liberally dealt with; if married, unfurnished roomy apartments will be given. Address, by letter only, giving all requisite particulars, to John Jewell, Dispensing Chemist, 151 London Road, Liverpool. Applications not answered in a week declined.

ASSISTANTS WANTING SITUATIONS.

LOCUM TENENS, or as Manager for Widow or Executors. Mr. Baker, 3 Spital Street, Guildford.

WANTED, a Situation, to Manage a Branch or Dispenser to Medical Man. Address, H. C., Mrs. Caton's, Albert Street, Bury St. Edmunds.

AS ASSISTANT in town or country, with a view to succession in a few months by a thoroughly competent minor man. Address, E. H. H., 3 High Street, St. John's Wood, N.W.

BY an Associate and Dentist, as Manager; married; town and country experience. Address "Oxon," Office of THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST, 44a Caunton Street.

IMPROVER in first-class Retail Business; 5 years' country experience; height 5 feet 9 inches; aged 19; passed Preliminary; first-class references; salary no object. "Chemicus," 112 High Street, Homerton.

CHEMISTS.—Wanted to place in a good Dispensing Establishment, an Apprentice who has served 18 months. G. W. Coulter, Chemist, Seaberry, Yorks.

IMEDIATELY.—As Assistant, out-door, country preferred; aged 23 years; height 5 feet 9 inches; 6 years' experience; state hours, salary, &c. E. F., 23 Queen's Road, Upton Park, Essex.

IOCUM TENENS, &c., or to Manage a Branch, by Pharmaceutical Chemist and Dentist; over 20 year's experience; moderate terms; town or country. Lomas, Jasmine Villas, Heber Road, Lordship Lane, S.E.

AS MANAGER, or Senior, by a Minor Associate (outdoor); aged 30; unmarried; West End experience; speaks French. W. B., care of Mr. Strickland, 161 St. George's Road, Camberwell.

MEDICAL.—A middle aged gentleman holding the M.D. degree, having recently retired from an extensive practice, and finding time hang heavy, would be willing to attend daily for two or three hours at a first-class chemist's to see and prescribe for patients; the City preferred. Address, M.D., at the Office of THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST, 44a Cannon Street, E.C.

MISCELLANEOUS.

PROPRIETARY ARTICLE for SALE; extremely profitable; has been largely advertised. Address, V. K. O. 38, Dcaon's Adver-tisement Offices, 154 Leadenhall Street, E.C.

CAUTION.

GUM EXTRACT,

FOR producing a permanent head of creamy richness on Ginger Beer, Ginger Ale, Lemonade, and other aerated beverages; also on Beers, Ciders, Wines, &c.—To Makers and Vendors of Effervescent Drinks, and to the public generally.—Messrs. W. J. BUSH & CO., of Artillery Lane, Bishopsgate, London, Manufacturing Chemists, hereby give notice, that they are sole proprietors of the patent for making the above Gum Extract, and of the recipe from which and the process by which the said extract is prepared. Messrs. W. J. BUSH & CO. hereby caution all persons against making the said Gum Extract or any imitation thereof. And they also caution all persons from selling or using the said Gum Extract or any imitation thereof other than that made or supplied by them or their authorised agents. All persons infringing the above patent will be immediately proceeded against. The only genuine Gum Extract is that prepared by Messrs. W. J. BUSH & CO., 20 to 23 Artillery Lane, Bishopsgate, London, and the Works, Asl Grove, Hackney, and sold in bottles and in tins, price 2s. 6d. per lb., bearing their labels, and issued from their warehouses.—WILSON, BRISTOW & CAREMAIL, Solicitors, Copthall Buildings, E.C.

NEW SODA WATER BOTTLES.

Sodas, 10 oz., 11/6;

Splits, 5 oz., 9/6 per gross.

Address "Glass," Office of the "CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST," 44a CANNON STREET.

BEST SEIDLITZ POWDERS.

JAMES C. CHUBB

Supplies the above, loose, at 7/- per gross; and in boxes at 8/-, 9/-, and 10/- per doz., through the Wholesale Houses, or from 29 OLD STREET, LONDON, E.C.; and will forward list of articles packed by him on application.

TO PROPRIETORS OF PATENT MEDICINES, &c.

Very advantageous terms are offered to advertise in the Daily and Provincial Papers, Patent Medicines and Proprietary Articles, which in many cases will be taken in payment instead of cash. Apply to

MR. JOLLY,

The Eastern & Midland Counties Advertising Agency,
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"GOLDEN STAR" | BAY LEAF WATER.

The Only True and Genuine. Unrivalled in Richness and Delicacy.

Put up in an Attractive Form, and commands a Ready Sale.

The above quality has never before been offered in the English market. Its immense sale has heretofore been confined to America and West Indies. It is offered with the positive assurance that it is unequalled, and a successful rival with all other fine Toilet Waters.

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MRS. S. A. ALLEN'S World's Hair Restorer



Never fails to restore Grey Hair to its youthful colour, imparting to it new life, growth, and lustrous beauty. Its action is certain and thorough, quickly banishing greyness. It is not a Dye. It ever proves itself the natural strengthener of the Hair. Its Superiority and Excellence are established.

The GENUINE
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Sold by all
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Principal Depot: 114 & 116 Southampton Row, LONDON, England.

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RICHMOND GEM

CIGARETTES,

AND
SMOKING TOBACCO.

REGISTERED TRADE MARK.

MADE AT THE WORKS

since the first introduction of our goods in Great Britain, and our appointment will be attended with the most satisfactory results, both to you and us, in the future. Thanking you for your liberal patronage in the past, and respectfully soliciting its continuance, we remain, your obedient servants,

J. F. ALLEN & CO.'S TOBACCO and CIGARETTES (the Name and Trade Mark upon every Package) are sold by all first-class Establishments throughout the UNITED KINGDOM, INDIA, and the COLONIES.

Messrs. TREACHER & CO., Limited, Agents for Bombay, Byculla, and Poona; Messrs. WATSON & SUMMERS, Agents for Calcutta; Messrs. OAKES & CO., Agents for Madras; Messrs. DREYFUS & CO., Port Elizabeth; Mr. THEODOR DREYFUS, King William's Town, Wholesale Agents for the Cape Colony.

Sole Consignees: H. K. TERRY & CO., Great Russell Street, London.

EXPORT PRICE LIST FORWARDED TO THE TRADE UPON REQUEST.

CIGARETTE SMOKERS

—may we say of both sexes—should ask for "Allen's." "It is no figure of speech to say" that the daintily-made rolls contain less paper than tobacco, and that the latter is pure and unadulterated American. Whether the smoker indulges in "the Richmond Gem," with or without mouth-pieces—the latter for choice—"The Pet" Cigarettes, or "Napoleon's" genuine Perique, his experience will be entirely satisfactory. The Tobacco is of the most exquisite quality. In fine, both as regards flavour and construction, Messrs. J. F. Allen & Co.'s Cigarettes thoroughly deserve recommendation. All Tobacconists supply them.—Vide *The Illustrated Sporting and Dramatic News*, June 15, 1878.

TO PIPE SMOKERS.

A CORRESPONDENT writes:—"The 'RICHMOND GEM MIXTURE' is delicious and remarkably well compounded; this Mixture should only be smoked indoors, it is far too good to be wasted 'on the desert air.'

"The 'RICHMOND GEM CURLY CUT' is also excellent, and it is difficult to choose between this and the above, but I think the turn is just in favour of the 'Mixture'; this is also almost too delicate a flavour for out-of-door use to enjoy it as one ought.

"The 'IMPERIAL BIRD'S EYE' is a pleasant, clean-smoking, fragrant Tobacco, capital for Yachting, Fishing, Shooting, or in fact any other out-of-door use.

"I o'erse one thing with all these Tobaccos, they do not cake, or go hard in the pipe, however tightly filled, and they burn to the very last grain; nor do they clog the pipe as other Tobaccos do, requiring frequent scraping; the absence of Nitre, besides saving the burning of the tongue and parching the throat, so usual with other Tobaccos, affords the luxury of a dry pipe to the last, there is no 'wobbling' to be heard a yard off."

TO EXPORTERS OF TOBACCO.

Richmond, Virginia, July 1, 1878.

"We beg to inform you that we have appointed Messrs. HENRY K. TERRY & CO. Sole Agents for Great Britain for the sale of our Tobaccos and Cigarettes. We have also given them the entire charge of our London Export and Shipping Trade, and take leave to refer you to them for quotations. Messrs. H. K. TERRY & CO. have been acting as our Agents for many years past, and our experience of their business transactions hitherto gives us perfect confidence that their appointment will be attended with the most satisfactory results, both to you and us, in the future. Thanking you for your liberal patronage in the past, and respectfully soliciting its continuance, we remain, your obedient servants,

"J. F. ALLEN & CO."

J. F. ALLEN & CO.'S TOBACCO and CIGARETTES (the Name and Trade Mark upon every Package) are sold by all first-class Establishments throughout the UNITED KINGDOM, INDIA, and the COLONIES.

GENUINE CONDY'S FLUID

Is not and never was composed of Permanganate of Potash.

SUPREME COURT OF JUDICATURE.—CONDY v. MITCHELL.

Extract from the DAILY TELEGRAPH, Nov. 28th, 1877:—"Evidence was adduced in support of the Plaintiff's case for the purpose of showing that people had been actually deceived. It was further alleged that, while the Plaintiff's Fluids were made from Permanganates of Soda and Lime, both expensive and special products, the Defendants' were obtained from Permanganate of Potash, a cheap and objectionable article, common in the market."

SUPREME COURT OF JUDICATURE.—CONDY v. MITCHELL.

Extract from the STANDARD, Nov. 28th, 1877:—"This was an appeal by Mr. H. B. CONDY, the inventor of Condy's Fluid. The suit had been brought to restrain the Defendant from selling Condy's Fluid, and, by adopting the name 'Condy's Fluid Company,' inducing people to believe that what the Company sold was actually manufactured by Mr. CONDY. It was further asserted that the article sold by the Company was inferior to that manufactured by Mr. CONDY."

No Prize Medals were awarded at any Exhibition for spurious imitations of my articles. The only Medals given were awarded to me personally. These are now and always have been in my possession.

CAUTION!!!—Genuine Condy's Fluid and Condy's Ozonised Water bear the facsimile signature of the Inventor and address, as under:—

INVENTOR, PATENTEE, AND MANUFACTURER, BATTERSEA, LONDON, S.W.

Chemists should not allow spurious imitations of these articles, differing in composition and strength from the genuine, to be passed off upon them under cover of my name.



Prices in bottles—1s. size, 9s. per dozen; 2s. size, 14s. per dozen; 3s. size, 28s. per dozen. In tin boxes, 3s. 6d. size, 2s. 8d. each; 7s. size, 5s. 4d. each—less usual trade discounts.

Special terms for large quantities on application.

CONDY'S OZONISED SEA SALT, FOR BATHS, PATENTED,

Combines the effects of Sea Water, Mountain Air, and Mineral Water. Invigorates the body, strengthens the nerves, and relieves rheumatic and other pains. Dissolves instantly in water.

Spurious imitations of Condy's Fluid and

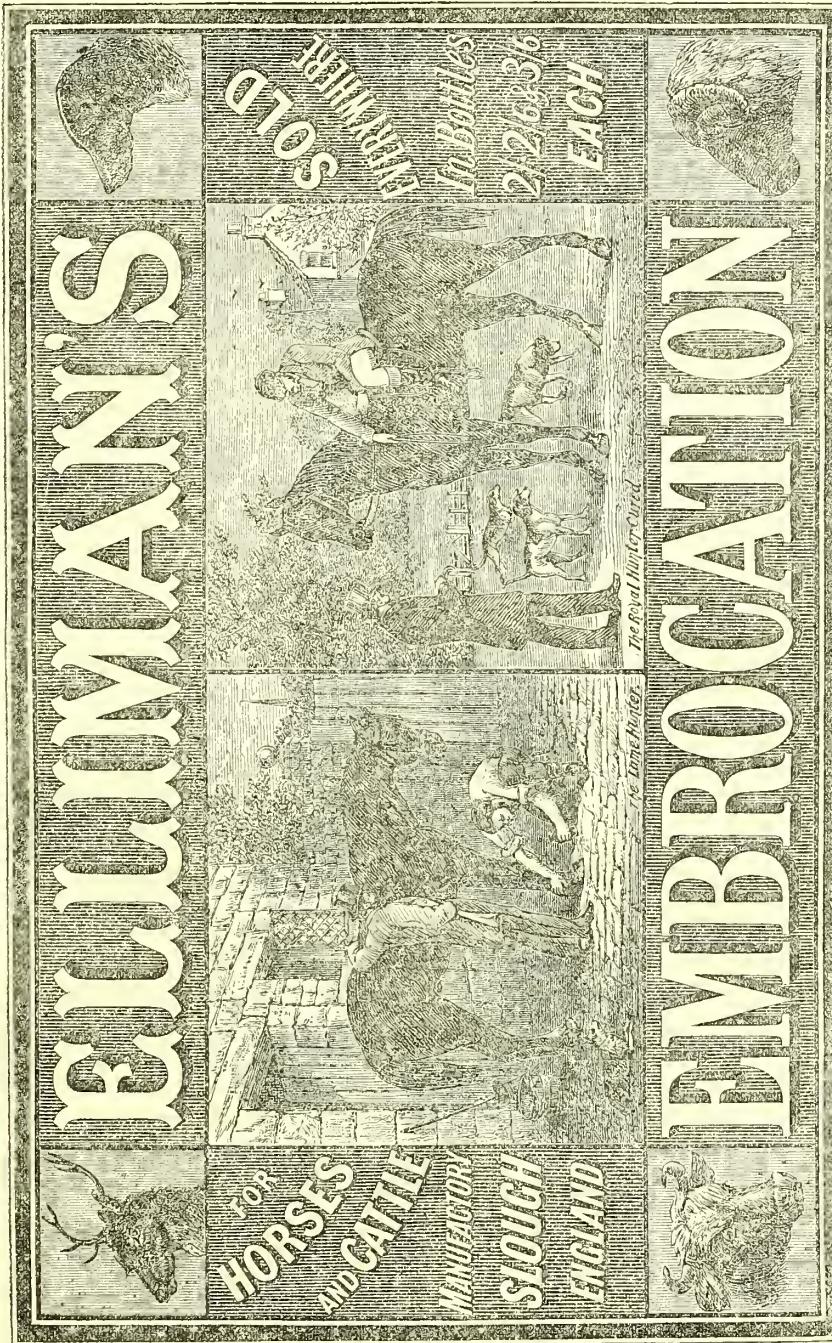
Ozonised Water are being sold at all kinds of prices, varying from 4s. per dozen for 1s. red to 6s. per dozen. None of these are of proper composition and strength, and the public usually detect the fraud.

Some unscrupulous Wholesale Houses endeavour to pass off one or other of these imitations for the sake of extra profit. Chemists should be careful they are not imposed on by substitution of any such articles, and should look for my signature as above.

FOR SPRAINS OF ALL KINDS, CURBS AND SPLINTS.
FOR OVERREACHES, CHAPPED HEELS, WIND GALLS.
FOR RHEUMATISM IN HORSES.
FOR SORE THROATS AND INFLUENZA.
FOR BROKEN KNEES, BRUISES, WOUNDS, CAPPED HOCKS.

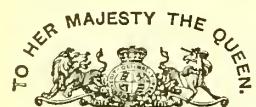
ELLIMAN'S UNIVERSAL EMBROCATION.

FOR SPRAINS!! CHEST COLDS!!
IN BOTTLES, 1½ AND 2/9 EACH.



ELLIMAN'S ROYAL EMBROCATION is used in most studs and in the stables of the Masters of Stag and Fox Hounds; among others—BARON ROTHSCHILD (Alementore, near Leighton Buzzard), EARL OF WINTON, EARL OF ZEALAND, EARL OF YARROWTON, EARL OF BRUCETON, EARL OF SILANXON, EARL OF EGERTON, and MR. J. B. T. TONSON RICE, Lieut.-Col. EVERTON, J. B. H. PRYCE, ANTHONY L. MARYARD, Esq., Capt. R. H. COLE, R. H. PRYCE, ALEXANDER RUTSHOTT, Esq., JOHN B. BOOTH, Esq., H. ASH, MORTON, Esq., G. F. LUFTRELL, Esq., C. W. WICKFORD, Esq.; also in the stables of the Most Noble the Marquis of BURGH, the Right Hon. the Earl of WARWICK AND MARCH, Sir DAVID KINLOCH, Bart.; Col. SCOTT; Duke of SOMERSET, Balsford Park; LORD LEIGH, Stoneley Abbey; Messrs. STARKEY & FOURE, Four-y-Pias Main Iron Works, Wrexham; J. LANGTON & CO., Union Brewery, Wandsworth, S.W.; R. JOHNSON, Contractor, Wilson Place, City Road, London; RUDY & CUTTER, Manor Brewery, Newcastle-on-Tyne; Bishop & Burn, Brewers, Bedfords Meads, Bristol; N. J. VAUGHAN, Saxon Mews, St. Leonard-on-Sea; A. DUNSTON, Roding Establishment, Brighton; J. S. TOWNS, Royal Sea Horse Mews, Worthing; TOMKINS' Horse Repository, Reading; and those of most of the principal Horse and Cattle Owners in the United Kingdom and the Colonies.

HORSE, CATTLE, AND SHEEP MEDICINES.



By Special Warrant,
Dated 27th December, 1865.

BY ROYAL APPOINTMENT.

DAY, SON & HEWITT,



By Special Warrant,
Dated 10th February, 1866.

INVENTORS AND SOLE PROPRIETORS OF THE

"ORIGINAL" STOCK BREEDERS' MEDICINE CHESTS,

For all Disorders in Horses, Cattle, Calves, Sheep, and Lambs.

Patronised for over 40 years by Royalty, and the principal Stock Breeders, Horse Proprietors, and Agriculturists of the British Empire.

The No. 2 MEDICINE CHEST contains the following matchless remedies:—

- “CHEMICAL EXTRACT,” for all External Injuries, and Ewes Lambing.
- “GASEOUS FLUID,” for Colic, Scour, or Diarrhoea, and Debility.
- “RED DRENCH,” for Cleansing Cows and Ewes, and for Inflammation.
- “RED PASTE BALLS,” for Mares after Foaling, and Conditioning Horses.
- “BRONCHOLINE,” for Husk or Hoose in Sheep, Lambs, and Calves.
- “GASEODYNE,” for Heaving and Paining, “CARMINATIVE CHALK,” &c.

Price of Chest, with Guide to Farriery, £2 16s. 6d. No. 1 Complete Medicine Chest, in Polished Case, £6s. 6d.
Horsekeeper's Chest, No. 4, £2 17s. 6d.

CARRIAGE PAID TO ALL PARTS.

Admirably adapted for all ordinary ailments among Stock, and each preparation can be had separately. Full and easy directions enclosed.

Patronised by Royalty and the leading Agriculturists of the British Empire, and awarded “Certificate of Merit” by the National Agricultural Society of Victoria, Australia, Spring Exhibition, 1871; President's Medal at the Spalding Show, July, 1872; Silver Medal, Manchester and Salford Show, November, 1874; Silver Medal, Preston Agricultural Show, June, 1875; Silver Medal, Northamptonshire Agricultural Society, Stamford Show, September, 1875; Silver Medal, Cheshire Agricultural Society, Crewe Show, September, 1875; Special Prize, National Agricultural Society of Victoria, Australia, Spring Exhibition, November, 1875; Medal, Cheshire Agricultural Society, Cheshire Show, 1876; Silver Medal, South African Exhibition, Cape Town, 1877; Silver Medal, Northumberland Agricultural Society, Newcastle-on-Tyne Show, August, 1877; Silver Medal, Knutsford Show, July, 1878; Medal, North Berwick Show, July, 1878; and Medal, Dairy Show, London, October, 1878.

CAUTION.—Beware of low-priced Imitations, and see that the name of DAY, SON & HEWITT is on all Bottles and Packets.

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And sold by Messrs. Burgoynes, Burbidges & Co., Barclay & Sons, W. Edwards, Newbery & Sons, Sanger & Sons, and all Wholesale Druggists, in London; Hood & Co., Melbourne; Kempthorne, Prosser & Co., Dunedin and Auckland; Fairthorne & Co., Launceston.

SPRATT'S PATENT MEAT "FIBRINE" DOG CAKES & FOULTRY MEAL, DOG MEDICINES AND DOG SOAP.

TO CHEMISTS AND DRUGGISTS.

The above Goods have an enormous Sale. For Terms, address—

“SPRATT'S PATENT,” Bermondsey, S.E., or order through your Wholesale House

Wholesale Agents for the Soap and Dog Medicines:—Barclay & Sons; Sanger & Sons; Sutton & Co.; F. Newbery & Sons; Lynch & Co., London; Raimes & Co., Edinburgh, York, and Liverpool; Ravensdale Mill Co., Dublin; Woolley, Sons & Co., Manchester; Taylor, Gibson & Co., Newcastle-on-Tyne; Goodall, Backhouse & Co., Leeds; and of all Wholesale Houses.

DENNIS'S CELEBRATED LINCOLNSHIRE PIG POWDERS



TRADE MARK. NO. 14389.

Hovenden & Son, W. Mather, Newbery & Son, and W. Edwards & Son, London; Lofthouse & Co., Hull
Raimes & Co., York; or from the Proprietor,

JOHN W. DENNIS, CHEMIST, LOUTH, LINCOLNSHIRE, ENGLAND.

THESE Powders have now been before the Public for Ten Years. The large and increasing sale, together with the numerous testimonials constantly being received, prove that the public are fully alive to the fact that they are the **BEST MEDICINE** for **DISEASES** to which **PIGS** are subject and are also the best **CONDIMENT** known. They have an immense sale wherever introduced, and the Proprietor is desirous to assist all who will undertake to keep them in stock by supplying them with Show Cards, Posters, and Counter Bills with name and address thereon. They are put up in Penny Powders, each Powder a full dose; but are almost invariably sold in Packets containing Six and Twelve Powders to Retail at Fivepence and Tenpence. Retailers will be charged 40/- per Gross for Fivepenny, and 80/- per Gross for Tenpenny Packets, less usual discount, by

THE CONDY'S FLUID CO., FALCON ST., E.C.

PROPER COMPOSITION.

In contradiction to the extraordinary statement made by Mr. Condy that "GENUINE CONDY'S FLUID IS NOT AND NEVER WAS COMPOSED OF PERMANGANATE OF POTASH," The Condy's Fluid Co. insist that Genuine Condy's Fluid (Crimson) IS and SHOULD BE composed of Pure Permanganate of Potash, in accordance with the Patent Specification and the principal Medical and Chemical authorities, as well as with the declarations of composition issued by the late Bollmann Condy partnership firm, wherein the description ran as follows:—"Condy's Fluid (Permanganate of Potash) . . . Permanganate of Potash (Condy's Fluid) . . . H. B. Condy."

CONTINUED REDUCTION IN TRADE PRICES

THE CONDY'S FLUID CO., FALCON STREET, E.C., maintain the following Reductions in the Trade Prices of their genuine articles, which can always be relied upon as being of full strength and perfect purity:—

CONDY'S PATENT FLUID (Crimson), 1s. size, 6s. per doz.; 2s. size, 12s. per doz.; 4s. size, 24s. per doz.

CONDY'S PATENT OZONISED WATER, 2s. size, 12s. per doz.; 3s. 6d. size, 20s. per doz.

CONDY'S PATENT FLUID (Green), CONDY'S REMEDIAL FLUID, CONDY'S HEALTH POWDER, CONCENTRATED VINEGAR, &c., as before.

LIBERAL TERMS TO WHOLESALE AND EXPORT BUYERS.

N.B.—In ordering through the Trade, please NOTE THE ADDRESS, **FALCON ST.**, and specify our articles at REDUCED TRADE PRICES, which are listed by all Wholesale Houses less their usual discounts. THEY ARE MADE IN STRICT ACCORDANCE WITH THE PATENT, ARE UNIFORMLY UP TO STRENGTH, free from impurities and sediment, securely corked, and always give satisfaction alike to consumer and to dealer. THEY ARE GUARANTEED BY THE ORIGINAL LABELS OF THE LATE FIRM WITH PRIZE MEDALS AWARDED AT INTERNATIONAL EXHIBITIONS, the unwarranted use of which is a misdemeanor, and the right to which is confirmed to the Company by Decree.

THE CONDY'S FLUID CO., 7 FALCON ST., LONDON, E.C.

A. D. MITCHELL, Managing Partner.

N.B.—Beware of mean and fraudulent Imitations of our Firm and Prize Medal Labels.

THE CONDY'S FLUID CASE.

FINAL DEFEAT OF MR. H. BOLLMANN CONDY. FAILURE AND EXPOSURE OF THE "TRAP TO CATCH CHEMISTS."

CONDY v. MITCHELL.

COURT OF APPEAL, LINCOLN'S INN, Nov. 27, 1877.

LORD JUSTICE JAMES (without needing to hear defendant's counsel) said—That such a suit should have been instituted at all was very remarkable; but that, after the learned Vice-Chancellor's judgment, this appeal should have been brought on was particularly strange. Dr. Mitchell had obtained his right by payment of a substantial money consideration, and CONDY'S FLUID AND CONDY'S OZONISED WATER WERE AS MUCH HIS PROPERTY AS THE PLAINTIFF'S. Having that right, Dr. Mitchell was entitled to set up the Condy's Fluid Company.

LORD JUSTICE BAGGALLAY was of the same opinion. The style of the partnership had been "Bollmann Condy & Co.," and the plaintiff set up in his own name of "H. Bollmann Condy." It was not necessary to consider whether he might have been restrained from so doing; but he came into court with a very bad grace. To get evidence HE HAD RESORTED TO WHAT WAS, IN FACT, A TRAP TO CATCH CHEMISTS.

LORD JUSTICE THESIGER was also of that opinion; and especially as to the character of the plaintiff's evidence. A good deal of it seemed to him not admissible at all.

LORD JUSTICE JAMES: APPEAL DISMISSED WITH COSTS.



THE SANITARY FLUID



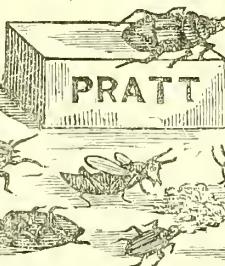
ANTISEPTIC DISINFECTANT for Preventing Epidemics and Destroying Infectious Diseases, as supplied to the Royal Arsenal, Woolwich. This Fluid is a powerful Antiseptic, Disinfectant, and Deodoriser, and from its harmlessness may be applied in any direction without any ill effects, and with the best possible results. THE "PRINCESS ALICE" CALAMITY.—The Sanitary Fluid was used at the Woolwich Dockyard for Disinfecting over 600 Bodies. The Clothing taken from the Bodies and over 500 Sheets were also Disinfected in large Cauldrons, also the Building, Yards, &c., giving the greatest satisfaction to the Dockyard and Parish Authorities. The work was carried out under the superintendence of Mr. HARMER.

TESTIMONIAL.—"H. M. Dockyard, Woolwich, September 23, 1873. Sir,—I beg to inform you that I consider your Disinfectant as applied in the Dockyard both to buildings and clothing after the removal of the dead from the premises, very efficacious, and, from its cleanliness and absence of smell, very superior to the Disinfectants in the form of powder generally used.—Faithfully yours, J. T. BARRINGTON, Assistant Commissary General. Mr. Harmer, Stratford, E." For Asylums, Schools, Sanitary Authorities, Railway and Dock Companies, Workhouses, Shipping, Stables, Cowhouses, Cattle in transport, &c. Price 1/- per bottle; 3/- per gallon; large quantities at a cheaper rate, of the Sole Manufacturer, W. J. HARMER, West Ham Lane, Stratford, E., or through Agents.

The MAGIC FLUID for General Household Purposes, price 1/- per gallon. Write for Pamphlet, with Testimonials, &c. NON-POISONOUS.

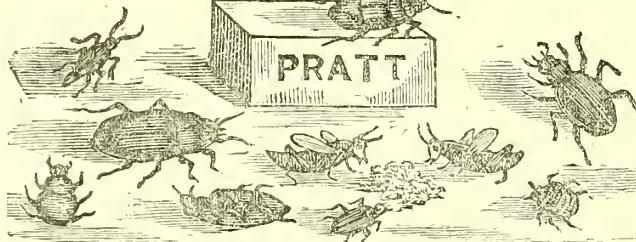
SIDDALL'S CELEBRATED BEETLE POWDER!! NO ADVANCE IN PRICE, BUT CHEAPER THAN EVER !!

Death to Beetles !!



Death to Black Clocks !!

Death to Cockroaches !!



Death to Bugs !!

Death to Crickets !!

Death to Fleas !!

3d., 6d., and 1s. packets.

3d., 6d., and 1s. packets.

Has been established for more than Thirty Years, and is an excellent and most satisfactory Insecticide for the destruction of household pests—such as Black Clocks, Beetles, Crickets, Fleas, &c.

Sole Proprietor—HENRY J. PRATT (late SIDDALL), Pharmaceutical Chemist, YORK.

BATTLE'S VERMIN KILLER.

{ Mice eat it readily, and Die on the spot.

Has an immense Sale, and wherever introduced never fails to give satisfaction.—Mice appear attracted to it as by magic, eat it readily, tumble over, and die on the spot. Rats usually die in their runs.—Parties troubled with Vermin may be cleared at once, either from Stacks, Houses, or Ships.

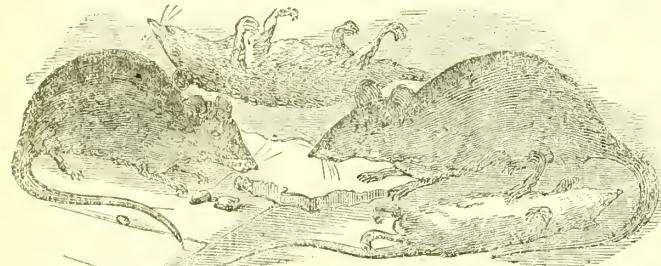
TESTIMONIALS.—Thousands might be published.

From Mr. THOMAS COLTON, Agent for Selby.—A friend of mine purchased a Packet of your VERMIN KILLER last night, doubting its efficacy; to-day he called in to say that he had found fifteen dead mice, and had only used part of a packet.—From Mr. EDWARD STURDY, Flemington Mills.—I duly received by post the Packet of your VERMIN KILLER, and found it as represented in your advertisement. It speedily destroyed all the mice in my granary. I enclose 2s. for two more Packets.—Leeds, November 6th 1867.—I have tried BATTLE'S VERMIN KILLER, and have found it most effectual in clearing my premises of LARGE QUANTITIES OF RATS.—THOMAS S. CROSLAND.—Mr. Stead.

Sold in Packets, 3d., 6d., and 1s. each.

SOLE PROPRIETOR:

Mr. J. R. BATTLE, Chemist, Lincoln, England.
No Chemist or Storekeeper should be without a supply.

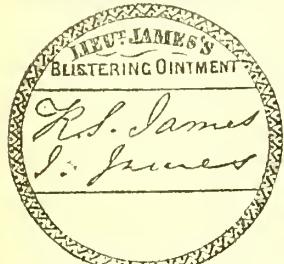


ESTABLISHED 1833. HORSES.—LIEUT. JAMES'S BLISTER.

CAUTION.

The annexed Label is at the top of every Pot of the ORIGINAL and only GENUINE BLISTER.

The Messrs. Barclay & Sons, 95 Farrington Street, London, and Messrs. Raimes & Co., Edinburgh, Liverpool, and York, are now and have been Agents 45 years.



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COLONIAL AGENTS:—MELBOURNE and WELLINGTON: Felton, Grimwade & Co.; SIDNEY, BRISBANE, and LAUNCESTON: Elliott Bros. & Co.; DUNEDIN and AUCKLAND: Kemphorne, Prosser & Co.; CALCUTTA: Smith, Stanisstreet & Co.

R. S. JAMES, 31 Years Sole Manufacturer, STANFORD, FARINGDON, BERKS.
Advertised in "Bell's Life" 45 years. Beware of a Spurious Imitation.

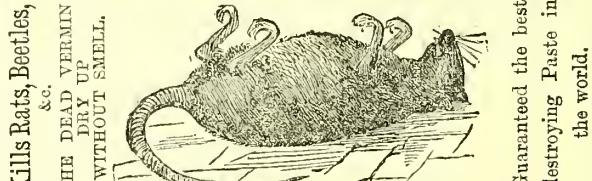
100 Rats destroyed for a Shilling by

BARBER'S PHOSPHOR PASTE.

WRAPPED NEATLY FOR THE COUNTER.

You would never sell any other if you were desirous of pleasing your Customers.

CATS AND DOGS WON'T EAT IT.



Guaranteed the best
destroying Paste in
the world.

3d., 6d., 1s., 2s. 6d., and 5s. Tins. Also

BARBER'S VERMIN KILLER.

Kills Mice upon the spot. In packets, 3d., 6d., and 1s.

Testimonial from Her Majesty's Ratcatcher.

"Hampton, Middlesex, May 25th, 1870.—I have been more than forty years employed at Hampton Court Palace, the Royal Stables, and other buildings in and around the Royal Parks, for the destruction of rats, mice, and other vermin, and after trying all the rat poisons which I have heard of, I now use BARBER'S PHOSPHOR PASTE and VERMIN KILLER, with which alone I am able to keep these ancient palaces and national works free from vermin.

(Signed) CHARLES SHONES."

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SPOROKTON

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The best combined Volatile and Non-Volatile

DISINFECTANT,

DEODORISER AND ANTISEPTIC. Manufactured by

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LONDON DEPOT—WHITE HORSE YARD, 100 HIGH HOLBORN.

CIRCULARS FREE BY POST ON APPLICATION.



TRADE

CONDY'S

OLD FLUID

MADE IN ENGLAND

BY CONDY & SONS LTD.

MANUFACTURERS

The Old Condy's Fluid Co., 2 St. Martin's Lane, Birmingham,

DRUGGISTS' & GROCERS' AGENTS,

Having Warehouses and Offices centrally situated and a Staff of Travellers, are now prepared to undertake on Commission the Sale of all Proprietary and Chemical Articles, for the Midland Counties only.

PARTNERSHIPS NEGOTIATED AND TRANSFERS EFFECTED.

Never pay more than 4s. for Company's imitation Condy's (red) Fluid. Our new articles are—

NOVELTIES { CONDY'S (effervescent) PICKUP, the most profitable Saline Sold.

CONDY'S TRAVELLER'S POCKET HEALTH-PROTECTOR, as supplied to Army, Navy, &c.

*** Each of these Articles gives the Retail Trade a profit of 50 per cent.

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Are invited to send to the Laboratory for a gratis supply of

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for distribution amongst their clients. A demand for the MEDICINES almost invariably follows their circulation. The Pamphlet is neatly got up, and forms a welcome gift to all who keep dogs.



The Medicines may be obtained of the Wholesale Houses, or direct from the Laboratory for Cash.

RHODES' CURATIVE AND CONDITION MIXTURE FOR DOGS,

Especially recommended to the Nobility, Master of Hounds, Hunting Men, and Dog Fanciers.

The best known Remedy for the effectual Cure of Distemper, Worms, Vomiting, Diseases of the Skin, will promote Appetite and Condition, giving a smooth coat and a healthy condition. Eulogised in terms of the highest approbation by all who have tried it as a cure and prevention (which is better than cure).

"Caractacus," in the *Sportsman's Journal*, April 12, 1879, in his article on the Rearing of Young Dogs, &c., says, in speaking of the various remedies for the different Diseases of Dogs, "In all fairness we must not omit Mr. Rhodes' Mixture, which I have tried on many occasions and never knew it to fail."

Sold in Bottles, at 1s., 2s. 6d., and 4s. 6d.; for the use of large kennels in Tins at 25s., containing twelve 2s. 6d. bottles; and 4s. Tins, containing twenty-four 2s. 6d. bottles—A GREAT SAVING. The Tins forwarded CARRIAGE PAID to all parts of the United Kingdom upon receipt of the amount.

May be obtained from the principal Wholesale Houses, or the Proprietor and Inventor,

JOSEPH RHODES, Chemist, East-thorpe, Mirfield.

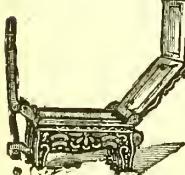
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Prepared only by WILLIAM DARLING, Chemist, Manchester. May be had from S. Maw, Son, & Thompson; Barclay & Sons; F. Newbery & Sons; Sanger & Sons; and any Wholesale House in London. Price 2s. per Box, and Family Jars 10s. each.

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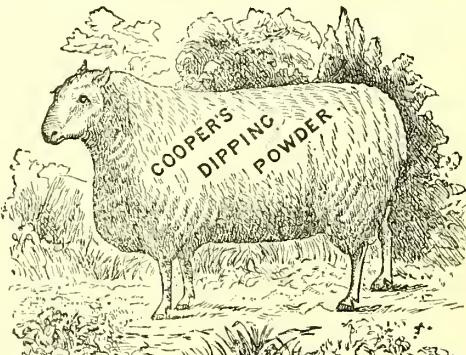
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to retail Chemists for distribution, will find a profitable demand created for the MEDICINES. Any quantity will be supplied gratis, with name of firm inside cover, on application at the Laboratory.

HORSE AND CATTLE CONDIMENT.

WANTED, pushing men with a trade amongst farmers as AGENTS for one of the best and cheapest CONDIMENTS made. Wherever introduced it is largely sold, and the demand for it steadily increases.

Apply to SLATER BROS., CARLISLE.



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Is soluble in Cold Water, and should be used in preference to any other Dip,

FOR TICKS, FLY, SCAB, AND FOR ALL OTHER SHEEP DIPPING PURPOSES.

This Dip has been in use upwards of 35 years, and has never been equalled by any other; it is of uniform strength, does not stain the wool, and is equally good as a Summer or Winter Dip. It is especially recommended for Dipping Lambs, and as a certain Cure for Scab.

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ALEFACIO OR BADEN, No. 1, soft		REVERSIBLE, No. 1, one side soft
Brown per doz. 6/4 10/8 6/0		Brown, the other best White
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Brown per doz. 6/8 11/4 6/0		comb per doz. 7/0 12/0 6/0
ONEYCOMB, white, per doz. 5/4 10/8 5/6		"THE HAMMAM" TURKISH BATH,
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Condy's Fluid, red	Government strength	1s. size, 4s. per doz. net.
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Our articles are made in strict accordance with the Patent, and are guaranteed by the original labels of our old Firm
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The Practitioner says—"Mr. Condy seems to have allowed himself to be outstripped in economical production."

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Patent Parchment,
Soft PLASTIC White or Coloured, for tying
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White Split Skins,
Best quality only for CAPPING Bottles
from 10 to 20 per doz. Also Coloured Splits.
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made in any thickness from .15
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DR. LINCOLN'S HAIR RENEWER,
A NEW PREPARATION FOR RESTORING THE HAIR,
WELL GOT-UP,

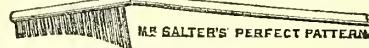
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THE BEST DYE IN THE MARKET,
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A Sample Case of well-selected Perfumery, Pomades,
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THE EXCELSIOR PENNY DYES.		Mounted on Cards of $\frac{1}{2}$ gross each. These Dyes are good value for the money; suitable for low-class Wholesale Trade, and where Cheap Goods are required. There is no Maker's Name on the Packets or Cards.	5/6 per gross.

EMERALDINE	{ A New Colour for Chemists' Show Bottles, which gives with transmitted light a beautiful golden colour showing a splendid green fluorescence.	2/6 per Bot.
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For Destroying Beetles, Crickets, Moths, Green Fly, Fleas, Bugs, Lice, Cockroaches, &c.

3d.	TINS CRAWSHAW'S INSECT POWDER In 3 doz. Wood Boxes.	... } 48/- per gross.
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TO BE HAD FROM ALL THE WHOLESALE HOUSES.

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E. F. LANGDALE,

WHOLESALE MANUFACTURING CHEMIST, ESSENCE DISTILLER,

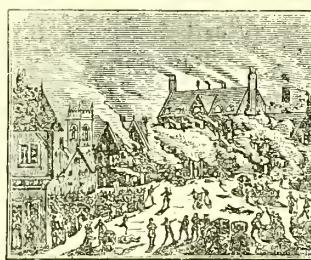
Importer and Distiller of every description of Essential Oils, Natural and Artificial Flavouring Essences, Concentrated Infusions and Tinctures, Importer of finest descriptions of Mexican and Bourbon Vanilla, French Harmless Vegetable Colours, &c.

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BONDED & EXPORT FACTORY (by special permission of Her Majesty's Honourable Board of Customs),
No. 1 WAREHOUSE, LONDON DOCKS, E.

FINEST CONCENTRATE FRENCH ESSENCES—No. 24 Strength.

		per lb.	s. d.
Bouquet	.. .. .. ..	4	0
Cassie	.. .. .. ..	4	0
Eglantine	.. .. .. ..	4	0
Frangipani	.. .. .. ..	4	0
Heliotrope	.. .. .. ..	4	0
Jasmin	.. .. .. ..	4	0
Jockey Club	.. .. .. ..	4	0
Magnolia	.. .. .. ..	4	0
Marechale	.. .. .. ..	4	0
Millefleurs	.. .. .. ..	4	0
Mouseline	.. .. .. ..	4	0
Orris Root	.. .. .. ..	4	0
Patehouli	.. .. .. ..	4	0
Reine des Alpes	.. .. .. ..	4	0
Rondeletia	.. .. .. ..	4	0
Rose	.. .. .. ..	4	0



The Burning of Langdale's Distillery on Holborn Hill by the Lord Gordon Rioters in 1780, of which an interesting account will be found in Charles Dickens' "Barnaby Rudge." —Chaps. 62 and 63.

FINEST CONCENTRATE FRENCH ESSENCES—No. 24 Strength.

		per lb.	s. d.
Rose Geranium	.. .. .. ..	4	0
Spring Flowers	.. .. .. ..	4	0
Tonquin Beans	.. .. .. ..	4	0
Tuberose	.. .. .. ..	4	0
Vanilla	.. .. .. ..	4	0
Verbena	.. .. .. ..	4	0
Vertiver	.. .. .. ..	4	0
Wall Flower	.. .. .. ..	4	0
Wood Violets	.. .. .. ..	4	0
&c., &c.		4	0

Shipped in Bond from E. F. Langdale's Distillery and Export Bonded Factory, No. 1 Warehouse, London Docks, under Customs Seal.

Packed in bottles of 4 lbs. each, not less than 50 lbs. assorted allowed to be packed in Bond.

E. F. LANGDALE'S PURE PRIZE MEDAL QUINT- ESSESSES.

Distilled from Herbs, Fruits, and Spices, gathered in their Bloom and Freshness.

		Per gross
Vanilla	In 4-oz. stoppered bottles..	168/
Lemon	" corked	156/
Almonds	" 2-oz. stoppered	88/
Marasquino	" corked	84/
Raspberry	"	52/
Strawberry	" 1-oz. stoppered	48/
Ginger	" corked	30/
Peach Kernels	" ½-oz.	Packed in handsome wood boxes holding 12 bottles. If in boxes with glass lids, 3d. doz. extra. Not less than 5 gross assorted.
Brandy		
Nutmegs		
Orange		
Celery, &c., &c.		

SPIRIT FLAVOURS.

The attention of consumers in Australia and India is particularly called to these very useful and excellent flavours. One pound of either of these essences to 50 gallons of plain spirit, will make immediately a fine brandy or Old Tom, &c., without the use of a still.—See *Lancet* report.

	per lb.	s. d.
Ess. Old Tom Gin	6	6
Ess. London Brandy	6	6
Ess. Cognac Brandy	7	0
Ess. Irish Whisky	6	6
Ess. Jamaica Rum	7	0
Ess. Arrack Punch	10	0
Ess. Hollands	8	6
Ess. Geneva	10	0

TINCTURES

Prepared under E. F. Langdale's special supervision strictly according to the Formulae of the British or any Foreign Pharmacopœia, from 1s. to 2s. 6d. Special Price Lists on application. If 150 lbs. and upwards assorted Tinctures are taken, special discounts allowed. 500 lbs. and upwards delivered free to ship in London.

ALCOHOLIC PREPARATIONS, FLORIDA WATER, BAY RUM, EAU DE COLOGNE, ETC., IN BOND.

The undermentioned can only be shipped in bond. All guaranteed to be made from finest Spirits of Wine. 400 lbs. shipped free on board export ship, under Customs' Seal, direct from E. F. Langdale's Bonded Distillery.

LAVENDER WATER.

	Fine quality.	Finest quality.
	per doz.	per doz.
1 oz. bottles, corked ..	2 9 ..	3 3 ..
2 oz. " ..	3 3 ..	3 9 ..
4 oz. " ..	5 0 ..	5 6 ..
8 oz. " stoppered ..	14 0 ..	15 6 ..
Pint " ..	30 0 ..	42 0 ..

EAU DE COLOGNE.

Priee & Co.'s (Late Priee & Gosnell's), Perfume Distillers to the Queen.

	s. d.	s. d.	
2 oz. short, gold label..	3 0	Half pint wickered ..	9 0
4 oz. " ..	4 9	Pint "	17 0
8 oz. " ..	8 6	Quart "	40 0

The above can also be had bearing J. Delcroix & Co.'s label, of 158 Old Bond Street, London.

Not less than 50 dozen of any one size or assorted.

S.P.T. AMMONIÆ AROMATIC.

	lb.	2 cases	6 cases	12 cases
	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
In cases containing—				
50×1 lb. bottles	1 2 ..	1 1 ..	1 0 ..	0 10
12×4½ lb. "	1 2 ..	1 1 ..	1 0 ..	0 10
P.B. 50×1 lb. "	1 5 ..	1 3 ..	1 1 ..	0 11
12×4½ lb. "	1 5 ..	1 3 ..	1 1 ..	0 11

	25 gals.	50 gals.	100 gals.	500 gals.
	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
(25 gals. is the smallest quantity that can be shipped in bond)	3 6 ..	3 5 ..	3 4 ..	3 3 ..
in 25 or 50-gal. casks and 100-gal. puncheons				

BAY RUM FOR THE TOILET.

Shipped in bond under Customs Seal.

	s. d.	s. d.	
4 oz. bottles, per doz..	3 9 ..	Pint bottles, per doz...	12 9
8 oz. " ..	6 9 ..	Quart ..	25 0

Per gallon, 7s.

FLORIDA WATER.

per doz.

	s. d.	s. d.
Pint bottles, glass plugs, best quality, 12 in wood box ..	7 3	
No. 2 ..	6 6	

	s. d.	s. d.
½ pint " corked, best quality ..	4 3	
No. 2 ..	4 0	

CHLOROFORMUM, PURE, S.G. 1.498.

	lb.	2 cases	5 cases
	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
25×1 lb. bottles ..	1 10 ..	1 8 ..	1 6 ..
50×1 lb. "	1 9 ..	1 7 ..	1 5 ..
8×7 lb. "	1 9 ..	1 7 ..	1 5 ..

N.B.—Special quotations for shippers taking quantities.

Address all Indents to E. F. LANGDALE, No. 1 Warehouse, London Docks. Special Price Lists post free.

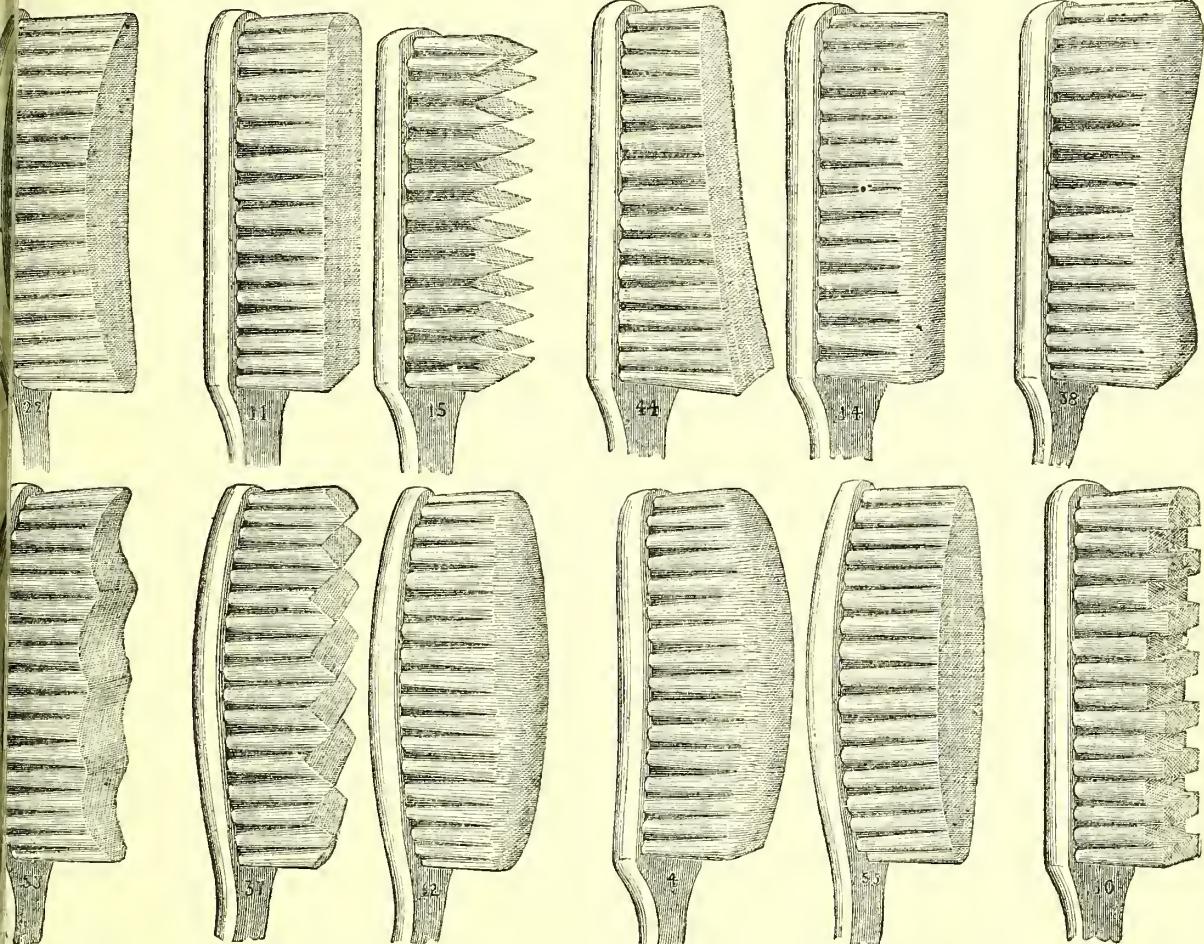


TRADE MARK.



TRADE MARK.

TOOTH BRUSHES.



WE have devoted much care and attention to this branch of our business, and by repeated improvements in machinery, careful selection in bone and bristle, and the employment of only the most skilled hands, have succeeded in producing Tooth brushes which, it is generally admitted, stand unrivalled.

We subjoin Prices, and assure our Customers of our best attention to their requirements:—

o. 278.	Badger Hair, Adults', 4 qualities, per dozen	... ... ... ...	6/-, 8/-, 10/6, and 12/6
, 278a.	Children's, best quality, per dozen	... ... ... ...	6/6
, 279.	Bristle, Red Waxed, Adults', best quality, per dozen	... ... ... ...	4 row, 6/6; 5 row, 8/-
, 279a.	"Perfection," Blue Waxed, every brush selected and guaranteed, per doz., 4 row, 7/6; 5 row, 9/-		
, 279b.	Blue Waxed, Children's, per dozen	... ... ... ...	4/6
, 283.	Red Waxed,	... ... ... ...	3/9
, 285.	" Ladies'" "	... ... ... ...	6/6

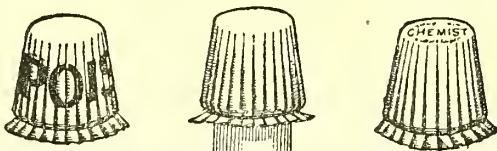
LESS USUAL DISCOUNT.

I.B.—Quantities of 6 doz. and upwards, assorted as above, stamped with Name and Address free of charge.
SPECIAL PATTERNS MADE TO ORDER.

LYNCH & CO.,

171a & 171b Aldersgate Street, London, E.C.

Be careful to see that Brushes supplied as "Lynch's" bear our Trade Mark.



HUNT'S PAPER REGISTERED TRADE MARK. BOTTLE CAPS.

Made of Superior Strong Papers

By Machinery Patented in England, France, and Germany.

PLEATED IN A STYLE IMPOSSIBLE TO IMITATE BY MANIPULATION.

	PER GROSS BOX.				
FIRST FIVE SIZES.	No. 39	No. 45	No. 47	No. 48	No. 49
White, Red, Blue, Green, Orange, Violet, or Grey	1/6	2/4	2/-	2/8	3/-
Crinoline or Printed "Poison," "Lotion," &c.	2/-				3/4

SCALE OF CHARGES FOR STAMPING EITHER OF 5 SMALLER SIZES.

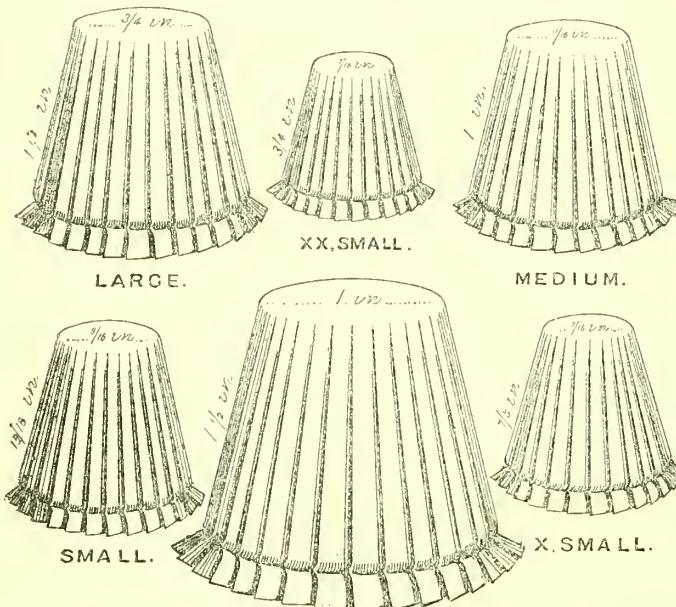
Name and Address, Cameo or Relief Style, including cost of Dies, which will be retained by the Manufacturers.

3/-	3/4	3/9	4/-	4/3	4/6	4/8	4/9	4/10
Gross 1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9 Gross.

On all first Orders for less than Ten Gross.

For Ten Gross and above, and all subsequent orders for any quantity, 6d. per Gross.

EXACT SIZES AND DIMENSIONS.



N° 39.

No.		Diameter.	Depth.
45.	For Winchester Quarts ..	1 $\frac{1}{2}$	5 $\frac{1}{2}$
47.	" Wide-mouth Bottles or Jars ..	1 $\frac{1}{2}$	1 $\frac{1}{2}$
48.	" "	1 $\frac{1}{4}$	1 $\frac{1}{4}$
49.	" "	2	1 $\frac{1}{4}$
51.	" "	2 $\frac{1}{2}$	1 $\frac{1}{2}$

SOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS' SUNDRIESMEN.

Manufactory—

3, 4, & 5 LITTLE WINDMILL STREET, LONDON, W.

Those who have not seen these can have no idea of the improvement in the "costume" of a bottle of medicine effected by them. A couple of sizes suffice for all the ordinary medicine bottles, and they can be supplied with the name printed on the centre.—*Chemist and Druggist*, February 15, 1878.

There is perhaps a great deal more in the way in which a bottle of medicine is sent out than is generally supposed. We happen to know a pharmacist who began business in a very small way, but became the leading chemist of the neighbourhood, and who attributed his success in a great measure to the very careful attention given to writing the label, capping the bottle, and folding up and addressing the package. His rule was to use only the best bottles, corks, string, and paper—which he said anyone could form an opinion of—and if these were carefully directed and put up, the inference they would draw from it was, that the contents of the bottle were also carefully prepared; hence confidence was secured, and the business prospered. Such a pharmacist would fully appreciate the neat and convenient Pleated Bottle Caps introduced by Messrs. Hunt & Co., which, as well as doing away with all trimming, give a finish to the bottle, which cannot be compared with the old method.—*Mather's Price Current*, March, 1878.

The neat "capping" of medicine bottles is a point which the pharmacist and dispenser cannot well afford to neglect, and Messrs. W. F. Hunt & Co. have certainly made a successful bid for their suffrages in bringing out some beautifully-made Bottle Caps. These are of the best hand-made paper, and are turned out by machinery, pleated and with rims ready formed for tying round with twine. They are adapted for bottles of all sizes, and when applied have a better and neater appearance than the familiar leather caps, than which they are likewise less porous, while as strong as need be for the purpose. By patronising these little contrivances the dispensing chemist may save both time and trouble.—*British Trade Journal*, April, 1876.

The accuracy of the pleating, beauty of coloring, handsome form, and their generally tidy appearance, together with their low price, will not fail to recommend them to every pharmacist who takes an interest in having his work appear well. Those who put caps on to their bottles at all, will find the use of these a great saving of time and trouble, and the result will be far superior to anything they can turn out by hand.—*New Remedies*, June, 1878.

These Bottle Caps are made of a very strong and non-porous paper, and we think are destined to entirely replace the ordinary method of Capping Bottles, whether they be of Medicine, Perfumes, or anything else.—*Perfumers' and Hairdressers' Gazette*, May, 1878.

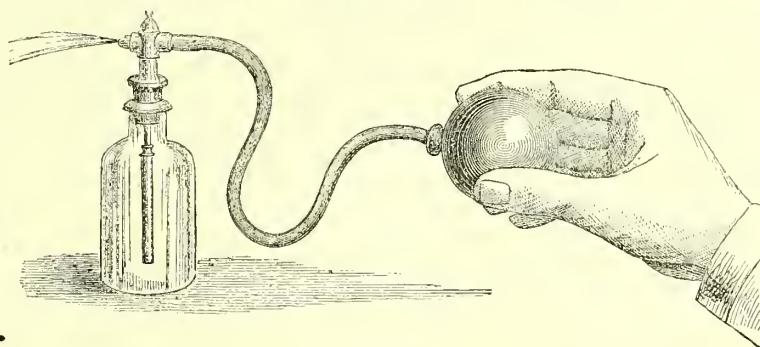
Medicine Bottles are not very cheerful ornaments for the toilet table; but if their presence is necessary, it is certainly desirable that they should be as attractive in appearance as possible. Some such idea must have been present to the mind of W. F. Hunt & Co. when they designed the elegant "Patent Bottle Caps," which are now so rapidly becoming popular with dispensers. These capsules are as easily put on and taken off as one's hat, and one of them is as much an ornament to a nauseous draught as a *chapeau* is to the doctor who prescribes the potion.—*Figaro*, May 17, 1876.

MAW'S A1 ODORATOR,

WITH REGISTERED TELESCOPE TUBE,
For Perfuming Apartments or Diffusing Disinfectants.

WITH ELASTIC TUBE.

NICKEL
PLATED,
30s.
PER DOZ.

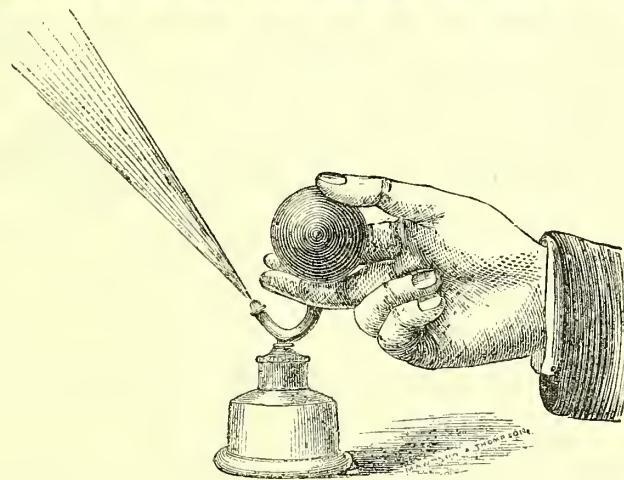


SILVER
PLATED,
34s.
PER DOZ.

Portable, without Elastic Tube, 26s., Silver Plated, 30s. per doz.

THE CHATSWORTH SPRAY.

NICKEL
PLATED,
30s.
PER DOZ.



SILVER
PLATED,
34s.
PER DOZ.

With Handsome Cut Bottles, Nickel Plated, 42s.,
Gold Plated, 45s. per doz.

S. MAW, SON & THOMPSON, LONDON.

To Shippers.

DR. DELORME'S

*To Shippers.***AMAROSA TOOTH PASTE,**

In Collapsible Tubes (Registered).

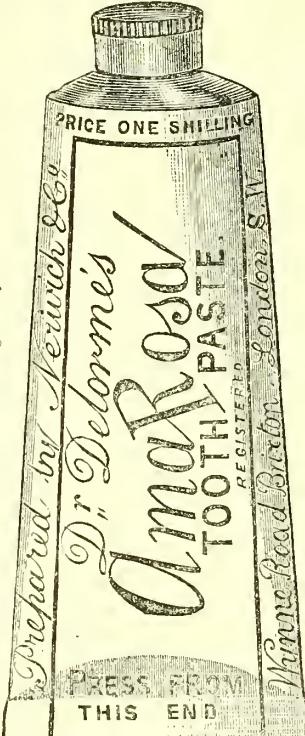
ADVANTAGES.—By our manner of putting this Paste up in collapsible tubes instead of pots, all the aromatic and antiseptic qualities of the Paste are preserved, and the tubes being air-tight the contents cannot become dry or hard. It is also very convenient for travelling, being protected from the dust and dirt. It is more economical in use, as this exact quantity can be pressed out on the brush. The quantity contained in these tubes is greater than a pot of corresponding size.

FOR IMPROVEMENTS.—Dr. Delorme's Amarosa Tooth Paste, is recommended for use, and is inferior to none.

ORIGINAL COMPOSITION, and not subjected to breakage.

MANUFACTURED BY NICHOLAS & CO., LTD., AND SOLD IN COLLAPSIBLE TUBES, similar to the perfume mentioned, &c., &c., &c.

It is of a thinner consistency than Tooth Pastes generally.



6d. and 1s. (Retail). To be had of all Chemists and Perfumers throughout the World.

SPECIAL QUOTATION, 3s. 3d. and 6s. net. Show Cards and Hand Bills with each package.

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NERWICH & CO., 34 WYNNE ROAD, BRIXTON, LONDON, S.W.

THE BEST GOT UP AND MOST SALEABLE

SHILLING MARKING INK

IN THE TRADE.

It keeps its Colour and will not injure the most delicate fabric.



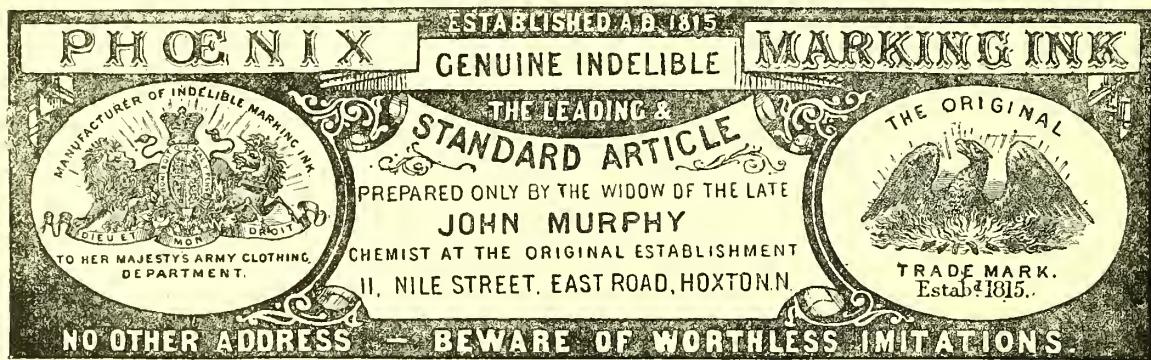
No. 1.—**PETERS' ARGENTUM**, contains usual size Bottle of Ink, Pen, and New Square Stretcher.—Price 1s.

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No. 3.—**PETERS' ARGENTUM**, contains Bottle of Ink, equal to 12 of No. 1, or 8 of No. 2.—Price 5s. per case.

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TRADE—“COAGULINE.”—TRADE
MARK.

KAY'S New TRANSPARENT CEMENT for BROKEN ARTICLES.

“Clear as crystal,” “stronger than glass,” “tough as leather.”
6d., 1s., 2s., in boxes or on cards. Show cards, handbills with name, &c., Specimens, &c., for home or export, free.

KAY'S COMPOUND ESSENCE of LINSEED, “The Stockpot Remedy,” for Coughs and Cold. Cures nine cases out of ten. In bottles, 9d., 1s., 1s. 1d., 2s., 9d., 4s., 6d., &c. Sold by all Chemists.

LINSEED LOZENGES.—(Solidified Linseed Tea).—An agreeable sweetmeat, most demulcent and nourishing, which may be taken in any quantity by Children and Adults, for their soothing and beneficial effect. Packets, 6d.

CHLORO-LINSEED COUGH LOZENGES.—A medicated Linseed Extract, for out-door use, on leaving a heated room, &c. Demulcent, Expectorant, Warming and Soothing. Packets, 6d.

LINUM CATHARTICUM PILLS (or the Purging Linseed). Purely vegetable; the most wholesome, pleasant and corrective for young persons and adults.

1s., 9d., 1s. 1d., 2s., 9d., of all Chemists.

KAY'S TIC PILLS.—specific and pure nervous Tonic. The best form of administering the Quinine, Iron, and other Tonics of which they are largely composed. Boxes, 9d., 1s., 1s. 1d., 2s., 9d., of all Chemists.

STRAMONIUM CIGARETTES.—For Asthma. 2s. per dozen.

CUE CEMENT.—For Tipping Billiard Cues. 1s. and 2s.

For Circulars, Show Cards, Specimens, &c., address:—

KAY BROTHERS, Stockport.

Sold by all the Wholesale Druggists, Sundrymen, and Medicine Vendors.

EWENS' CLARIFIED LARD, MARROW, SUETS, AND OILS.

JAMES EWEN & SONS are induced to give further publicity to these articles, the continued demand by all who have used them being satisfactory proof “that where purity of basis” in ointments, &c., is required, they are most desirable.

By their method of purifying, the fats are not chemically altered, but simply divested of all particles tending to decomposition, they are consequently available for the most delicate preparations.

Adeps. Benz. B. P. and Pharm. Lard (*vide* P. J. Vol. I., No. 8). Direct, “for Cash only,” from

JAMES EWEN & SONS' CLARIFIED FAT WORKS,
5 HATFIELD STREET, STAMFORD STREET, S.E.;

Or through any of the Wholesale Houses, with their usual credit, at a small advance.

CAUTION.—See that each package bears their label with name and weight.

Worthy of Recommendation, and well known.

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WHITAKER & GROSSMITH'S PURE WHITE GLYCERINE SOAP.

Richly perfumed, and guaranteed to contain the necessary quantity of GLYCERINE for effectually imparting to the SKIN the softening and healing properties for which it is so justly famed.

NECESSARY CAUTION.—This unrivalled *Toilet Soap* was originated by us in 1863, and solely by its superior merit and moderate price has now attained the patronage of a wide circle of all classes of society. As many (external) imitations of our saleable article are often falsely offered as the *real Soap*, all vendors should please note that the Box and Wrappers now bear our "Trade Mark" and not be misled by inferior counterfeits, thereby causing disappointment to purchasers, and consequent injury to the sale of the original and genuine Soap.

1s. 6d. Boxes of Three Tablets, 12s. per Dozen Boxes.

SELECT TOILET PREPARATIONS, extensively increasing in demand, which attests their excellent quality.

TOILET SOAPS.	Per doz.	BOUQUETS.	Per doz.	POMADES, &c.	Per doz.
Cent-Fleur (copyright)	2/6 Boxes of 3 tablets	20/ Cent-Fleur (copyright)	12/ Star of India ... In Glass	Cent-Fleur (copyright)	8/ 12/ & 20/
Jockey Club "	1/6 "	12/ White Lilac ... Stoppered or	12/	Petroleum Pomade ...	12/ & 18/
Musk Windsor "	1/6 "	12/ Birthday ... Sprinkling cap	18/ Bottles.	Brillantine ...	... 8/ 12/ & 20/
Sandringham "	1/6 "	12/ Hawthorn ...	24/	Anglo Eau de Cologne	8/ & 12/
Eucalyptus Oil "	1/6 "	12/ White Violet (and 50 others)		Eucalyptus Vinegar ...	12/ & 20/
Semi-Cut Bars "	1/ Bars of 6 kinds	8/6		White Cherry Tooth Paste	8/ & 12/

Highly recommended by the *Lancet*, *Sanitary Record*, and the *Medical Press* as an elegant Sanitary Toilet Soap for the Skin, with an aromatic disinfectant for the Apartment.



The Antiseptic properties of the *Eucalyptus Tree* are now fully retained by enclosing the Soap in tinfoil, and any of the old stock on hand will be exchanged for fresh free of cost.

The Standard says:—"As an antiseptic, *Eucalyptus Soap* has no rival."

1s. 6d. Boxes of Three Tablets. 12s. per Dozen Boxes.

Trade Price Lists sent and Orders executed through Wholesale Houses, or direct from the Manufacturers,

WHITAKER & GROSSMITH, Wholesale Perfumers, 120 Fore Street, City, London.

WHITE AND SOUND TEETH.

JEWSBURY AND BROWN'S ORIENTAL TOOTH PASTE.

This old-established and increasingly favourite Dentifrice has been Forty Years before the Public It is warranted to retain its properties and keep in good condition in any climate.

The original and only genuine is manufactured solely by

**JEWSBURY and BROWN,
CHEMISTS, MANCHESTER,**

and is distinguishable by the Trade Mark, printed in red and green, a facsimile of which is annexed. Particular attention should be paid to this guarantee of genuineness, as numerous imitations are offered.

Sold universally by Chemists and Perfumers, at 1s. 6d. and 2s. 6d.

The Trade and Shippers supplied by the leading houses in London and elsewhere. Bills and Show Cards forwarded on receipt of address card, and directions for enclosure.



RIMMEL'S NEW SANITARY APPLIANCES.

RIMMEL'S AROMATIC OZONIZER, a fragrant powder which, simply spread on a plate in apartments or places of public resort, evolves the refreshing and healthy emanations of the Pine and Eucalyptus, and produces a quantity of *Ozone*, the great air purifier. It is in use in the principal Hotels, Clubs, and Theatres, and also in the Saloons and Cabins of several Lines of Steamships. In 4 oz. tins, 1s.; by post for 15 stamps; 1 lb. tins, 3s. 6d.; Spreading Plate, 6d.

RIMMEL'S OZONIZED PERFUMERY.

Dr. DAY, of Geelong, who has devoted much time and attention to sanitary questions, has discovered that alcoholic perfumes form excellent vehicles for diffusing ozone in the atmosphere and destroying noxious emanations and miasma. At his suggestion, E. Rimmel has prepared a series of Toilet Waters (*Eau-de-Cologne*, *Lavender*, and *Florida*), which are oxygenated by a chemical process, and evolve a quantity of *Ozone*. They are strongly recommended to be used on the handkerchief when attending crowded places, visiting the sick, or travelling by land or sea; also to be sprinkled on beds or carpets, or on a pad hung up in the air. Dr. Day writes to E. Rimmel (November 28, 1877):—"In manufacturing and making known the hygienic value of oxygenated perfumery you will be conferring a great benefit to the public, for it is the best means of disinfecting bedrooms, closets, &c.

PRICES:—Rimmel's Ozonized *Eau-de-Cologne* 4 oz. round bottles 2s. 6d.
Rimmel's Ozonized *Lavender Water* 8 do. do. do. 5s. 0d.
Rimmel's Ozonized *Florida Water* 16 do. do. do. 9s. 0d.

Sanitary Pads to be impregnated with the above and hung up in the air, 1s. The usual allowance to the Trade. Wholesale Lists on application to

**EUGENE RIMMEL, Perfumer by Appointment to H.R.H. the Princess of Wales,
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ESTABLISHED 100 YEARS.

TOILET AND FANCY SOAPS
OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.

CHOICE PERFUMES IN BULK.

No. 1 extra 12/- per pint of 20 ozs.

No. 1 9/6 " "

No. 2 8/- " "

Put up also in great variety of size, style, and price. "

SOAP.

Sulphur, Petroleum, 6d. & 1/-

Petroline, Juniper Tar, & 4/- 8/-

their Medicated Soaps .. 1/- doz.

Glycerine Jelly, 6d. and 1/-

topped bats, 4/- & 8/-

er doz.

T.F. BRISTOW & CO.
MANUFACTURERS,
TOILET SOAPS & PERFUMERY.
PRICE LISTS
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BRISTOW'S
SPECIALITIES.

Carbolic Acid Soap.....	In bxes 3 tblts.	
Glycerine and Carbolic Acid	1/- & 1/3	
Glycerine and Oatmeal Soap ..	8/- & 12/- per doz.	
Baby Soap for Nursery use (In bxes, 4 & 12 tblts.)		
(Illustrated Label)	19/- and 27/- per doz.	
Family Soap, in bxes, 4 & 12 tbs (1/- & 2/-)	8/- & 24/-	
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Pure Coal Tar Soap ..	in 4dz, 6d. & 8d. tbtls, in 3 dz bxes, 2/- 3/6, 4/6 doz.	
Transparent Soap, in boxes 3 tablets (1/6)	8/- & 12/-	
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White Glycerine Soap, in boxes, 3 tablets (1/6)	12/-	
Dog Soap (Illust. Wrapper), Carpet & Cloth Soap, Fumice Stone Soap (6d. & 1/-) ..	3/6 & 7/- doz.	

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Joseph Pickering & Sons (J. Needham), Albyn Works, Sheffield,

MANUFACTURERS OF



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H. BESSEMER'S GOLD PAINT,

RETAIL PRICES:-

Small Bottles of Gold with Liquid 1s. 6d.

Medium " " & Bowl & Brush 2s. 6d.

Large Bottles of Gold 3s. 6d.

" " Liquid 0s. 6d.

To be obtained of all Chemists, Artists' Colourmen, and Druggists' Sundrymen.

NEW 1/6 & 2/6 PACKETS.

CONTENTS:—1 Bottle Gold Powder, 1 Bottle Mixing Liquid, 1 Mixing Bowl, 1 Brush, in Cardboard Box.

Where the Bowl and Brush are not required, the usual 1/6 Packet should be purchased, as it contains a large quantity of both Gold and Liquid.

COPPER AND SILVER PAINT, AT THE SAME PRICES, AND YIELDING EQUALY GOOD RESULTS, CAN BE OBTAINED.

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LONDON, N.W.

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OKELL'S ORIGINAL
MONA BOUQUET

Retail, 1/-, 1/9, and 3/6; Wholesale, 9/-, 15/-, and 30/- per doz.

This much-admired Perfume (prepared by the Widow of the late Joseph Okell), may be obtained from the leading Patent Medicine Houses, Wholesale Druggists, and Druggists' Sundry Dealers.

Applications for WHOLESALE Agencies to be made to the Sole CONSIGNEE, THOMAS WEST, Chemist, Stretford, Manchester.

Goddard's
Plate Powder

For more than a Quarter of a Century this Powder has sustained an unrivalled reputation throughout the United Kingdom and the Colonies as the BEST and SAFEST article for Cleaning Plate.

Sold in Boxes, 1s., 2s. 6d., and 4s. 6d. each. Also

GODDARD'S FURNITURE CREAM. Sold in Bottles, 6d. and 1s. each.

Sold by leading Wholesale Houses and Factors, and by the Inventor,
J. GODDARD STATION STREET, LEICESTER.

BEST VEGETABLE PARCHMENT

For Covering Jars, Wrapping up Soap, Chemicals, Explosives, &c.

FANCY PAPER, TINFOIL, AND TINFOIL PAPER.

Samples and Prices post free on application.

E. BECKER & CO.,

30 Little Trinity Lane, Queen Victoria St., London, E.C.

FOR CLEANING PLATE.

BRADLEY & BOURDAS'S
ALBATUM or WHITE ROUGE,

For Cleaning Gold, Silver, and Plated Goods.

Since its introduction as a substitute for the ordinary Rouge, a quarter of a century ago, the sale has amazingly increased both at home and abroad. A trial is only needed to prove its superiority over other plate powders in use. Sold in Boxes at 1s. and 2s.; Tins, 6s. 7 Pont Street, Belgrave Square, and 48 Belgrave Road, London, S.W.

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THE BEST, CHEAPEST, AND MOST SALEABLE NOVELTY OF THE YEAR.

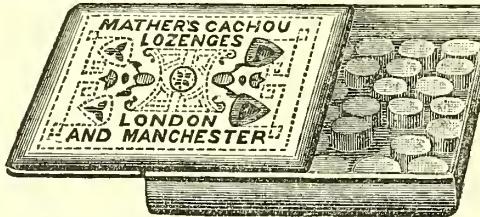
MATHER'S CACHOU LOZENGES,

IT PATENT METAL SLIDE BOXES.

8s.

PER GROSS,

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PER GROSS,

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Special Quotations on application for Large Buyers and for Export.

A Customer writes: "I must congratulate you on sending out the neatest and cheapest pennyworth I ever saw. Send me two gross more of your Cachous; though only opened late last night, nearly the whole of the box sent have been disposed of."

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Per 1,000.
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July 15, 1879.

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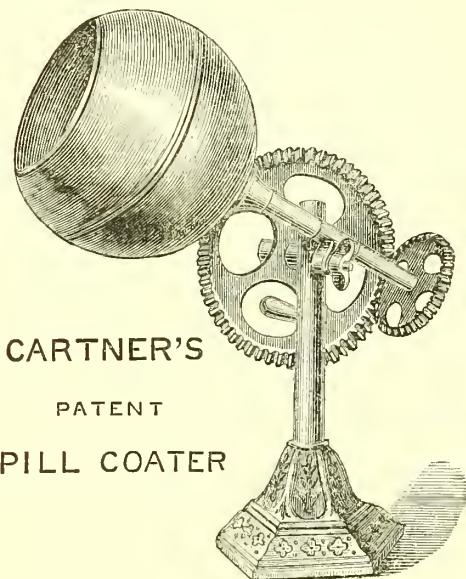
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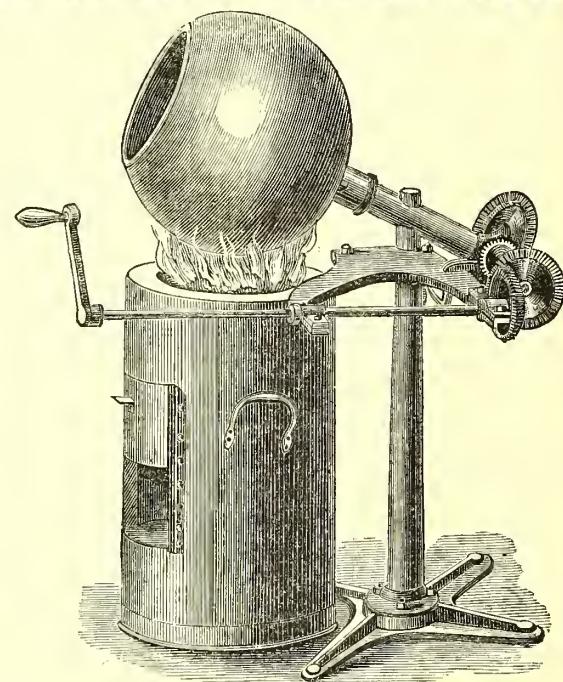
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Antiseptic, 0·1 per cent.	Day on which mould appeared.		Day on which putrefactive odour was distinct.		Antiseptic, 0·1 per cent.	Day on which mould appeared.		Day on which putrefactive odour was distinct.
	I.	II.	I.	II.		I.	II.	
Water only	9	9	14	13	Currahun (Dr. Bond's)	8	8	12
Terebene (Dr. Bond's)	:	10	10	13	Ferrahun (Dr. Bond's)	None by 14th day	8	8
Carbolic Acid (Calvert's No. 5)	:	None by 75th day	None by 75th day	18-23?	Sodium Salicylate	10	10	14
Condy's Fluid	:	9	9	12	Sanitas (Aromatic, No. 3)	8	9	14
Condy's Red Fluid	:	10	10	15	Sanitas (Inodorous, No. 3)	9	9	10
Turpentine	:	13	14	18-23?	McDongall's Fluid	8	9	11
Chloralum	:	:	8	8	Sanitas (Aromatic, No. 1)	12	9	12
Borax	:	:	8	9	Sanitas (Inodorous, No. 1)	9	9	13
			-18-23?	18-23?			14	14
							8	11

*Some uncertainty as to exact day, owing to absence from home.

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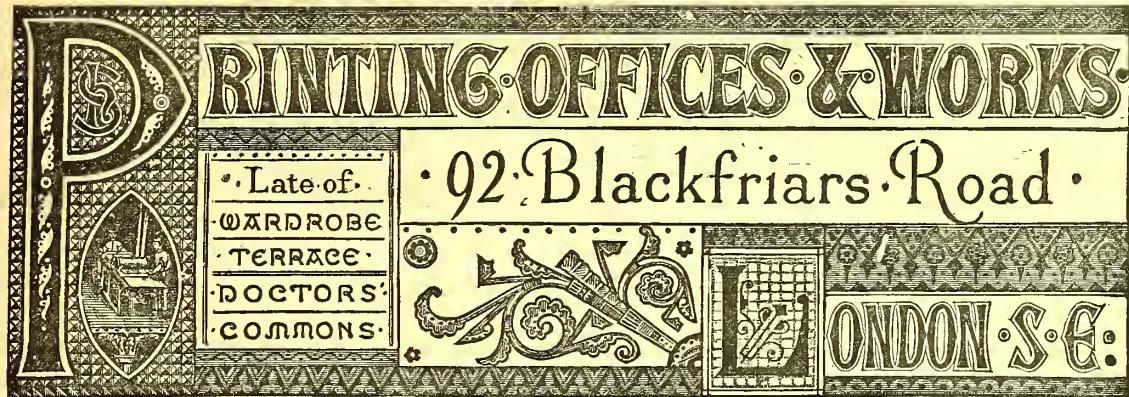
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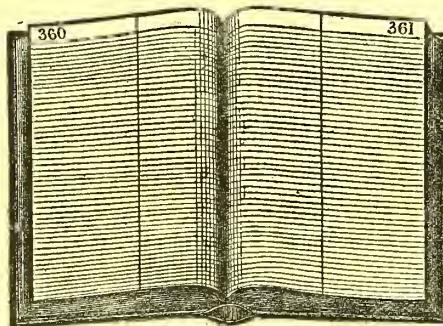
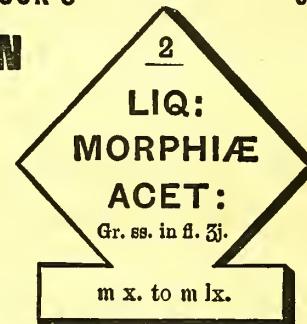
	5,000	10,000	20,000
SIZE 5 $\frac{1}{2} \times 4\frac{1}{2}$ in.	10/6	16/	30/
" 7 $\frac{1}{2} \times 5$	12/6	18/	32/6
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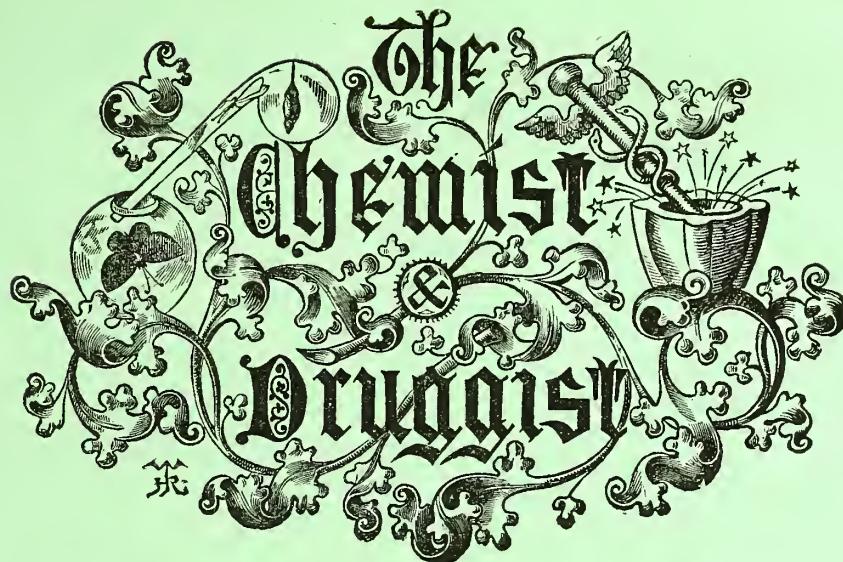
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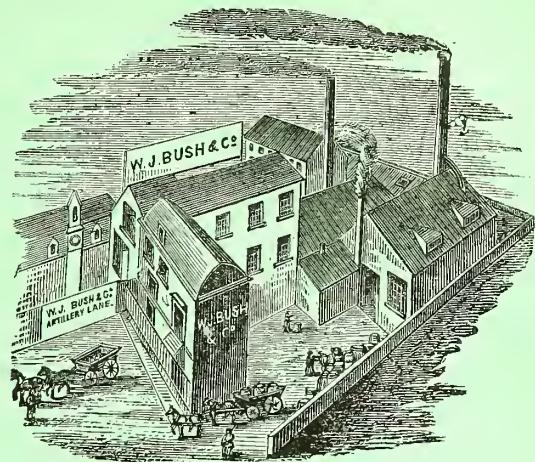
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" Extra	" 11/0 0 12 0
BUCHU	per oz. 0 15 0
CALAMUS	per lb. 0 11 0
CAMOMILE	" 2 10 0
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" Foreign, 1st quality	" 0 7 6
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" " Super	" 5/6 0 7 0
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" Aspic	" 0 1 6
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LEMONS	per lb. 5/6 0 7 0
" Super	per lb. 0 8 3
" Extra Super	" 0 9 3
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„ LEMON	„	0	6	0
„ MITCHAM PEPPERMINT	„	0	7	0
„ ORANGE	„	0	6	0
„ PIMENTO	„	0	6	0
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CURRENT, Black	0 5 6	PRUNES	0 8 0
Red & White	0 5 6	QUINCE	0 5 6
CYDER	0 5 6	RASPBERRY	0 5 6
DAMSON	0 5 6	STRAWBERRY	0 5 6
GRAPE	0 5 6	VANILLA	0 9 0
GOOSEBERRY	0 5 6	CAPSICINE	12/ & 1 8 0
HONEY DROP	0 5 6	GINGERINE	1 3 0
HOREHOUND	0 4 0	MUSKINE	2 8 0
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PULLNA	"	0	1	8
SEIDLITZ POWDER	"	0	1	8
SELTZER WATER	"	0	1	8
VICHY	"	0	1	8

In Bottles, 5s. 6d. per doz., 60s. per gross.

CHEMICALS.

ACID Acetic Aromat. Glacial ..	..	..	..	..	per lb.	2/6	£0	4	0
" Glacial Opt., solid at 50 ..	..	..	..	..	"	per lb.	0	1	2
" SALICYLIC ..	..	..	..	..	"	0	8	6	
" CITRIC ..	..	..	..	..	"	0	2	2	
" HYDROCYANIC, B.P. ..	..	..	..	..	"	0	1	2	
" TARTARIC ..	..	..	..	..	"	0	1	52	
" Super Quality (pure) ..	..	..	..	..	"	0	1	62	
CHLORODYNE ..	..	..	..	..	"	0	6	0	
DEC. ALOES, Comp. Conc. ..	..	..	..	..	"	0	3	8	
" CINCHON., Flav. ..	..	..	..	..	"	0	4	0	
" SARZÆ JAM, Simp. Conc. ..	..	..	..	..	"	0	4	0	
" Comp. ..	..	..	..	..	"	0	4	0	
ETHER, ACETIC ..	..	..	..	..	"	0	3	6	
" CHLORIC, Soluble ..	..	..	..	..	"	0	3	6	
" BUTYRIC ..	..	..	..	..	"	0	4	9	
" GENANTHIC ..	..	..	..	..	per oz.	0	6	0	

CONCENTRATED INFUSIONS.

EXTRACT, Sarsap. Jam. Simp. ..	..	..	..	..	per lb.	£0	10	6
" Comp. ..	..	..	..	..	"	0	7	6
" Fluid, 1 to 15 ..	..	..	..	..	"	0	6	0
" Gentian ..	..	..	..	..	"	0	1	3
" Camomile ..	..	..	..	..	"	0	6	0
" Poppies ..	..	..	..	..	"	0	2	4
" Lettuce ..	..	..	..	..	"	0	5	3
" Henbane, Annual ..	..	..	..	..	"	0	9	0
LIQ. OPII SED. (as Battley's)	..	..	..	..	"	0	6	0
" AMMON. ACETAS, Conc. ..	..	..	..	..	"	0	1	0
" TARAXACI ..	..	..	..	..	"	0	1	8
" CINCHONÆ FLAV. ..	..	..	..	..	"	0	16	0
" CINCHONÆ LANC. ..	..	..	..	..	"	0	13	0
" SENNA DULC. ..	..	..	..	..	"	0	1	8
OPIUM, Turkey Selected ..	..	..	..	..	per lb. 15/- to 0	19	0	
SYR. VIOLEÆ CONC. ..	..	..	..	..	per lb.	0	3	0
" Ferri Cit. ..	..	..	..	..	"	0	2	0
" c. Quina ..	..	..	..	..	"	0	3	0
" Calc. Hypopos. ..	..	..	..	..	3/0 & 0	1	8	
" Ferri Iodid. ..	..	..	..	..	"	0	2	6
" Phosp. ..	..	..	..	..	"	0	1	2
" Comp., or Chemical Food ..	..	..	..	..	1/3 & 0	1	4	

QUINA "SULPH.", W.J.B. ..	..	..	..	..	1-oz. bot.	0	12	0
POTASS Iodid. ..	..	..	..	..	4-oz. bot.	0	11	9
" Bromid. ..	..	..	..	..	per lb.	0	17	0
"	..	..	..	..	"	0	1	9

FRUIT ESSENCE SIROPS.

CAPILLAIRE ..	..	..	..	..	per doz. pints	£0	12	0
CURRENT, Black ..	..	..	..	..	"	0	13	0
" Red ..	..	..	..	..	"	0	13	0
CHERRY ..	..	..	..	..	"	0	13	0
LEMON ..	..	..	..	..	"	0	13	0
ORANGE ..	..	..	..	..	"	0	13	0
PINE APPLE ..	..	..	..	..	"	0	13	0
RASPBERRY	"	0	13	0
" VINEGAR	"	0	13	0
STRAWBERRY	"	0	13	0
COFFEE, Essence of (Turkey)	"	0	7	0

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ALMONDS	per lb.	£0	6	0
ALLSPICE	"			
CLOVES	"			
CINNAMON	"			
FENNEL	"			
GARLIC	"			
GRAVY COLOURING for Soups	"			
LEMON ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	"
MACE ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	"
MARJORAM ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	"
PEACH ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	"
PARSLEY ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	"
RATIFIA ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	"
SAGE ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	"
SHALLOTS ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	"
VANILLA ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	"
1-oz. STOPPED BOTTLES, assorted ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	per gross	3	15	0
" PLAIN ..	..	..	..	..	do.	do.	"	3	6	0
2-oz. STOPPED ..	..	..	..	..	do.	do.	"	7	4	0
" PLAIN ..	..	..	..	..	do.	do.	"	6	12	0
QUINTESSENCE, ASSORTED, IN BULK ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	per lb.	0	6	0

WEST INDIA LIME JUICE.

LIME JUICE, CRUDE (as imported) ..	..	..	..	..	per gall.	£0	2	6
" REFINED, lhdls. ..	..	..	..	..	"	0	3	6
" CORDIAL ..	..	..	..	..	"	0	3	6
" CONCENTRATED, for making Aerated Lime ..	..	..	..	..	per gall.	0	7	6
LIME JUICE, BOTTLED, bottles ..	..	..	..	..	per doz.	0	11	0
"	1/2-bottles	0	7	0
"	CORDIAL, bottles	0	11	0
"	1/2-bottles	0	7	0

BAKING POWDER.

BAKING POWDER in 1d. packets	per gross	£0	6	0
" in 2d. & 4d. packets	"	12/	& 1	4
" in 6d. & 1/ canisters	per doz	3/6	&	0

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ORANGE, YELLOW	"	2/6	"	0	2	3
ORANGE, RED	"	3/6	"	0	3	0
LEMON, YELLOW	"	3/	"	0	2	8
FRENCH, YELLOW	"	2/6	"	0	2	3
CHERRY, RED	"	4/	"	0	3	8
ORLEANS, PLUM	"	3/9	"	0	3	4
DAMSON, BLUE	"	3/6	"	0	3	0
APPLE, GREEN	"	3/6	"	0	3	0
COFFEE, BROWN	"	3/	"	0	2	8
CHESTNUT, BROWN	"	3/	"	0	2	8
CARMINE, PERSIAN	per oz.	3/6	"	2	12	0
" FINEST, No. 10	"	2/9	"	2	8	0
"	"	2/5	"	1	14	0
"	"	1/9	"	1	6	0
"	"	1/5	"	1	2	0

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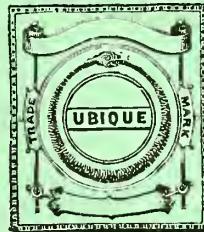
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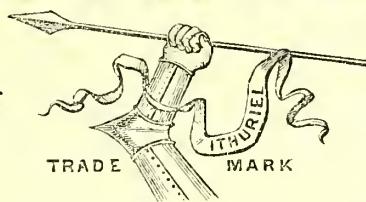
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	1000	2000	3000	5000	10,000	1000	2000	3000	5000	10,000
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2½ × 5 @	14/	13/	11/6	11/	10/6	10/6	9/6	8/6	8/	7/6
3 × 6 @	17/	16/	15/6	14/6	14/	12/6	11/6	10/6	10/	9/6
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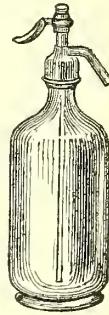
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No. 1 Box containing Six	1s. & Twelve 6d. bottles ..	8/-
No. 2 do.	Twelve 1s. only ..	8/-
No. 3 do.	Twenty 6d. only ..	4/-

A large discount for wholesale houses ordering 1 dozen boxes and upwards.

OPINION OF THE PRESS.

"The Exporter and Commission Agent,"—Feb. 15, 1879.

"The attention of shippers is directed to it, as it is equally efficient in any climate, and would be invaluable to those outside the reach of the bookbinder or upholsterer."

If Translations are supplied, Circulars, Cards, or Labels will be printed in any language necessary for its sale.

Samples can be had, and will be allowed for where business ensues.



NOW READY, FREE BY POST ON APPLICATION.

SANGER & SONS, REVISED

PATENT MEDICINE

Price Current

MIDSUMMER, 1879

(SUBJECT TO FLUCTUATIONS).

CONTENTS:

- PART I.—General Catalogue.
- „ II.—Articles liable to Stamp Duty.
- „ III.—Druggists' Sundries.

TERMS.

The following Discounts will be deducted off the Statement rendered on the 2nd of each month.

10% and an extra 5% off Balance if remitted by the 10th of same month.

10% „ $2\frac{1}{2}\%$ „ „ „ 10th of the next month.

10% if remitted by the 10th of the following month.

ALL ORDERS TO BE ADDRESSED

JOHN SANGER & SONS,
252 OXFORD STREET,
London, W.

[ENTERED STATIONERS' HALL.]

F. A. SARG'S SON & CO.'S CHEMICALLY PURE GLYCERINES AND TOILET GLYCERINE ARTICLES.

CHEMICALLY PURE GLYCERINES.

Sarg's Double Distilled Glycerine, Chemically Pure,
30° Beaumé, in Cases of Four 56-lb. Tins each; Twenty 5-lb. Bottles, Fifty 1-lb. Bottles, and 100 $\frac{1}{2}$ -lb. Bottles, with Registered Label.

Sarg's Double Distilled Glycerine, Chemically Pure,
In $\frac{1}{2}$ -lb. and 1-lb. Bottles, should have a place in every nursery on account of its salutary action on the heads of children, relieving them from dandruff and the roughness of the scalp they are so commonly subject to.

Sarg's Distilled Glycerine, Chemically Pure, P.B.,
29° Beaumé, in Cases of Four 56-lb. Tins each.

Crude Glycerine, in Bulk.

TOILET GLYCERINE ARTICLES.

Transparent Glycerine Soap,

In registered Packets of three Tablets, 1s. Warranted to contain 33% of the purest Glycerine. Also in round Tablets, three in a Box; and in oval Tablets in paper.

Scented Glycerine,

In Bottles at various prices. Either pure or diluted with water, this Glycerine is very successfully used for softening the skin, preserving the complexion, and preventing the very unpleasant roughness of the skin in cold weather.

Liquid Glycerine Soap,

Best preventive against chapped hands, 1s., and unrivalled for imparting softness to them, and rendering them clean and white. See Testimonials of Professor J. von Liebig, Baron; and of Professor F. Wöhler.

Glycerine Cream

Is quite unequalled for imparting a fresh and healthy colour to the lips and keeping them from chapping.

Sarg's new Carbolic Glycerine Soap,

In Boxes of three Tablets, is highly recommended as a most effective disinfectant.

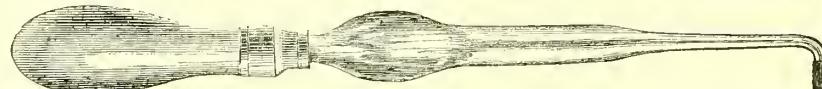
Sold by all Wholesale Chemists and Druggists.

Sole Wholesale Agents for the United Kingdom:

SCHMEDES, ERBSLOH & CO. (IMPORTERS OF CHEMICALS AND DRUGS), 6 CASTLE STREET, FALCON SQUARE, LONDON, E.C.; AND MELBOURNE, AUSTRALIA.

THE UNIVERSAL TOOTHACHE SYRINGE

Retail,
6d. each.



Wholesale,
4s. per dozen.

Is a great improvement upon the "DENTAL SYRINGE," as the fluid is contained in a *glass bulb*, which enables its contents to be seen, also prevents the liability to evaporation through long keeping or exposure.

THE UNIVERSAL CORN AND WART PENCIL.

1 doz. mounted on a handsome Illustrated Show-Card, Retail, 6d. each; Wholesale, 3s. 6d. per doz.

It is especially adapted for Export Trade, and may be safely sent to the hottest climates, as each glass tube is hermetically sealed and enclosed in a cardboard case.

N.B.—Both the above are exempt from Stamp Duty by permission of the Board of Inland Revenue.

"The EMPRESS of INDIA'S BOUQUET"

(Registered under the new Trade Marks Act),

A DELIGHTFUL, REFRESHING, AND FASHIONABLE PERFUME.

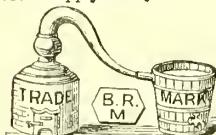
"Chemists may gratify their loyalty to their hearts' content by selling a perfume just introduced by Mr. B. Robinson, of Pendleton, Manchester, called 'The Empress of India's Bouquet.' The perfume is remarkably cheap, and is by no means lacking in richness. The shilling bottles are good sized ones, corked with the patent sprinklers, and decorated with a faithful likeness of the Empress alluded to."—Editor of *The Chemist and Druggist*, November 15th, 1876.

Sold in Bottles, at 1s. each, or Treble Size, 2s. 6d.; Wholesale, 8s. per dozen in 1-dozen cases, and 20s. per dozen in $\frac{1}{4}$ -dozen cases.

Prepared only by B. ROBINSON, Operative Chemist and Distiller, PENDLETON, MANCHESTER.

CONCENTRATED WATERS.—One Ounce of these Waters added to Forty Ounces of Distilled Water forms a clear Medicated Water (without filtering), similar in every respect to those prepared according to the directions of the British Pharmacopœia, and free from all Chemical impurity. They are prepared to supply a want long felt by Chemists and Medicinal Men, and by their use a fresh supply of any of the Medicinal Waters may be obtained at a moment's notice. They are not affected by age in any climate.

N.B.—Used in the proportion of one part to thirty-two of water they represent the Medicinal Waters of the *United States Pharmacopœia*.



Per lb.	Per lb.	Per lb.	Per lb.
Aqua Anethi, Concent.	4/0	Aqua Cinnam. Ver. Concent.	6/0
" Anisi,	4/0	" Cassia	4/0
" Camphoræ,	4/0	" Flor. Arant.	8/6
" Carui,	4/0	" Flor. Sambuci,	8/6

The above are put up in Bottles of $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. or 1lb. and upwards, each of which has the Inventor's Protection Label over cork.

Wholesale Agents—Hearon & Co., Maw, Son, & Thompson, Lynch & Co., London; Evans, Sons & Co., Raines, Liverpool; Mather, Wooley, Manchester; Bewley & Draper, Duhlin; Glasgow Apothecaries' Co., Hatrick & Co., Glasgow; Raines & Co., Edinburgh; Foggitt, Thirsk; Goodall & Co., Leeds; Clarke, Bleasdale & Co., York; McKesson & Robbins, New York. Special terms for large quantities may be had from

B. ROBINSON, Operative Chemist, Distiller and Brewer of British Wines, Manchester.

Sponges.

IN ORIGINAL PACKAGES.

Cases Free. Quotations subject to usual Terms.

No.	Description.					Price per Case.	Number of Pieces per Case.	
						£ s. d.		
1	Honeycomb,	Selected quality	...	...	assorted sizes	10 18 0	70
2	"	Fine	"	...	..."	8 12 0	65
3	"	Good	"	...	..."	6 18 0	65
4	"	Second	"	...	..."	4 18 0	65
5	"	Third	"	...	..."	3 12 0	70
6	"	Rough, for Stable use	...	...	..."	2 10 0	100
7	"	Choice quality	...	...	large bath sizes	6 14 0	18
8	"	Fine	"	...	..."	4 15 0	18
9	"	Good	"	...	..."	2 17 0	18
10	"	Common	"	...	..."	1 18 0	18
11	"	First	"	...	small	3 10 0	200	
12	"	Second	"	...	..."	1 16 0	200
13	Turkey, Cups,	First	"	...	bath sizes	14 15 0	40	
14	"	Second	"	...	..."	11 10 0	40
15	"	First	"	assorted	..."	Toilet sizes	17 18 0	70
16	"	Good	"	"	..."	14 15 0	70	
17	"	Second	"	"	..."	10 18 0	70	
18	"	Useful pieces	"	...	..."	7 7 0	70
19	"	First quality,	small	...	Nursery sizes	9 18 0	190	
20	"	Second	"	...	..."	7 15 0	180
21	"	Solid,	First	assorted	..."	Toilet sizes	10 17 0	150
22	"	Good	"	..."	..."	5 6 0	100	
23	"	First	"	small	..."	Nursery sizes	7 17 0	200
24	"	Second	"	..."	..."	3 18 0	170	
25	"	Brown, Fine	"	..."	assorted sizes	3 17 0	175	

SELECTED SPONGES.

Honeycomb,	...	...	...	...	...	per lb.	6/0, 8/0, 10/0, 12/0 and 0	15 0
	Small	per lb.	4/0 and 0	6 0
Turkey, Cup, for the Bath, from 3 to 6 to the lb.	...	...	...	...	...	per lb.	30/0, 38/0 and 2	5 0
"	for the Toilet, from 8 to 18 to the lb.	...	...	...	..."	30/0,	35/0 and 2	0 0
"	fine, from 8 to 18 to the lb.	...	...	...	..."	45/0,	50/0 and 3	0 0
"	for the Nursery, from 25 to 40 to the lb.	...	...	...	..."	20/0,	25/0 and 1	10 0
"	Eye	...	...	...	..."	12/0,	16/0 and 1	0 0
"	Solid, for the Nursery, from 25 to 40 to the lb.	...	...	...	..."	12/0,	16/0 and 1	0 0
"	for the Toilet, from 6 to 18 to the lb.	...	...	...	per lb.	12/0, 16/0, 20/0 and 1	5 0	
"	Rough, suitable for Slates, &c.	per lb.	4/0,	6/0 and 0	8 0
"	Carriage	...	...	...	...	per lb.	8/0, 12/0, 16/0 and 1	0 0
"	brown	per lb.	4/0,	6/0 and 0	8 0

S. MAW, SON & THOMPSON,
7 to 12 ALDERSGATE STREET, LONDON.

BURROUGH'S

SPIRITUS RECTIFICATUS, P.B.

CHEMICALLY PURE SPIRITS OF WINE.

The Best English Grain Spirit, Free from Fusel Oil.

60 over proof, 20s. 6d. per gallon; 56 over proof, 20s. per gallon; less 6d. per gallon for five gallons. Lower quotations for quantities. Cash on delivery or with order. Packages charged, and money repaid when empties returned, 2s. 6d. for two gallons; 5s. for five gallons. Country Orders must contain remittance or reference to London House.

CALE STREET DISTILLERY, LONDON, S.W.
Also Duty Free for Exportation.

PURE GOLD COLOURED

SHERRY FOR MEDICATION,

FREE FROM ACIDITY.

£12 10s. per Quarter-Cask of 27 Gallons.	
£6 5s. per Octave	... 13 $\frac{1}{2}$ "

Brilliant and fit for immediate use. Casks to be returned or paid for.
 $\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. discount for Cash.

A SAMPLE UPON APPLICATION TO

ROBERT GRAY, Wine Merchant,
6 MOORGATE ST., LONDON, E.C.

PURE SPIRITS OF WINE

FOR
TINCTURES, ESSENCES, PERFUMES, &c.,
OXFORD ROAD DISTILLERY, MANCHESTER.

MESSRS. SMITH & GIBB

Beg to call the attention of CHEMISTS and DRUGGISTS to the under-mentioned Prices of Pure Spirits of Wine:—

Strength per cent.	Specific Gravity.	Price per gallon.
63 over proof ..	0·8238	21/0
60 "	0·8298	20/8
55 "	0·8366	20/2
50 "	0·8482	19/6

Special quotations for large quantities.

Terms—Cash on Delivery. Jars to be returned or paid for.

Orders from the country must be accompanied with a remittance, including the price of the Jars, which are charged as follows:—2 gall. 3/-; 3 gall. 3/6; 4 gall. 4/-; 6 gall. 6/-. When the empties are returned the money will be repaid. Can be had free for exportation.

**RECTIFIED
SPIRITS OF WINE**

One Quality only—Finest BRITISH SPIRIT.

Not less than 2 Gallons, 56° o.p., 20/6; 60° o.p., 21/0 per Gallon.

" " 6 " 56° o.p., 19/9; 60° o.p., 20/3 " "

FOR CASH ON DELIVERY ONLY. COUNTRY ORDERS MUST CONTAIN A REMITTANCE

HENRY BRETT & CO.,**OLD FURNIVAL'S DISTILLERY, 26 & 27 HIGH HOLBORN, LONDON, W.C.****B. NEWHAM & CO., Castle Hill, SHEFFIELD.****SPECIALITIES—**

CHLORIDE LIME in packets, 3 oz., 8s. per gross. Will keep in perfect condition for 12 months. PULV. LEM. LINI, our own Grinding and Warranted Pure, 21s. per cwt. EPSOM SALTS, in 1 oz. packets, 13s. per cwt. BRUNSWICK BLACK, 4s. 6d. per gall. ULTRAMARINE (Lime Blue), in packets, 28s. per cwt.

SPECIAL QUOTATIONS TO LARGE BUYERS.

**GERRARD & JOHNSON,
MEDICAL SHOP FITTERS AND SHOW CASE MAKERS,
22 CLOUDESLEY ROAD, ISLINGTON, N.**

CHEMISTS' SHOPS FITTED ENTIRELY.—ESTIMATES AND DESIGNS SUPPLIED.

G. B. KENT & CO.,

IMPORTERS OF BRISTLES. **BRUSH MANUFACTURERS,** IMPORTERS OF SPONGE.

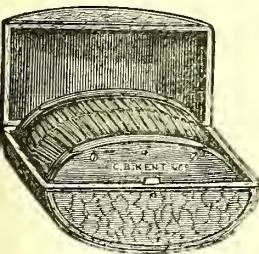
11 GREAT MARLBOROUGH STREET, LONDON, W.

SILVER MEDAL]

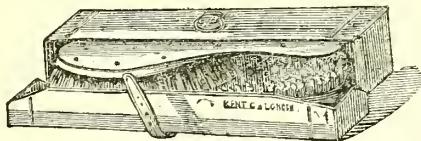
ESTABLISHED 1777.

[PARIS, 1878.

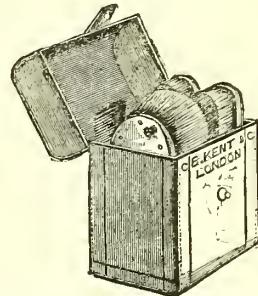
Kent's Solid Leather Cases, Fitted with Brushes, &c., &c.



Cases in Alligator Skin.



Solid Leather Cases, Fitted.



Cases only to contain one pair of Military Hair Brushes 3s. each.

KENT'S TOOTH BRUSHES

Are manufactured at their Factory at Victoria Park, expressly set apart for this one description of Brush.



Price per dozen.

First Quality	<i>C. B. Kent & Co</i>		<i>Londons</i>	6/6
Second Quality	<i>Imperial</i>		<i>Quality</i>	5/0
Third Quality	<i>WARRANTED</i>		<i>LONDON</i>	4/0
Fourth Quality	<i>WARRANTED</i>		<i>SECURE</i>	3/6
Fifth Quality	<i>WARRANTED</i>		<i>SOUND</i>	3/0

Badger Hair Tooth Brushes 4/6 6/0 8/0 10/0 per doz.
Children's " " 3/0 3/6 4/0 "
Tooth Brush Guards .. Metal, 3/3 Porcelain, 5/0 "
Japanned Wet Brush Holders .. 3/3 5/6 6/6 13/0 "

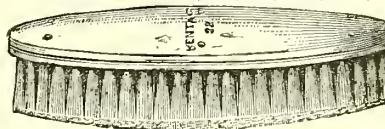
SHAVING BRUSHES.

Prepared Hair 2/0 4/0 6/0 7/6 9/0 12/0
Badger 8/0 9/6 14/9 18/0 21/0 24/0 28/0 32/0

KENT'S NAIL BRUSHES.



Bent Back 4/0 7/0 8/6 19/6 12/0 14/0
Round End 4/0 7/0 8/6 11/0 13/0 15/0
Roached Grooved .. 19/0 24/0 28/0 32/0 36/0 40/0



No. 220 22 23 24

8/6 13/0 17/6 22/0

Handled Nail Brushes ... 4/0 4/6 7/0 8/0 10/6 12/0 16/0 per doz.
Wood " Trepanned 12/0 16/0 18/0 21/0 24/0 27/0 "
" Fibre 21/0 27/0 30/0 36/0 42/0 48/0 54/0 per grs.

SPONGES ON STRINGS.

KENT'S HAT BRUSHES, IN WOOD AND IVORY.



KENT'S ROACH CLOTH BRUSHES.



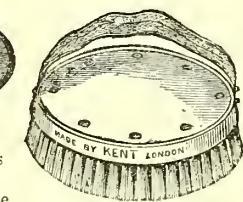
KENT'S HAT BRUSHES, IN WOOD AND IVORY.



KENT'S HAND MIRRORS,

Manufactured by
G. B. KENT & CO.'S

PATENT MACHINERY,
Are unsurpassed for Price
and Quality.



KENT'S FLESH BRUSHES.

PATTERN.

KENT'S PAINTING BRUSHES are of the highest quality, and warranted of standard sizes. KENT'S HOUSEHOLD AND STABLE BRUSHES of every description.

G. B. KENT AND CO.'S ILLUSTRATED PRICE CURRENT FOR 1879, FREE ON APPLICATION.

G. F. SNOOK & SON,

TRADE MARK.

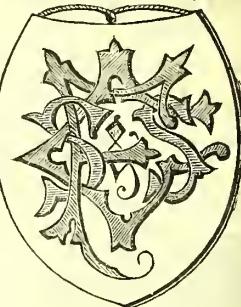


1d.



Wholesale & Export Manufacturers.

TRADE MARK.



½ lb.

SPECIALITIES FOR THE SEASON.

SNOOK & SON'S "INSECTO." the most effectual exterminator for all kinds of Insects, ground from the finest selected Dalmatian flowers, and guaranteed pure. 3d., 2s.; 6d., 4s. per dozen. Each box is fitted with a perforated zinc top, so that it can be used as a dredger. One dozen to any wholesale house in London for 24 or 48 stamps. Special quotations for large quantity.

SNOOK & SON'S ARNICATED AND WHITE FELT CORN AND BUNION PLASTERS are the best and cheapest in the trade.

Snook & Son's New Brighton Bath Gloves. Sponge Gloves are made with thumbs, and filled with Sponge; will be found the most perfect substitute for the Sponge yet introduced. 6s. 6d. per dozen gloves.

Snook & Son's Pure Starch Violet Powder, richly perfumed, in handsome wrapper, as per illustration. One dozen, in a glass-top box, ¼-lb., 30s.; ½-lb., 60s. per gross.

Snook & Son's 1d. Violet Powder, Pure Starch, each Packet with guarantee, in show boxes for the counter, as per illustration. Per gross, 5s.

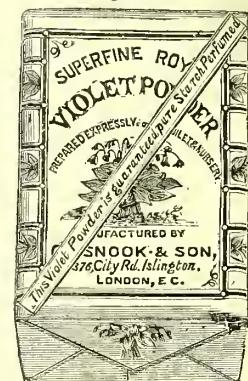
Snook & Son's 1d. Pure Fuller's Earth, each packet with guarantee, packed in same style as the Violet Powder. Price per gross, 4s. 3d.

Snook & Son's 3d. & 6d. Fuller's Earth, in Round Fancy Gold Boxes, one dozen in a box. 3d., 18s.; 6d., 36s. per gross.

Any of the above goods may be had through all Wholesale Houses.

Price List or Samples free per post on receipt of business card.

376 CITY ROAD, LONDON, E.C.



READ THIS.

BAYLY'S LAUNDRESSES' FRIEND

(REGISTERED).

Once used will always be required. One trial will prove its value to Ladies, Housekeepers, and Laundresses for the brilliant gloss and stiffness it imparts to all kinds of Linen, especially to Shirt Fronts, Collars, &c., and can be used with equal success in boiled and cold water starch. Sold by all Chemists, in 1d. and 3d. Packets, and 6d. Tins. 1d., 8s.; 3d., 24s.; 6d., 48s. gross, less 10 per cent. for cash.

INSECT POWDER TINS.

Perforated, to hold ½ oz., 6s.; 1 oz., 8s. 6d.; 2 oz., 11s. gross, less 5 per cent for cash.

PREPARED BY

G. W. BAYLY,
65 MACDONALD STREET, BIRMINGHAM.
BEST ROLLED LETTERS, 18s. gross.

LOZENGES!! LOZENGES!! LOZENGES!!

IN PATENT METAL SLIDE BOXES.

SOLD ONE PENNY EACH.

PATENT BOXES at Patentees' Prices Empty if required.

CACHOU LOZENGES supplied in Bottles or Bags at Manufacturers' lowest Prices, either large pale pink or small bright pink.

Silvered CACHOU AROMATISE in Glass Bottles or Brass Boxes.

SEND FOR LOWEST PRICES AT ONCE.

W. ALEXANDER & CO.,
6 KENTON ROAD, SOUTH HACKNEY,
LONDON.

FOULKES' CEMENT.

AS USED AT ALL THE GOVERNMENT MUSEUMS.

Suited for any substance, from glass and china to leather, wood, or iron, and the articles joined bear washing in boiling water.

The large range of materials to which this cement is applicable, its transparency, strength, and facility in use, and the readiness with which it adheres to it, without doubt, THE MOST USEFUL EVER INVENTED. It is equally applicable to articles of the coarsest or the most delicate construction. The great success which attended its introduction, now more than 20 years ago, has given rise to a host of imitations, under as many various titles some of these being of an exceedingly crude character, and most unsatisfactory to both vendor and buyer. The above celebrated Cement is uniformly prepared and neatly put up, and is guaranteed to remain unchanged in any climate.

Professor ARCHER, C.B., F.R.S., &c., Edinburgh.—“I can testify most unhesitatingly to its great utility in the various occasions which continually arise in Museum work for a first-rate Cement. I have invariably found yours superior to all others, and have extensively recommended its use to all my friends.”

Sold in bottles at 1s. and upwards; sample bottles, 6d.

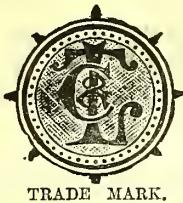
FOULKES' TOILET & NURSERY POWDER.

IMPALPABLE AND DELICATELY PERFUMED.

This unique Powder possesses the emollient properties of fullers' earth, free from colour, and in a high condition of purity.

Sold in boxes at 1s. and 6d. Wholesale at the Patent Medicine Houses and Druggists' Sundries Men, or from

W. J. FOULKES, Operative Chemist, Birkenhead.



TRADE MARK.



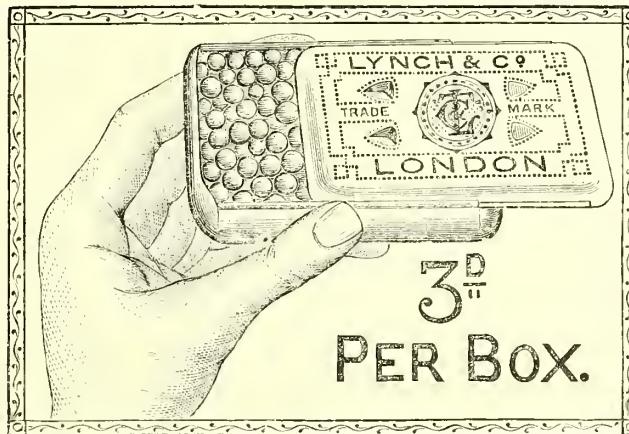
TRADE MARK.

LYNCH'S

CACHOU AROMATISÉ

In Silvered
Slide Boxes.

For imparting
to
the breath a
delicious
fragrance.



In hinged
Boxes of One
Dozen.

Price per Doz.,
1S. 6d.,
Less usual Discount.

TOUGHENED GLASS MEASURES.

(IMPROVED QUALITY.)

	2 dr.	½ oz.	1 oz.	2 oz.	3 oz.	4 oz.	6 oz.	10 oz.	20 oz.	40 oz.	
CONICAL.....per doz.	12/	10/	11/	12/	13/	14/	16/	22/	—	—	
CYLINDRICAL , ,	—	8/	8/6	10/	—	11/	12/	14/	19/	34/	Subject to usual terms.

E N E M A S.

LYNCH & CO. beg respectfully to draw the attention of the Trade to the following **REDUCED PRICES OF THEIR ENEMAS**, all of which they **WARRANT** to be of **BEST QUALITY** in their respective classes, and Solicit Orders:—

433a. HIGGINSON'S	Unvarnished India Rubber, with Rectum Pipe only, in Stout Hinged Cardboard Boxes	... ... ... ... ... ...	per dozen	£ s. d.
433b. DITTO	Ditto, with Elastic Gum Vagina Pipe and Leather Shield	... ...	"	1 6 0
434. DITTO	Green, White, or Black India Rubber, with Bone Rectum Pipe, Elastic Gum Vagina Pipe to plug on, and Patent Leather Shield in Slide Cedar Boxes, per dozen	1 14 0		
434a. DITTO	Ditto, with Disconnecting Mounts	... ... ... ... ...	"	1 16 0
437. "FAMILY"	Green, White, or Black India Rubber, with Bone Seat Pipe, Elastic Gum Vagina Pipe and Elastic Gum Child's Rectum Pipe, mounted with Bone Shield, all made to fit Screw Mounts, and with Patent Leather Shield in Slide Cedar Boxes, per dozen	2 2 0		
436. DITTO	Ditto, in Mahogany Boxes	... ... ... ... ...	"	2 8 0
437b. "PERFECTION"	Green, White, or Black India Rubber, with Bone Seat Pipe, Elastic Gum Vagina Pipe and Elastic Gum Child's Rectum Pipe, mounted with Bone Shield, all made to fit Screw Mounts, and with Patent Leather Shields and Disconnecting Mounts, fitted with Thumb Pieces, in Slide Cedar Boxes	... ... ... ...	per dozen	2 8 0
437a. DITTO	Ditto, in Mahogany Boxes	... ... ... ...	"	2 17 0
437c. DITTO	Ditto, in very superior Mahogany Boxes, with Lock and Key	... ...	"	3 12 0

Less usual Discount. Special Quotation to Buyers of One Dozen and upwards.

Original and Sole Manufacturers,

LYNCH & CO., 171a & 171b Aldersgate St., **LONDON, E.C.**

MILES DOUGHTY'S VOICE LOZENGES.

The attention of the Trade is called to the announcement that, by arrangement with the Proprietor,

F. NEWBERRY & SONS,

37 NEWGATE STREET, LONDON, E.C.

(125 YEARS IN ST. PAUL'S CHURCHYARD),

ARE NOW SOLE WHOLESALE AGENTS.

SPECIAL QUOTATIONS FOR GROSS LOTS ON INQUIRY.

JAMES LYNE HANCOCK,

TRADE MARK.

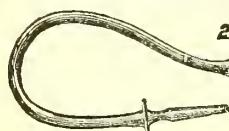


ESTABLISHED 1833.

VULCANISED INDIA RUBBER MANUFACTURER,

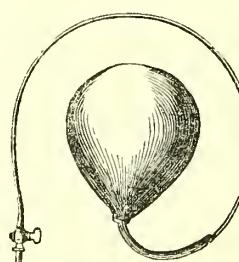
WORKS—Goswell Mews and Charles Street, City Road,
WAREHOUSE—Offices and Postal Address, 266 Goswell Road,
LONDON, E.C.

ILLUSTRATED
PRICE LISTS
POST FREE
ON APPLICATION.

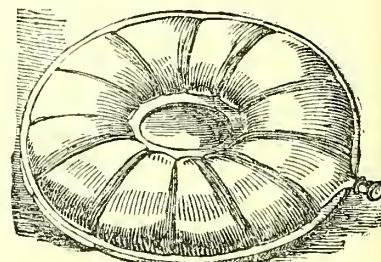


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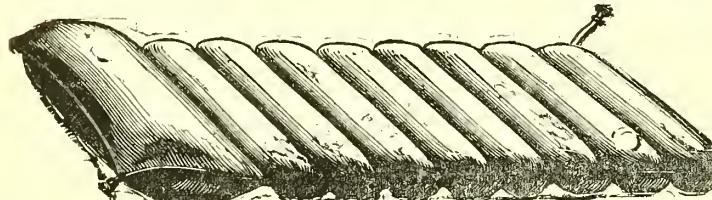
For Illustrations of other kinds, and Patterns, see Illustrated Catalogue.



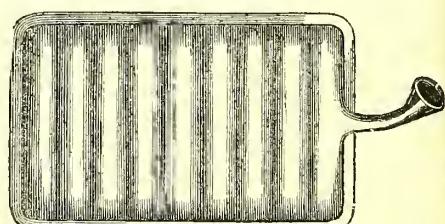
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FRENCH AIR CUSHION.



AIR BED, WITH RAISED PILLOW.



HOT-WATER REEDED CUSHION.

Air and Water Beds.
Hot-Water Bottles.
Air Cushions and Pillows.
Neck or Carriage Cushions.
Air Life Belts.
Portable Inflating Baths.
Swimming Collars.
Chest Expanders (all sizes).

Martin's Pure Rubber Bandages, for
Varicose Veins, &c.
Enemas, various makes.
Breast Exhausters.
Male and Female Urinals.
Rubber Teats for Feeding Bottles.
Pessaries, Round or Oval.
Rubber Corks for Chemical Bottles, &c.

Sponge Bags.
Nursing Aprons.
Bathing Caps.
Bed Sheets, with Funnel.
Waterproof Bed Sheetings.
Elastic Stockings.
Lawn Tennis Balls, Plain and
Covered, regulation size.

The above kept in stock, and made to order. Special Orders for Invalids, &c., made on shortest notice.

SHIPPING ORDERS CAREFULLY AND PROMPTLY EXECUTED.

'All Orders to be addressed to the Warehouse and Factory—266 GOSWELL ROAD, LONDON, E.C.

COBDEN'S QUININE AND PHOSPHORUS PILLS.

THE NEW TONIC, 2/9 and 4/6.

PHOSPHORUS is the life-giving element in the blood, and the thought-giving power of the brain. In conjunction with Quinine it is one of the most powerful curative agents known. All nervous diseases mean a want of Phosphorus in the brain and nerve centres, and to cure them is to reintroduce the deficient property.

COBDEN'S Pills (Quinine & Phosphorus) have been invented to accomplish this end, and there are now many thousands who can testify to the success of this mode of treatment. If your brain is overworked, your nerves unstrung, if you suffer from nervous or general debility, or feel a want of vigour and vitality, try a course of

COBDEN'S Pills (Quinine & Phosphorus). Mr. G. OSBORNE, *Coming Events* Office, Fleet Street, London, writes, October 31, 1877:—"Having taken 'Cobden's Pills' for a short time, I find myself greatly improved in health. They have had a wonderful effect on my nerves."

COBDEN'S Pills (Quinine & Phosphorus). Produce appetite and a healthy digestion. Renew the strength. Renovate the failing power. Remove sensations of fatigue. Produce sensations of exhilaration. Cause no after depression. Increase the capacity for mental and physical exertion. Produce cheerfulness. Give a coolness and dexterity to the mind. Confer freshness, originality, and energy on the mental processes. Produce sensations of increased muscular power. Stimulate the nerve power.

COBDEN'S Pills (Quinine & Phosphorus). Mr. HOWARD PAUL, 271 Strand, London, writes, October 3, 1877:—"I beg to testify to the efficacy of 'Cobden's Pills.' They are an excellent tonic and nerve stimulant, and most useful in relieving the lassitude that frequently follows extra mental or bodily exertion. I have been considerably benefited in my general health by their use, and recommend them to my friends as opportunities occur."

COBDEN'S Pills (Quinine & Phosphorus). Mr. W. RANDALL, of Sanger's Amphitheatre, writes, October 8, 1877:—"I have derived immense benefit from taking 'Cobden's Pills.' For a long period I had been a martyr to nervous debility, and the existence I endured was sometimes unbearable. After taking them three weeks I am a new man. I eat well and sleep well, and giddiness, timidity, and lassitude have entirely gone."

COBDEN'S Pills (Quinine & Phosphorus). Are invaluable as a stimulant or brain tonic. They act, not as a stimulant only, but as a substitute, to some extent, for rest. A couple taken an hour or so before cessation of the day's work are found to remove sensations of fatigue, to give a clearness and dexterity to the mind, to produce appetite and a healthy digestion, and to conduct subsequently to the quiet sleep of which over-work so constantly deprives those whose occupation is mental.

COBDEN'S Pills (Quinine & Phosphorus). Mr. R. J. HAMILTON, 7 Salford Terrace, Tonbridge, writes, January 29, 1878:—"I can testify to their ('Cobden's Pills') being most valuable in relieving severe pains in the head, as also for Neuralgia."

COBDEN'S Pills (Quinine & Phosphorus). They act directly on the blood, vitalising and enriching it to a surprising degree, building up the system, and throwing off the germs of disease. They thoroughly recruit the general bodily health, and restore the nervous system to a proper healthy condition, no matter from what cause impaired.

COBDEN'S Pills (Quinine & Phosphorus). Should be adopted by all abstainers as having a better and more lasting effect as a stimulant than alcohol, without possessing any of its terrible consequences. They have a certain and speedy effect in repairing the partial dilapidations Time or Intemperance may have effected on the system. They fortify it against contagion, and infuse health and vigour to resist disease.

COBDEN'S Pill's (Quinine and Phosphorus). The Rev. JOHN SHEWARD, writes from Milton, Sittingbourne, Kent, October 29, 1878:—"I am happy to inform you of the great benefit I have derived from your 'Cobden's Quinine and Phosphorus Pills.' I have been a sufferer for many months from extreme diarrhoea, great weakness, and severe mental depression; my nerves were so shattered that I dreaded the simplest duties, and lost all energy and pleasure in the performance of them. The despondency I endured became almost unbearable. I tried so many things without avail, that I began to fear my complaint would refuse to yield to any treatment. I saw your Pills advertised, but my little faith prevented me sending for them until the 7th inst., when I determined to try a 2s. 9d. box. The only thing that I now regret is that I did not send for them sooner. I have been taking them just over a fortnight, and the change in my health for the better is very marked. I have lost that horrible depression, my nerves are much stronger, and my general health very much improved. I cannot express how truly thankful I feel for the remarkable and pleasing change. I shall continue to take the Pills, and always resort to them on the first intimation of failing health."

COBDEN'S Pills (Quinine & Phosphorus). Vitalise, purify, and enrich the blood. Regulate the supply of blood to diseased nerves. Nourish diseased spinal nerves. Act as a brain tonic. Act as a general tonic. Are infallible in Neuralgia. Invigorate the whole system. Are the best tonic. They afford a ready mode of gaining strength. Are pre-eminent as a means of gaining appetite. Particularly useful for delicate females. Powerfully assist the digestive organs. Throw off germs of all diseases, and thoroughly recruit the general bodily health.

COBDEN'S Pills (Quinine & Phosphorus). May be considered a specific in Neuralgia. Their remarkably rapid and lasting effects in this complaint are perhaps their most striking therapeutic power. In this as in that of some other diseases, they exert a double power; in some instances merely regulating the blood supply to the affected nerves—in others acting in addition as a tonic or nourisher of the diseased spinal nerves, or of the affected nerves themselves. Three doses will invariably cure.

COBDEN'S Pills (Quinine & Phosphorus) increase the capacity for mental and physical exertion. If the patient has the dose while in a state of fatigue, then he feels his strength renewed; if while in a state of despondency he takes a more cheerful view of things. A state of depression does not ensue; therefore, whilst acting as a stimulant they differ from all other stimulants, as they leave no distressing after effects.

COBDEN'S Pills (Quinine & Phosphorus). Mr. H. COLEBY, Schoolmaster, Nutley School, Uckfield, writes, October 25, 1877:—"I can speak most highly of your 'Coblen's Pills' as a cure for Neuralgia and severe pains in the head. My sister suffered much for months, without finding any relief from other advertised remedies, till she tried a few doses of the Pills, which completely cured her. This was in May last, and she has not had a return of the pain. I have recommended them to several of my friends, and shall continue to do so, as I am thoroughly convinced of their therapeutical value."

COBDEN'S Pills (Quinine & Phosphorus).—Mr. RICHARD ROBINSON, Schoolmaster, All Saints' School, Crawley Down, Crawley, writes, November 19, 1877:—"I and my wife took 'Coblen's Pills,' and have derived considerable benefit from them—especially me. My appetite is increased, and I work better, sleep better, feel more 'a master' than I have for some years, and I am very pleased with and thankful for the results."

COBDEN'S Pills (Quinine & Phosphorus). Assist the digestive juices to convert what we eat and drink into healthy matter, so as to afford proper nourishment to the body. Are most useful in allaying the nervous, irritable, and weakly state occasioned by over brainwork, mental anxiety, loss of rest, violent shocks, fast living, overtaxing the powers, or from any of the causes combined under the head of "indiscretions of youth." They are easy to take, being very small and perfectly tasteless. They are prepared with the greatest care by duly qualified Chemists, with improved machinery and all the modern appliances for producing perfect admixture.

COBDEN'S Pills (Quinine & Phosphorus). Are food for the brain, blood, and nerves. Are a specific in Ague. Are infallible for all Low Fevers. Are a preventive of Contagion. Are very useful in Rheumatism. Are given with success in Gout. Are the best remedy for failing powers. They cure depression of spirits. Cure pains in the back. Cure Blood Poisons. Cure Melancholia. Cure Skin Eruptions. Cure Lauguidness. Cure Impotence.

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Arrangements will be made with gentlemen undertaking the Agency and ordering not less than £5 worth for a local house to house distribution of handbills bearing their names and addresses. Special arrangements as to advertising the names of agents abroad. Handbills in any language.

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THE SUSSEX DRUG COMPANY, 135 Queen's Road, Brighton.

C. J. KING,
HUMAN HAIR MERCHANT,
HAIRDRESSERS' SUNDRYMAN,
 And Importer of Perfumery & Fancy Goods,
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TRADE MARK.

TRADE MARK.

COMBS, BRUSHES, MIRRORS, CUTLERY.
FRENCH PERFUMERY—ED. PINAUD'S and DEMARSON, CHETELAL & CO.

PATENTEE OF THE
IVORIDE DRESSING COMBS.
THESE COMBS BEAR THE NEAREST RESEMBLANCE TO IVORY.

GOLDEN HAIR.**G. DOREZ'S****GOLDEN***For the***AUREOLUS.****FLUID**
*Hair.***GOLDEN HAIR**

This preparation produces one of the most beautiful and fashionable tints that have been conveyed to the Human Hair. It converts Hair of any colour to tints varying from the richest auburn to the most brilliant golden or sunny hue. It is perfectly harmless and free from smell. In all instances it has given the greatest satisfaction; and is, as a genuine and profitable article, recommended to the Trade. Pamphlets and Handsome Show Cards.

5s. size, price 30s. per dozen.

Sole Agent: C. J. KING, London.

AMERICAN BAY RHUM.

TRIPLE DISTILLED. The only true Universal & Genuine Article.
 Distilled from the leaves of the Bay Tree (*Myrciactris*).
 THIS ARTICLE COMMANDS A READY SALE.

This delicate Spirit has acquired a great popularity in America and the West Indies. It is an indispensable Eau de Toilet for the Nursery and Bath, and is an effective remedy for Headache, Nervousness, and Rheumatic Pains. It also alleviates irritation of the skin after shaving or from change of temperature, and removes all impurities from the skin.

ENGLISH LAVENDER WATER. Much admired for its lasting fragrance.

LIME JUICE
AND
GLYCERINE.

This valuable toilet preparation for the Hair is highly recommended on account of its nutritive and restorative properties.

Attractively put up in Round Shouldered White Glass Bottles.

3 ozs. 2s. 9d.	4 ozs. 3s. 6d.	6 ozs. 5s. 3d.	8 ozs. 7s. per doz.
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JAHNCKE'S WAX-VESTAS

OF THE FINEST QUALITY,

IN NEW PATENT METAL BOXES,

UNIVERSALLY PATENTED.

The Greatest Invention in Box-Making of the Age.

Perfectly Round Corners in Square Boxes.

RETAILING AT ONE PENNY.

Orders through Wholesale Houses.

ERNST JAHNCKE,

Patentee,

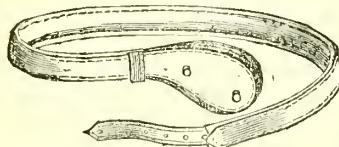
33 ST. PAUL'S ROAD, CANONBURY, N.



W. H. BAILEY & SON,
16 OXFORD STREET, LONDON,
ESTABLISHED A.D. 1833.

FIRST PRIZE (SILVER MEDAL) FOR TRUSSES AWARDED BY THE
WORSHIPFUL COMPANY OF CUTLERS OF THE CITY OF LONDON, MAY, 1879.

FIG. 1.



TRUSSES.

Circular Trusses, single, as Fig. 1, basil and chamois or basil and moleskin	per doz.	£1 1 0
Circular Trusses, double, basil and chamois or basil and moleskin	per doz.	1 14 0
Salmon & Od's Expired Patent, single, Fig. 4	"	2 14 0
double, Fig. 5	"	1 10 0
Moc-Main Lever, single	each	3 0 0
double	each	0 8 0
Coles's Expired Patent, single	"	0 13 6
double	"	0 5 6
Scrotal Trusses, basil and chamois or moleskin, single	"	0 10 6
double	"	0 4 0
"	"	0 7 0

FIG. 4.

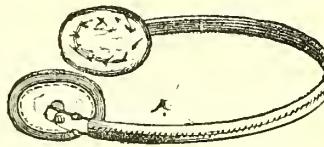
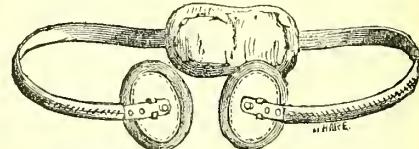


FIG. 5.



SUSPENSORY BANDAGES—continued.

No.	6.	Silk Oxonian, superior quality, bands of buff jean, with drawing-strings	per doz.	£1 4 0
7.	Silk Bags, to button on, with tape under-straps	"	"	1 1 0
8.	"	"	under-straps to button	" 1 4 0

ELASTIC STOCKINGS, KNEE-CAPS, ETC.

Manufactured expressly for Export, and warranted to stand a hot climate better than any others in the Market.

	Silk.	Super. Silk.	Cotton.	Super. Cotton.
Stockings	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Knee-caps	0 9 0	0 13 6	0 5 3	0 6 6
Calf-pieces	0 6 0	0 9 6	0 3 6	0 5 0
Socks	0 6 8	0 9 0	0 4 0	0 5 6
Wristbands	0 5 0	0 7 6	0 3 3	0 4 6
Knee Stockings	0 2 0	—	0 1 6	0 2 0
Belts, to draw on	0 15 0	1 3 0	0 8 9	0 11 6
	0 15 0	1 1 0	—	0 9 0

SUSPENSORY BANDAGES.

No.	1.	Cotton Bags and tape under-straps	per doz.	0 8 0
2.	Cotton Oxonian, with drawing-strings	"	0 10 0	
3.	Silk Bags and tape under-straps	"	1 1 0	
4.	Silk Oxonian, with drawing-strings	"	0 18 0	
5.	"	Bags bound with elastic	"	1 4 0

The above may be obtained direct from the Manufacturers, or from their Wholesale and Export Agents,
Messrs. Barclay & Sons, 95 Farringdon Street.

**DR. H. A. MARTIN'S
PURE RUBBER BANDAGES (GENUINE)**

For Ulcers and other Diseases of the Legs, and certain Diseases and Injuries, and
Result of Disease and Injury of Joints.

See BRITISH MEDICAL JOURNAL, October 26th, 1878; December 14th, 1878; LANCET, October 12th, 1878.

No. 1. 10 $\frac{1}{2}$ feet by 3 inches	each 8/- medium	No. 7. 14 feet by 3 inches	each 7/6 thin
" 2. 21 " by 3 $\frac{1}{2}$ "	22/6 "	" 8. 14 " by 3 "	6/- thinnest
" 3. 6 " by 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ "	3/6 "	" 9. 21 " by 3 "	16/- medium
" 4. 15 " by 3 $\frac{1}{2}$ "	16/- stout	" 10. 12 " by 2 "	6/- "
" 5. 6 " by 3 $\frac{1}{2}$ "	6/6 "	" 11. 15 " by 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ "	8/- "
" 6. 7 $\frac{1}{2}$ " by 3 $\frac{1}{2}$ "	8/- "		

Subject to 25 per cent. Discount to the Trade, Monthly account. BEWARE OF WORTHLESS IMITATIONS

See "SURGICAL USES OTHER THAN HEMOSTATIC OF THE STRONG ELASTIC BANDAGE," by H. A. MARTIN, M.D. Boston.

Post free, 7d.

Each Bandage bears the signature of Dr. H. A. MARTIN, without which none is genuine, and can only be had from
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SOLE AGENTS FOR EUROPE.

BOTTLES! BOTTLES! BOTTLES!

**THE ST. CLEMENT'S GLASS CO. (LIMITED),
MEDICAL BOTTLE MANUFACTURERS,
Will send their List of Prices on application.**

Shippers, Wholesale Houses, and Bottlers of Proprietary Articles should apply
at once if they are in search of a first-class article at a low price.

Manufactory and Chief Offices—

CLEMENTHORPE, YORK.

THE "KEPLER" IMPROVED MALT EXTRACT.

(EXTRACTUM MALTI "KEPLER.")

The Concentrated Extract of Freshly-Malted Barley, Wheat, and Oats.

"Sweet and delicious," free from Alcohol, and possesses from five to ten times more value than any alcoholic or fermented Extract of Malt.

CENTRATED EXTRACT OF MALT, prepared upon Liebig's principles, is a well-recognised nutritive and restorative remedy in the German Pharmacopœia, but it has not hitherto been largely introduced into England. It possesses a wide range of valuable qualities.

- 1.—It is *very nutritious*, and if it does not fully supply the place of Cod Liver Oil, it may be taken with great advantage as an adjunct or alternative, when the stomach is fatigued and the digestion impaired by the continued use of that remedy.
- 2.—It possesses *highly digestive properties*, as the *diastase* contained in Malt renders farinaceous matters soluble and easy of digestion. It is, therefore, especially valuable for persons suffering from Dyspepsia or weak Digestion.
- 3.—For the above reasons it has been highly recommended in Germany and other countries as a nutritive for mothers during the period of nursing.
- 4.—Owing to its glutinous consistency it is peculiarly *soothing and healing* to the irritated mucous membrane, and, therefore, gives immediate relief in Bronchitis, Coughs, and similar diseases, and, being slightly aperient, it is free from the objections that apply to the opiates often given in the above-named affections.

ONE FLUID OUNCE OF THIS EXTRACT CONTAINS MORE OF THE VALUABLE PROPERTIES OF MALT THAN A QUART OF THE BEST ALE OR STOUT.

FROM ZIEMSEN'S "CYCLOPÆDIA OF MEDICINE."

"During the last few years Malt Extract has almost entirely taken the place of Cod-Liver Oil in the treatment of Consumption and other wasting diseases at the Basle Hospital, and we have as yet found no reason for returning to the use of the latter remedy."

"Wheat and Oats stand first among our list of cereals in combining all the elements in proportions necessary to support animal life. They are especially rich in muscular and fat-producing elements."—BARON VON LIEBIG.

THE "KEPLER" COD-LIVER OIL WITH MALT EXTRACT.

(OLEUM MORRHUÆ eum EXT. MALTI "KEPLER.")

It is generally admitted by the Medical Profession that PURE NORWEGIAN COD-LIVER OIL is a most valuable nutritive and alterative remedy in Consumption and other wasting diseases, but its disagreeable flavour and after-taste render it objectionable to many persons, and when taken alone, it is so rich that it is frequently found to derange the digestion; but by combining it with the "KEPLER" MALT EXTRACT, we obtain a highly Concentrated and Nutritious Food, possessing all the valuable properties of both substances; *the excess of fatty matter is reduced to a proportion which can be easily digested*, and the Compound is exceedingly palatable and leaves no after-taste.

MALT EXTRACT being rich in *nitrogenous* elements, or flesh-formers, and Cod-Liver Oil in *Carbohydrates*, or fat-producers, this compound is found to be *nutritious in the highest degree*, and its use is calculated to lead to a progressive *increase in strength and weight* in the case of persons suffering from *wasting diseases or imperfect nutrition*.

The marked benefit following the use of this preparation in *pulmonary and wasting diseases, emaciation, cough, haemorrhage, debility, and all cases of defective nutrition*, will be naturally anticipated by the Physician.

Oblige by mentioning "KEPLER," to ensure correctness in dispensing.

**Put up in 12-oz. and 24-oz. Bottles, and dispensed at 2s. 9d. and 4s. 6d.
In 5-lb. Bottles for Hospitals and Surgeons.**

THE "KEPLER" MALT EXTRACT COMPANY, LIMITED.

WHOLESALE DEPÔT:

8 SNOW HILL, HOLBORN VIADUCT, LONDON.

NEW NORMANDY HONEY, 1879.

We have secured, to arrive during this month, a supply of this CHOICE FRENCH PRODUCT; when to hand it will be QUITE FLUID, and those who wish to pot it should order early. Owing to the cold wet weather the season is late, and our Agents report that VERY LITTLE has so far been OFFERED in the FAIRS in NORMANDY.

The Price we are now asking is the same as last year, viz.:—In 1 cwt. ORIGINAL CASKS, at 104s. per cwt., Casks Free; and in the usual size Jars, holding 1 lb., 2 lbs., 3 lbs., and 4 lbs. each, at 1s. 1d. per lb., Jars included.

SOUTHALL BROS. & BARCLAY, IMPORTERS, BIRMINGHAM.

DRAPER'S INK (DICHROIC)

THE NEW BLACK INK, different from anything else ever produced. Writing becomes a pleasure when this Ink is used. It has been adopted by the principal Banks, Public Offices, and Railway Companies throughout Ireland.

It writes almost instantly full black.

Does not corrode Steel Pens.

Dries rapidly on the Paper.

Is cleanly to use, and not liable to blot.

Flows easily from the Pen.

Blotting-paper may be applied at the moment of writing.

In Jars, 6d., 1s., and 2s. each.

Can be obtained, in London, through Messrs. BARCLAY and Sons, Farringdon Street; W. EDWARDS & SON, 157 Queen Victoria Street, London, E.C.; F. NEWBERRY and Son, Newgate Street; S. MAW, SON, and THOMPSON, Aldersgate Street; JONES and CO., 98 Southwark Street; WM. MATHER, London and Manchester; AYRTON and SAUNDERS, Duke Street, Liverpool; and GOODALL, BACKHOUSE & CO., Leeds.

BEWLEY & DRAPER, Limited, DUBLIN.

See "CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST," December 15th, 1874.

SAVORY & MOORE'S SPECIALITIES.

MEDICATED GELATINE (Patent)

LAMELS FOR INTERNAL USE

Consisting of thin sheets, of uniform thickness, accurately divided into squares by raised lines, each square containing an exact dose of the Medicine with which the sheet is impregnated. Issued in sheets, each consisting of 24 squares. Price 1s. 9d. per sheet.—The Lamels are TASTELESS when swallowed quickly with a little cold water.

THE HYPODERMIC REMEDIES

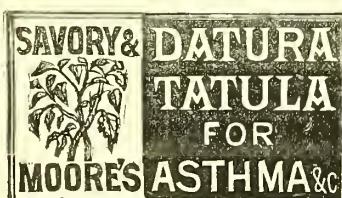
Consist of Small Discs (SQUARE), impregnated with Alkaloids, etc., and are put up in small boxes, each containing 25 Discs, price 2s. 6d. The chief feature of these Discs is their instant solubility, by which hypodermic solutions can be immediately obtained of uniform and reliable strength; they keep good for an unlimited period in their dry state, and are extremely portable.

THE OPHTHALMIC REMEDIES

Comprise Minute ROUND Discs impregnated with a definite proportion of Alkaloids, etc., and are issued in small Tubes, each containing 100 Discs, price 2s. 6d. "The little round Discs of soft Gelatine have the advantage of slowly softening and dissolving. The Atropine, or other medicament, gradually dissolves out, and is thus placed under the most favourable circumstances for absorption. Hence much smaller doses serve to produce a marked effect, by this form of application, than when drops are introduced."

BLISTERING GELATINE, OR LAMELLÆ CANTHARIDIS.—The most elegant, efficacious, and convenient mode of Blistering. Tins, 1s. 3d.

N.B.—A List of the whole series of Medicated Gelatine Preparations will be forwarded post free on application.



THE DATURA TATULA, for Asthma, Difficult Breathing, &c.

"It is a remedy of great efficacy."—*Dublin Journal of Medical Science*.

"I have suffered from attacks, attended with painfully suffocative sensations, which have been immediately relieved by smoking, for a few minutes, the Datura Tatula. I consider it of great power and usefulness."—*DR. BARKER on Diseases of the Respiratory Organs*.

In Cigars, Cigarettes, and all forms for Smoking and Inhalation.

SAVORY & MOORE, 143 New Bond Street, London, W.
AND ALL CHEMISTS THROUGHOUT THE WORLD.



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Published on the 15th of each Month.

TWENTY-FIRST YEAR OF PUBLICATION.

Subscription, 10s. per year, payable in advance; commencing from any date.

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Post Office Orders to be made payable to EDWARD HALSE, at the General Post Office.

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The abolition of the Customs duty on quinine was passed by the United States Legislature on July 1, and as a result the manufacture of the chemical in America is practically at an end. In anticipation of the inevitable American demand which this must occasion in Europe, a speculative movement has occurred here which has occasioned a general advance in the market prices of all kinds.

On the motion of Mr. Hampson a committee of the Pharmaceutical Council has been appointed, to consider the subject of the sale of patent medicines containing poisons by other persons than registered chemists and druggists.

The Pharmaceutical Council has negatived a proposal to proceed against co-operative stores for infringement of the Pharmacy Act by the sale of poisons.

The Select Committee of the House of Commons appointed to consider the complaints against co-operative stores has, during the past month, received the evidence of various tradesmen. On June 18 Mr. H. N. B. Spink, of Westminster, appeared before them, and explained the position of chemists in regard to these stores. He explained

that what he objected to was not to co-operation pure and simple, but the alliance between the civil servants and the upper classes to the injury of the traders or middle classes.

Committees of the Chemists' Trade Association have been appointed to consider the possibility of doing something to restrict the sale of poisons covered by patent medicine stamps to persons registered under the Pharmacy Act, and also to obtain the exemption of all chemists from service on juries.

The Judge of the Birmingham County Court has decided against the chemist in the Counter Practice Case which has been held over for two years in anticipation of the judgment in the Shepperley case. The Chemists' Trade Association has decided not to carry the case further for reasons which will be found in our report of their proceedings on page 269.

The British Pharmaceutical Conference will meet at Sheffield on August 19 and 20. The local committee has published an invitation to members announcing an excursion into Derbyshire for the day following the meeting.

On page 275 will be found a record of the proceedings which have been taken by the Rochdale chemists in order to try and induce the medical practitioners of the town to discontinue the practice of dispensing their own prescriptions. The agitation has not been successful yet, but the Rochdale chemists have made out a very good case. They have shown that, as a rule, doctors lose more than they gain by the practice of dispensing; and the information they have gained and made public will be useful, we hope, to the trade generally. The Trade Association might do good by promoting meetings of the medical and pharmaceutical practitioners of country towns, in imitation of those which have been held at Rochdale.

We report from Huddersfield a singular case of poisoning by arsenic. Some French chalk, which was sold instead of prepared chalk, is said to have contained no less than 40 per cent. of the poison.

A County Court Judge at Manchester described as "monstrous" an arrangement between a doctor and a dentist which came to light in his Court. For a commission the doctor sent to the dentist all suitable cases in which he had influence.

Another arrangement between doctor and druggist was exposed at Wigan last month. In this case the doctor lived at Southport, a homeopathic chemist at Wigan acting as "local agent" for him. The agent attended a woman, who died, and the druggist gave a certificate which bore the doctor's signature and stated he had seen the woman on the day of her death. A charge of giving a false certificate was brought against the doctor, but the magistrates, perhaps following the maxim *qui facit per alium facit per se*, refused to convict.

New Pharmacopeias are in course of preparation, or are recommended, in France, Germany, Italy, and the United States. Some indications of a probably early revision of the British Pharmacopeia are also observable.

Sir John Lubbock has written to the *Times* urging the allotment of one of the vacant Parliamentary seats to the Royal Society, in order that science might be represented in the Council of the nation as well as arms, law, commerce, agriculture, and literature, which he asserts are already in strong force in the House of Commons. The Royal Society, he is confident, would send a representative who would be a valuable addition to the Legislature, and would add some variety to our representative system.

CORNER FOR STUDENTS.

CONDUCTED BY RICHARD J. MOSS, F.C.S.

A NOTHER important mineral will form the subject of the next exercise in qualitative analysis. The specimens which will be distributed are to be submitted to a systematic examination, such as will reveal not only the essential constituents of the substance, but also any foreign matter that may be present as an impurity. Students are to send in a full report of the analysis, to name the mineral, and state the impurities it contains.

Students who wish to compete are requested to send their names and addresses before July 20. Samples of the substance for analysis will be forwarded on July 25.

Students' reports will be received up to August 25.

CINNABAR.

This important mineral was the subject of our last exercise. It contained, in addition to the normal constituents, mercury and sulphur, the following impurities:—Lead, iron, aluminium, calcium, magnesium, silica, the sulphuric radical, carbon, and water.

This mineral was selected as one with which our correspondents ought to be familiar, on account of its being the chief source of the mercury of commerce. Although this valuable metal occurs in nature in the metallic state it is seldom found in sufficient abundance to be worked profitably. The cinnabar which was distributed for analysis was from the celebrated mines of Idria, in Carniola. In this locality the mineral occurs in rock of the carboniferous formation, and it is often so highly bituminous as to have given rise to the name "Inflammable Cinnabar." The mines at Idria have now been in operation for nearly 400 years, and they still continue productive. It was here that the fire occurred in 1803, when a vast quantity of mercury was sublimed, and the effects of the metal on the health of the inhabitants of the district were of a most disastrous character; the fire was eventually extinguished by flooding the works. For a long time the valuable metal was extracted from the cinnabar of Idria in the most wasteful and imperfect manner, but of late years more refined methods have been introduced. Mercuric sulphide may be sublimed without decomposition when heated out of contact with air, but in the presence of air the vapour is decomposed, the sulphur being oxidised. This decomposition is the basis of one of the methods for extracting the metal from cinnabar, but a more economical plan is to heat the powdered mineral with lime; whichever method is followed the mercurial vapour is condensed by a suitable arrangement, and the mercury without further purification finds its way into commerce. The mercuric sulphide, known as vermillion, is not the native sulphide, but is usually prepared from the metal and sulphur by heating them together in various ways. The different products obtained are valued in the arts according to their various shades of colour.

The carbon contained in the specimen distributed for analysis was a source of some difficulty to many of our correspondents. It was most easily identified by heating the black residue insoluble in aqua regia on a piece of platinum foil, when it glowed and oxidised after the manner of charcoal. As a confirmatory test a portion of this residue ignited with potassium nitrate deflagrated violently, and the fused mass when cool evolved carbon dioxide when treated with an acid.

PRIZES.

The First Prize for the best analysis has been awarded to LIONEL W. STANSWELL, 4 Elmore Street, Islington.

The Second Prize has been awarded to GEORGE SAMPSON, Market Place, Chesterfield.

Marks Awarded for Analyses.

L. W. Stanswell (1st prize)	..	..	..	..	..	..	98
George Sampson (2nd prize)	..	..	..	..	..	..	95
W. C. Birks	..	..	..	..	..	..	93
Spero Vincere	..	..	..	..	..	..	90
Shangraun	..	..	..	..	..	..	88
R. A. Cripps	..	..	..	..	..	..	85
Ixion	..	..	..	..	..	..	85
Eucalyptus	..	..	..	..	..	..	83
J. Fraser	..	..	..	..	..	..	80
T. G. Nicholson	..	..	..	..	..	..	80
W. H. Chapman	..	..	..	..	..	..	80
W. Bamford	..	..	..	..	..	..	78
C. C. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	75
M. Bradford	..	..	..	..	..	..	75
C. B. Miller	..	..	..	..	..	..	70
F. Tyndall	..	..	..	..	..	..	5
Ferrum	..	..	..	..	..	..	0
Caumphora	..	..	..	..	..	..	0
A. J. M.	..	..	..	..	..	..	0
Exon	..	..	..	..	..	..	0
H. F. S.	..	..	..	..	..	..	0

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

Prizes.—The students to whom prizes are awarded are requested to write at once to the publisher, naming the book they select, and stating how they wish it forwarded.

Any scientific book that is published at a price not greatly exceeding half-a-guinea may be taken as a first prize.

Any scientific book which is sold for about five shillings may be taken as second prize.

* * * All Communications should include the names and addresses of the writers.

Eucalyptus.—You had no evidence of the presence of idrialite. The hydrocarbon can be separated from the cinnabar with which it occurs associated by boiling the mineral in spirit of turpentine; on cooling the idrialite separates in scales. This operation failed to extract any idrialite from the cinnabar which you examined.

J. Fraser.—The quantity of magnesium present was too large to be overlooked. The method which you followed did not include any test which would have detected magnesia; a systematic analysis ought, of course, to prove either the presence or absence of all the ordinary acid and basylous radicals.

W. H. Chapman.—The residue insoluble in acids was one of such unusual composition that we are not surprised that you found some difficulty in ascertaining what it was. It might have occurred to you, however, that the black colour was not accounted for by the presence of either sulphur or calcium.

C. C.—You must have employed a very dilute solution when testing for calcium and magnesium; these elements were present in very notable quantity.

C. B. Miller.—The magnesia which you found, and the calcium which was also present, were, of course, combined with something, and as their sulphides are very unstable, you might reasonably have suspected the presence of sulphuric acid; it was easily detected in the aqueous extract of the mineral.

Ferrum.—Your description of the examination of the sulphuretted hydrogen precipitate is not very intelligible. You will find it instructive to experiment on some mercury compounds; no doubt you will learn by this means how you failed to detect mercury in this case.

Caumphora.—It is remarkable that such an elaborate preliminary examination failed to reveal the presence of mercury. To prevent a recurrence of such a mistake you ought to practise on substances of known composition.

A. J. M.—When you attempt to dissolve a substance in any solvent, and find that it does not all dissolve, you must not conclude that it is quite insoluble until you have ascertained by evaporating the liquid that no residue is left.

Exon.—See remarks to *H. F. S.*

H. F. S.—We cannot agree with you that the substance was only very partially soluble in acids. On the contrary, it dissolved almost entirely in aqua regia. When you fused the substance with sodium carbonate, of course the mercury was volatilised.

Pharmacalia.

SOCIETY OF ARTS' CONVERSAZIONE.

THE conversazione of the Society of Arts, held at the South Kensington Museum, was attended by the usual large concourse of visitors. Fortunately the weather, which this year has interfered so largely with London gaieties, was on the whole propitious. Incessant rain, which marred the prospects of the night *soirée* at the Regent's Park Gardens, that most attractive of all the *fêtes* of the metropolis, and which has been disastrous to the great Agricultural Show at Kilburn, ceased just long enough to allow the admirable Society of the Adelphi to enjoy its one annual holiday in comfort.

For the first time for many years there was missed the well-known form of Peter Le Neve Foster. He had become so thoroughly identified with every movement, grave or gay, connected with the corporate life of the members, he was invariably so active in all its proceedings, and personally conspicuous, that his absence made itself felt; and there was a strangeness in not seeing his familiar person, and the amusing amount of recognition with which he was always greeted. Another loss has fallen upon the Society by the death of Lord Lawrence. Most *soirées* have the same general features—our own is marked by the sale of bread and butter, which is probably due to the great depression in trade. We are bound, however, to chronicle one fact which was quite contrary to our anticipation. Every visitor to South Kensington has noticed the beautiful effect of the long rows of gas which run in a line with the ceiling, and which, being reflected on the warm-coloured tiles beneath, produce a diffused and ruddy glow. Where the old method of illumination was retained the galleries were in a flood of subdued light: the dresses of the ladies sparkled, and the effect was as brilliant as ever.

But no sooner was the great reception gallery reached than the blue, distressing influence of the electric light seemed to throw the whole company into gloom. Whether an unfortunate selection had been made of apparatus, or whether the present lamps are ineffective in construction, it is not for us to determine: we can but record the opinion generally expressed that the result was undesirable in the extreme. The fair attendants at the shrine of science winked and blinked, and looked like those shades whom Orcus, for reasons of his own, would not row over to the regions of the blessed; and at particular spots a deep line of black created electric darkness. We have still to wait for such improvements as Mr. Edison can devise.

THE SOCIAL ADVANCE OF PHARMACY.

Many of our fathers, and their sires without exception, would have wondered at the changes which have been brought about in the social occupations of their descendants. In some respects our ancestors had the advantage. A long and unobtrusive course of industry was sure to result in the acquirement of a decent competence; the little shop was certain to enlarge its borders, and not unfrequently it might merge into a well-known local establishment. Pharmacy offered, moreover, the double recommendation—that the capital required for its commencement was smaller than that needed for any other commercial venture. Thus our predecessors lived and died. Not all, for there were a few notable exceptions; but, for the most part, their life was one of very creditable industry, untempered by much excitement, and the risk of failure was infinitesimal. In these later days the character of society has undergone a change: life is certainly harder, and a living much more difficult to get. The truth is, that there are far more people who must

gain an existence somehow, and this is at the base of the keen industrial competition of our age. Competition is not an accident of the times, but a result from a definite cause. Legislation has endeavoured to regulate this struggle for existence; and seeing that the trade of Pharmacy is nearly connected with the sale of dangerous drugs, and that ignorant traffic in these commodities would endanger the public safety, the barrier of a system of examinations has been imposed. Both circumstances, trade competition and compulsory education, have rendered the former passive condition of the pharmacist impossible. If, however, we have lost upon the score of tranquility, the gain in other respects has made the balance equal. Enforced study, once perhaps regarded in an unfriendly spirit, has been welcomed as a good angel, and in innumerable instances has led the way to a desire for yet higher attainment. We have thus a new generation of pharmacists, men who are chemists in reality, and not simply by profession. Such students, whatever may have been the first motive for exertion, have acquired nobler aspirations, fresh tastes, and wider sympathies. And in so acting they have put themselves both in a position which commands the respect of the outside world, and they have materially developed the possibilities of success in commercial enterprise.

A striking illustration of the change in sentiment and habit is afforded in the doings of the British Pharmaceutical Conference. Time was (we say it on the authority of Jacob Bell) when every pharmacist centred his whole attention on his own affairs; all other trades united in various ways, but the druggist kept resolutely to the island of his domestic premises, not perhaps from a feeling of antagonism, but from the confirmed habit of living by himself. Enough for him that he was honestly employed in his private business—he was neither sympathetic nor peripatetic. Unconsciously he narrowed his own sphere by accepting no share in extending that of others.

It was, we believe, the actual President of the Conference, Mr. Schacht, who suggested the idea that druggists were too stationary, and that sundry prejudices and misunderstandings would disappear if they moved about a little more. The original notion was not to have autumnal scientific meetings following in the wake of the British Association, but that the anniversaries of the Pharmaceutical Society should be held in various selected towns, of which Loudon in its turn should form one. He thought that the existing machinery of the parent society was sufficient, and that the decentralisation of pharmacy could thus be effected. This proposal was revived in an altered shape by Mr. Richard Reynolds, and the Conference was moulded by himself and others into the present organisation. Sixteen great centres, including Newcastle in the series, have been visited in succession, and it is undeniable that this intercourse has produced the happiest results. The adventurous members have crossed the Irish Channel, penetrated as far north as Dundee, and their courage only failed when they were invited to "the smoke, and wealth, and din" of the metropolis. And now Sheffield offers pharmacy a welcome. Mr. Ellinor bears an official message from the vice-president, Mr. Ward, the local secretary, Mr. Maleham, and the local committee that full preparation has been made for the reception of the guests, and "that a considerable amount of interest and enthusiasm existed locally respecting the meetings." No sane man has any misgivings respecting the cordiality of a Yorkshire invitation, and when science has been sufficiently discussed during the two days of August 19 and 20 inducements are offered to prolong the stay: the Sheffield factories will be thrown open to inspection, while Newstead Abbey, Haddon Hall, Chatsworth, and the glories of the Peak will claim the admiration of the guests.

PROFESSOR GALLOWAY AND THE SCIENCE AND ART DEPARTMENT.

The Science and Art Department of Her Majesty's Committee of Privy Council on Education seems occasionally to move in a mysterious way. The Professor of Chemistry, Mr. Galloway, has been dismissed from the Royal College of Science for Ireland, in the city of Dublin.

This gentleman is the oldest professor on the College staff, and has long enjoyed a considerable amount of popularity amongst new and old students. A public inquiry has been demanded, which may probably throw light upon the matter. As the case stands it will be best to let Mr. Galloway give his own version, which is to some extent sensational. It appears that the professor had occasion to complain of the inconvenience he had felt from insufficient assistance from the College porters: hence two inspectors were dispatched from London to investigate and report. The examination was in private, and in vain were particulars waited for by the aggrieved person, nor was he under the slightest suspicion that affairs would turn in the unfortunate direction which subsequent proceedings revealed.

There was no reason to imagine that evidence would be given which would result in so strange a measure as his own expulsion. "Two months after the conclusion of this inquiry I received a letter calling for my resignation, and suggesting that I should obtain a medical certificate, with a view of qualifying me for a pension, on the ground of ill health." Feeling himself quite well, a pension was hardly to be expected on such terms, and a medical adviser reported that he was safe and sound. This opinion was forwarded to the department, with a request that he might be furnished with a copy of the report and evidence on which his resignation had been desired. Then came the report, the reading of which makes the whole transaction more than inexplicable. Our learned professors do not always sleep upon a bed of roses, but a powder magazine is an exceptional accommodation. The professor thus describes the situation:—

"I then learned, for the first time, that evidence entirely outside the scope of the inquiry as communicated to me had been received, and was used to prejudice me in the minds of my Lords. I allude specially to the evidence given by the Professor of Physics and his assistant. They accuse me of grave neglect of duty—first, in not having occupied the full time in the delivery of my lectures; secondly, in not illustrating my lectures by means of experiment; and further to my damage, they invented subjects of lectures that I never lectured upon. These parties were not present at any lectures given by me, and made statements before the Commission regarding my lectures which are utterly false."

Direct evidence was volunteered in refutation of the charge, to which the only reply was a formal notice of dismissal. Dr. Lyon Playfair will no doubt not rest satisfied until a clear explanation has been offered why the services of twenty-three years have met with such extraordinary treatment.

HIS MAJESTY THE KING OF ITALY has conferred the Order of Chevalier of the Crown of Italy on Mr. P. L. Simmonds, the editor of the *Journal of Applied Science*. Mr. Simmonds, who has been officially connected with nearly all the international exhibitions ever since 1851, had already received the decoration of the French Legion of Honour, and a very handsome letter of thanks (with his portrait) from H.R.H. the Prince of Wales, President of the British Commission, in acknowledgment of his services in charge of the Colonial and Indian collections at Paris last year.

The Pharmaceutical Council.

THE members absent at the monthly meeting on the 2nd inst. were Messrs. Mackay, Slipper, and Squire. Mr. G. W. Sandford presided.

WEIGHTS AND MEASURES ACT.

The President, referring to the discussion of last month, said he thought the Board might have intended to authorise the use of the $\frac{1}{2}$ -scruple weight when they named the $1\frac{1}{2}$ -scruple or $\frac{1}{2}$ -drachm in the table.

DR. TILDEN

Had written agreeing to deliver the Inaugural Address to students in October next.

THE SALE OF FOOD AND DRUGS ACT.

A Bill to amend this Act being now before the House of Lords, the President drew attention to it. He said there was nothing in it specially affecting chemists and druggists, but he found a provision that prosecutions should in all cases be instituted within a reasonable time, in the cases of perishable articles not exceeding 28 days. Who was to be the judge of what was a reasonable time he did not know.

Mr. Woolley complained that sometimes summonses were returned too soon to allow the defendant to prepare a proper defence, and it was resolved, after some discussion, to endeavour to obtain the insertion of a clause providing that no summons shall be returnable under the Act in less than three days. It was afterwards found that the new Bill itself provided that an interval of at least seven days should be obligatory.

THE NEW BYE-LAWS

Had been approved by the Privy Council.

ADDITIONS TO THE REGISTER.

The following persons having claimed to be registered as chemists and druggists through having been in business before 1868, and medical certificates in support of their claim being presented, they were duly registered:—Charles Robert Fenn, 83 Regency Street, London, S.W.; Augustus Thomas Isaac, Orange, New South Wales.

A SUBSCRIPTION DIFFICULTY

Had occurred through a member having entrusted his guinea to a traveller, who had forgotten to pay it in till June 1. The member was consequently struck out, and according to the office rules was only readmissible on payment of a fine. After most of the Council had expressed their opinion on this weighty matter the subject was referred to the Finance Committee for final decision, the question of the collection of subscriptions by local secretaries being added to the material for consideration.

THE GAS ACCOUNT

Was said to be above the average, and Mr. Schacht wished to know whether this could be explained; also whether the pipes and meters had been carefully explored for leaks. According to the Secretary, Professor Redwood and a gas-fitter are at present investigating the matter, and a full report may be expected shortly.

THE BENEVOLENT FUND, THE LIBRARY, AND THE MUSEUM

Eugaged the usual share of attention, some

INTERESTING ADDITIONS

To the latter being announced. These included—

Specimens of the seed of *Psoralea corylifolia*, from India, from Messrs. Corbyn, Stacey & Co.

A dried ostrich stomach, as used by the South American Indians for indigestion, from Dr. Symes.

Specimens of Queensland sassafras bark, Queensland sandal wood (*Eremophilus Mitchellii*), the stem of *Piper Nove-Hollandicum*, the bark of a species of *Achras*, known as sweet bark, from Queensland, and a fine fruit of the Trinidad cocoa tree, from Mr. Thomas Christy.

Three remarkably fine crystals of codeia, from Messrs. T. & H. Smith & Co. A new variety of salp, the root of West Indian ipecacuanha (*Asclepias Curassavica*), false sarsaparilla from St. Vincent, and specimens of naturally crystallised realgar, from Mons. C. Chantre.

The last specimen was obtained from a crack in the earth which served as a vent to a burning coal-mine called Ricamarie, near St. Etienne.

A WOODEN PAVEMENT

In Great Russell Street is desired by some of the Council, but the President said application to the Board of Works for that blessing would be no use until Michaelmas.

BREACHES OF THE PHARMACY ACT

Were considered in Committee.

APPOINTMENTS.

The professors and local secretaries were next appointed, and those of the latter residing in the towns where the written preliminary examinations were held were nominated as superintendents of those examinations. Mr. Atkins said he still hoped to see that examination entirely severed from the Society. Nothing could be easier than to demand a certificate from the College of Preceptors or from a university local examiner. Messrs. Southall and Moss were appointed to conduct the examinations for the Council prizes.

SALE OF POISONS BY CO-OPERATIVE STORES.

A resolution proposed by Mr. Williams, respecting the sale of poisons by co-operative stores, was discussed in secret at some length. The resolution has not been made public, but it was not carried.

THE SALE OF PATENT MEDICINES.

Mr. Hampson moved that the General Purposes Committee should take into consideration the largely increasing sale of "patent medicines" containing scheduled poisons, by grocers, general dealers, and other unregistered persons, and report thereon, more especially with regard to the advisability of endeavouring to restrict the sale of such "patent medicines" to persons registered under the Pharmacy Act of 1868. He said that the sale of poisons under cover of the patent medicine stamp was a growing evil. He heard the other day of a grocer's assistant who said the dose of chlorodyne was a teaspoonful. In the country, he was told, wholesale houses supplied 2-oz. bottles of laudanum by the gross with the stamp on, and opium was also sold in the same way. Tincture of aconite was sold by grocers with a stamp, and there was nothing to prevent hydrocyanic acid being put up in the same way. The spirit of the Act was that poisons should be sold by those who knew something about them. He asked that the subject should be considered by a committee.

The motion was seconded by Mr. Savage. Mr. Hills suggested that the subject should be referred to the committee appointed to consider amendments to the Pharmacy Act, but Mr. Hampson thought otherwise, and Mr. Williams said that the committee had decided that no change of law in this direction was necessary. The President did not recognise a bottle of laudanum as a patent medicine at all, and he did not think it would be protected by law. He did not see that it mattered who sold patent medicines. If anyone asked him what was the nature of chlorodyne he said he did not know what it contained. He always discouraged the sale of patent medicines.

Mr. Frazer said if patent medicines were within the law this motion was not necessary; if they were not, he thought it best they should be kept outside. Chemists might not get what they wanted, and they might lose some of the privileges they possessed.

Ultimately the proposal was agreed to.

MR. HOLLOWAY.—Mr. Holloway's munificent scheme of a woman's college is making progress. Tenders have been invited and sent in for the erection of a block of buildings, the cost of which may be roughly estimated at 70,000*l.* The whole expenditure contemplated is considerably in excess of half a million sterling, and we understand that the works are now to proceed without any further delay.—*Athenaeum.*

The Chemists and Druggists' Trade Association of Great Britain.

MEETING OF THE EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.

A MEETING of the Executive Committee of this Association was held at the office of the Association, 23 Burlington Chambers, New Street, Birmingham, on July 8, 1879, at 1 P.M.

Mr. THOMAS BARCLAY (Birmingham), President, in the chair.

Mr. ROBERT HAMPSON (London), Vice-President.

Present: Messrs. Andrews (London), Arblaster (Birmingham), Bell (Hull), Churchill (Birmingham), Cross (Shrewsbury), Davison (Glasgow), Holdsworth (Birmingham), Jones (Leamington), Maltby (Lincoln), Reynolds (Leeds), Southall (Birmingham), Symes (Liverpool), Walker (Coventry), and the Solicitor of the Association.

The SECRETARY reported having received communications from Messrs. Cole, Delves, Jervis, Kerr, Mackenzie, Shaw, and Wade, regretting their inability to attend.

The minutes of the previous meeting of the Executive were read and approved.

The various Committees and the Officials of the Association were appointed for the current year.

In reply to a question the Secretary said the taxed costs of the defendant in the case of the "Apothecaries Company v. Shepperley," amounting to 165*l.* 15*s.* 8*d.*, had a few days previously been paid to the Association.

Mr. JONES directed the attention of the Committee to the Medical Bills before Parliament.

The PRESIDENT said he thought it would be undesirable for the Association to take any steps in regard to these Bills until the Select Committee which had been appointed by the House of Commons had issued their report.

The SOLICITOR said the Select Committee of the House of Commons had sat from time to time and examined various witnesses. He had instructed his London agents to apply to the Clerk of the Committee for copies of the evidence, and he hoped to receive these documents in the course of a few days, when he would communicate with the Secretary.

Mr. HAMPSON said it appeared evident that the medical profession were not disposed to allow the question of counter practice to rest. The Apothecaries Company had just sustained a case in that town, and gentlemen reading the medical journals would find their tendency was to support all the demands of the medical men. If the Select Committee were going into the whole question of medical legislation, the question naturally arose as to the desirability of the Association moving in the matter.

Mr. DAVISON said he thought the fact of so many medical men keeping open shops, in very many instances by unqualified persons, should be brought under the notice of the chairman of the Select Committee. In Glasgow alone there were about 120 such shops.

Mr. SYMES said the Select Committee would scarcely be likely to accept any dicta from the Association. If the Association attempted to in any way regulate the practice of medical men, it would be stepping out of its province.

Mr. REYNOLDS said the Duke of Richmond's Bill was the only medical Bill which stood any chance of passing through the present session of Parliament.

It was moved by Mr. Hampson, seconded by Mr. Reynolds, and unanimously resolved:—

That the Law and Parliamentary Committee be directed to watch the proceedings of the Select Committee sitting to consider the Medical Bills in the House of Commons, and to take such action as they may deem necessary.

The PRESIDENT said the gentlemen present would be aware that the Birmingham County Court Judge had given his decision a few days previously in the case of the "Apothecaries' Company v. Harrison," tried in the Birmingham County Court so far back as July 2, 1877, the judgment being withheld pending the decision in the case of the "Apothecaries' Company v. Shepperley." The decision of the Judge was in favour of the plaintiffs, and the defendant had been fined 20*l.* and costs. The Secretary would read the judgment.

The judgment, which will be found under "Birmingham" among our provincial reports, was then read.

In reply to a question from the President, the solicitor said there were three courses open, provided the Association desired to carry the case further, namely, application for a new trial, appeal by case, or appeal by motion. An application for a new trial would have to be supported by one of three grounds—either that the judge refused evidence that was proposed, that he admitted evidence wrongfully, or that the verdict was against the weight of evidence. Taking the last first, as the judge acted in the capacity of judge and jury, he would no doubt say the verdict was not against the weight of evidence, and would refuse a new trial if it were applied for. As regarded the admission of evidence wrongfully, if any such course was taken, according to the judge's view it was in admitting the testimony of the defendant's aged witness, as to the mode of conducting a chemist's business prior to 1815, and in no other respect had evidence been improperly admitted. Then, lastly, as to the refusal of evidence, no evidence which was tendered at the trial was refused. An appeal might be had by case or motion. Of these the former was to be preferred, as the facts were in such a case stated by the judge, and the matter was brought under review much more easily than was the case where upon motion the judge's notes taken at the trial were produced in court. After consultation with counsel, and taking into consideration that the judge had found as a fact that the defendant had treated a dangerous case, and that this must be admitted in any subsequent appeal, and since the judgment of one County Court would not govern a case in any other court, he (the solicitor) could not advise the Association to proceed further in that action.

The executive then went into committee to consider the question of an appeal, and after a long and careful discussion on all the points of the case it was moved by Mr. Churchill, seconded by Mr. Jones, and unanimously resolved:—

That the finding of the County Court Judge in the case of the "Apothecaries Company v. Harrison" being as follows:—"I find the present case was of a serious, if not a dangerous, nature," this Committee is of opinion that no further steps should be taken by the Association in this action.

Some considerable discussion took place on the advisability of steps being taken by the Association to amend the Pharmacy Act, 1868, when it was moved by Mr. Arblaster, seconded by Mr. Symes, and unanimously resolved:—

That the Law and Parliamentary Committee be directed to take any steps which they may deem desirable to obtain information to enable them to bring about modifications in the Pharmacy Act, 1868, to restrict the sale of scheduled poisons under cover of the patent medicine stamp to registered chemists and druggists, and to report to the next meeting of the Executive.

The PRESIDENT said the next question on the agenda paper was the consideration of the advisability of steps being taken by the Association to endeavour to obtain the exemption of all registered chemists and druggists from jury service. He continued to say that he was frequently receiving letters from chemists and druggists relative to the extreme hardship which they suffered from being compelled to attend on juries, and he would move—

That the Law and Parliamentary Committee be and are hereby empowered to take such steps as they deem advisable to obtain the exemption of all registered chemists and druggists from jury service.

The resolution was seconded by Mr. Andrews, supported by Mr. Arblaster, and carried unanimously.

Several letters were read from members of the Association, complaining of cases of infringements of the Pharmacy Act, when it was moved by Mr. Andrews, seconded by Mr. Symes, and unanimously resolved—

That the Secretary be instructed to collect evidence of infringements of the Pharmacy Act, 1868, and forward particulars of same to the Secretary and Registrar of the Pharmaceutical Society.

The case of a member of the Association, against whom an action had been brought by the Excise authorities for the sale of methylated spirit without a license, was con-

sidered, when it was moved by Mr. Davison, seconded by Mr. Hampson, and unanimously resolved—

That the Secretary be instructed to investigate the case of a Member against whom legal proceedings have been taken by the Excise authorities for the sale of methylated spirit without a license, and that the solicitor be instructed to defend the action if the case on investigation be found satisfactory.

The Pharmaceutical Society of Ireland.

MEETING OF THE COUNCIL.

Wednesday, July 2, 1879.

PRESENT:—Charles R. C. Tichborne, LL.D., Ph.D., President; Dr. Collins; Messrs. Brunker, Goodwin, Hayes, Hodgson, Holmes, Oldham, Pring (Belfast).

The minutes of the meeting held on June 4 were read and signed.

The President announced the death of Mr. James Whitla, L.A.H., of Monaghan, a member of the Council, and stated that in accordance with Clause 11 of the Pharmacy Act it was necessary to fill up the vacancy thus created within 10 days after its notification to him.

Proposed by Mr. Pring, seconded by Dr. Collins, and resolved—

That this Council have heard with extreme regret of the death of Mr. James Whitla, of Monaghan, and desire to offer to his widow and family their condolence and sympathy in their great affliction, and to express to them the Council's appreciation of the late Mr. Whitla's valuable services as a member of this Board.

Mr. Alexander E. Doran, member of the Society, of Goldsmith Terrace, Bray, county Wicklow, was proposed by Mr. E. M. Hodgson, and seconded by Mr. J. T. Holmes, for election to a seat on the Council, in room of the late Mr. James Whitla.

The President having put the motion, Mr. Doran was elected unanimously.

William Whitla, M.D., Licentiate of the Apothecaries' Hall, Ireland, of Victoria Place, Belfast, was registered as a pharmaceutical chemist.

He was also proposed by Mr. R. W. Pring, and seconded by Mr. E. M. Hodgson, as a candidate for membership.

Mr. James Wells, 52 Upper Sackville Street, Dublin, who was proposed by Mr. W. Hayes, at the June meeting, and seconded by the President, was now elected a member of the Society.

The above business, which did not admit of delay, having been transacted, it was

Proposed by Mr. Holmes, seconded by Mr. Hayes, and resolved—

That the Council do now adjourn in respect to the memory of the late Mr. Whitla, of Monaghan, member of the Council.

The examination for the licence to act as pharmaceutical chemists was held on this day, but had not concluded when the Council rose. Five candidates presented themselves for examination.

Metropolitan Reports.

POISONING.—On June 16 a woman named Margaret Smith, living at Walworth, was poisoned through taking a large dose of turpentine in mistake for medicine.

POISONING BY NITRIC ACID.—On June 14 a woman named Rebecca Williams drank some nitric acid in mistake for gin. She was removed to the London Hospital, but died a few hours afterwards.

ASSAULT ON A CHEMIST.—At Wandsworth, on June 30, Frederick Briant, a porter, in default of fine, was ordered to prison for 21 days for assaulting John Cross, chemist, Bellevue Road, Wandsworth Common. The assault occurred on Sunday, June 22, in an overcrowded carriage on the South-Western railway, between Vauxhall and Queen's Road stations. The prisoner wilfully inconvenienced Mrs. Cross, and on remonstrance, committed the assault. The ticket collector at Queen's Road station refused to detain the prisoner, who was therefore brought up on warrant.

ATTEMPTED BURGLARY AT MESSRS. KENT'S.—On Friday night, July 11, an attempt was made to rob the premises of G. B. Kent & Co., brush manufacturers, Bonner Road, Victoria Park. William Tilbury, the cashier, resident on the premises, saw some men enter them at 11.30 P.M. He slipped out by the front door to find a constable, but failed, and returned with a warehouseman named Warren. By the light of his lantern he saw three men hiding behind a water-tank, who rushed out, broke the heads of both witnesses, leaving one senseless, and escaped. One of them, John Walsh by name, had been recognised, and was next day brought before the magistrates at Worship Street, and remanded.

PARTNERSHIP DISPUTE.—The case of Fletcher *v.* Lorimer came before the Master of the Rolls on the 11th instant. Mr. Chitty, Q.C., and Mr. Pike appeared for the plaintiff, and Mr. Davey, Q.C., and Mr. C. Russell were for the defendant. The parties had carried on business as manufacturing chemists in Holloway until lately. Having separated, the defendant had given notice to the district postmaster to forward to him all letters addressed to Lorimer & Fletcher or Lorimer & Milne. Plaintiff, alleging that he had bought the business of the old firm, had obtained an *ex parte* injunction from Mr. Justice Hawkins, and subsequently defendant had withdrawn his letter to the postmaster. The Master of the Rolls asked if defendant had had any remittances, and, learning that he had not, expressed himself strongly against the application for an *ex parte* injunction, saying that Mr. Justice Hawkins would not have granted it if he had understood that fact. He also condemned the course the plaintiff had taken in circulating copies of the injunction. As defendant had withdrawn the letter, there was no necessity for an injunction on that point. He was asked further to restrain defendant from using the title "Chemical Works, London, N." he having sold to plaintiff the title of "North London Chemical Works." It was agreed between the counsel that defendant should call his place "Chemical Factory," and on that understanding the action was stopped, the defendant agreeing to pay to plaintiff compensation if it could be shown that he had suffered any injury through the retention of the letters. Each party to pay his own costs.

Provincial Reports.

ABERDEEN.

ABERDEEN SOCIETY OF CHEMISTS AND DRUGGISTS.—The members of this society held their annual dinner at Aboyne on the 2nd inst., D. Reid, Esq., in the chair. After dinner the following toast-list was gone over:—"The Queen and the Royal Family," and "The Aberdeen Society of Chemists and Druggists," by the Chairman; "The Pharmaceutical Society," proposed by Mr. Presslie, and replied to by Baillie Sangster; "The Medical Profession," by Mr. Cruickshank, acknowledged by Dr. Moir; "The Town and Trade of Aberdeen," proposed by Mr. Strachan, responded to by Mr. Sinclair; "The Aberdeen School of Pharmacy," by Mr. D. Ritchie, replied to by Messrs. Strachan and Gordon; "The Ladies," by Mr. Gordon, jun., responded to by Mr. Giles; "Aboyne and District," by Mr. Shepherd, replied to by Mr. J. J. Petrie, and "The Chairman," by Baillie Sangster. The party returned to Aberdeen in the evening, having enjoyed themselves thoroughly.

BARNESLEY.

ADULTERATED PAREGORIC.—At the Barnsley Police Court, on June 30, John Fairclough, of Ardsley, was charged, under the Sale of Food and Drugs Act, with selling paregoric which was not of the required quality.

Superintendent Sykes purchased the article, which, on being analysed, was found to contain no opium.

Fined 5s. and costs.

BILSTON.

CORRECTION.—Mr. B. Haddock, chemist, Great Bridge, whom we reported last month to have been fined 10s. for having unstamped weights in his possession, was not fined, but was only required to pay costs.

BIRMINGHAM.

COUNTER PRACTICE.—At the Birmingham County Court, on the 4th inst., the Judge (Mr. J. Motteram, Q.C.) delivered judgment in the case of the Apothecaries' Company *v.* Harrison, as to the right of chemists and druggists to prescribe as well as dispense medicines. The previous stages of this trial have been already reported, the last hearing having taken place in May, and being reported in THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST for that month. Mr. Nathan appeared for the plaintiffs, and Mr. Jesse Herbert for the defendant. The following is the judgment read by Mr. Motteram :

"This is an action brought by the plaintiffs against the defendant to recover the sum of 20*l.*, by way of penalty under the 20th section of the 55 Geo. III. c. 194, for practising as an apothecary without having first obtained the necessary certificate. It was heard before me as far back as July 2, 1877, and was adjourned in consequence of the pending of an appeal to the High Court of Justice against the decision of the County Court Judge at Nottingham in a case similar to the present, and under the same Act of Parliament. That appeal has now been disposed of, and I am sorry not to be able to derive the assistance from it I anticipated. So far as concerns the question of what is meant by 'acting as an apothecary' within the meaning of the Act, or the still more important question whether, in virtue of usage prior to the Act in 1815, the right continued for chemists to act as apothecaries in the treatment of simple ailments and the administration of simple remedies for their relief, the law is left very much in the same state of doubt as it was before. The facts of the case are really these. The defendant is a chemist and druggist, carrying on business at Birmingham, and a young woman named Julia Caddick, being unwell, was advised to go to the defendant's shop for medicine. In her evidence she states that she went to the defendant's shop on November 27, 1876, and saw the defendant, and asked him if he would make up some medicine to relieve her from a weakness she was suffering from. She says she told him it was a weakness left on her from her last confinement, and that her womb came down. She says further 'that the defendant felt her pulse, looked at her tongue, and asked her to describe her feeling, when she told him she suffered much from pains in the back.' After this, according to her evidence, the defendant gave her a bottle of medicine, which he said would do her good, and told her to take it according to the instructions on the bottle. She says 'she gave the defendant one shilling for the medicine, and took some of it at once in the shop.' A bottle half full of medicine was produced in court at the trial by the witness, and she stated that it was the same that she obtained from the defendant at his shop on November 27. The witness was cross-examined at length, but her evidence was not shaken in any respect. The above is all the evidence on the part of the plaintiffs, I consider necessary to state at length except that of the medical man, Dr. Suffield, who, in his examination, stated 'that he had heard the evidence given by the woman, and from her description of her suffering, and from what she stated she had told the defendant, he should imagine she was suffering from anaemia, which was a constitutional complaint of a dangerous character, frequently leading to death if the patient was not properly treated.' In diagnosing a complaint of the nature described, Dr. Suffield observed 'that one would go a little deeper into particulars than seemed to have been done in this case by the defendant.' On cross-examination, Dr. Suffield said 'he did not think feeling the pulse was a sufficient diagnosis of the disease.' Upon being requested by defendant's counsel, he examined the medicine in the bottle and said 'he thought it was a preparation of iron, and would be a proper medicine for the ease.' In opposition to this defendant himself was called as a witness, and the material parts of his evidence were to the effect 'that he remembered Julia Caddick visiting his shop in November in the afternoon. She came and asked him to supply her with a bottle of strengthening medicine for a weakness after lying in.' He denies that he examined her at all, and states it was not necessary. He says 'he did not feel her pulse, and she did not tell him anything about the womb coming down.' He admitted, however, that he did ask her if the weakness had anything to do with her confinement, stating that he did so

because he saw she had been recently confined, and had a baby in her arms which she said was hers. The witness then stated, 'I said to her, Do you mean general weakness of the constitution? when she said, Yes.' The witness then added, 'I mixed her up some stuff which I put into a bottle and put a label upon it.' The label on the bottle which had been produced the witness admitted was 'his label.' He said that the mixture in the bottle was not what the woman had from his shop, *that* he would swear. This, with the exception of the evidence of an aged chemist called by the defendant, to whose evidence he should refer hereafter, is the whole of the evidence on the one side and the other so far as the real question to be determined in the case is concerned.

"By the 20th Section of the 55 George III, c. 194, under which this action is brought, it is enacted that if any person shall after August 1, 1815, act or practise as an apothecary in any part of England or Wales without having obtained a certificate as mentioned in the preceding section of the Act, 'he shall be liable to forfeit and pay the sum of 20L.' The 28th section of the same Act, the one on which defendant grounds his defence, enacts 'by way of proviso' nothing in this Act contained 'shall extend or be construed to extend to prejudice or in any way to affect the trade or business of a chemist and druggist in the buying, preparing, compounding, dispensing or vending drugs, medicines, or medicinal compounds, wholesale and retail; but all persons using or exercising the said trade or business, or who shall, or may hereafter use or exercise and carry on the same trade or business in such manner and as fully and amply to all intents and purposes as the same trade or business was used, exercised, or carried on by chemists and druggists before the passing of this Act.'

"The first point in this case to be considered is, has the defendant, in the instance, proved by this evidence acted as an apothecary? If he has and is not protected by the proviso (it being admitted he has not obtained a certificate from the Society of Apothecaries), he is undoubtedly liable to pay the penalty sued for, and the verdict must be for the plaintiffs.

"The defendant, however, raises two questions by way of defence—first, he says in what he did he did not act as apothecary; and, secondly, that if in strictness it should be held that he did, inasmuch as he was only carrying on his business of a chemist as chemists carried on their business before the passing of the Act in 1815, he is protected by the proviso referred to, which, he contends, permits chemists and druggists to carry on their business in the same manner as they did before the passing of the Act, and that chemists (so he says), the evidence proves, were in the habit of *advising* patients in trifling cases as well as supplying them with medicines; and he argues that the present is a case of that character which a chemist would have treated before the passing of the Act, as the defendant has done since. Now with reference to the question raised by the first part of the defence—whether in what the defendant did he acted as an apothecary—the case of the 'Apothecaries Company v. Lotinga' (2 M. and R., p. 500), decided in 1843, goes perhaps more fully into the question than any other, and in that case Mr. Justice Crosswell told the jury that 'an apothecary is a person who professes to judge of internal disease by its symptoms, and applies himself to cure that disease by medicine;' and in the same case he tells them that 'a chemist is one who sells medicines which are asked for,' and in effect states that, if a chemist himself *selected* the medicines, and determined on what he ought to give, he is stepping out of his lawful province as a chemist, and entering upon that of an apothecary. The definition of a chemist, as given by Mr. Justice Crosswell in Lotinga's case, would appear not to be large enough, because the 28th section of the Apothecaries Act referred to clearly shows that the trade of a chemist was not confined 'to sell medicines which were asked for' merely, but extended to the preparing, compounding, and dispensing them. His lordship's definition of an apothecary is, however, doubtless perfectly correct; for, as recently observed by Mr. Baron Pollock in Shepperdley's case, it is to be presumed that Mr. Justice Crosswell 'did not mean internal as opposed to external disease, in the sense of a man having an eruption produced by some diseased condition of the

body,' which, the learned Baron observes, would not be any less an internal disease, and if anyone proceeded to judge of it by the symptoms, and apply medicine for its cure, the law would equally apply to him as it would to the man who attempted to cure a persistent difficulty of indigestion, a diseased condition of the lungs, or any of the other evils to which flesh is heir to, and which affect mankind internally. There is another case, 'The Apothecaries Company v. Nottingham' (34 L.T., N.S. 76), tried before Lord Justice (then Baron) Bramwell, in 1876. In that case it was proved 'that the defendant, who was a certified chemist, but not an apothecary, had been in partnership with a duly-qualified medical practitioner, but it was also shown that this medical man was not always on the spot.' It also appeared in evidence that the defendant had on various occasions been applied to for advice and medicine, both of which he gave to the applicants, but did so as an ordinary shopkeeper from behind the counter. It did not appear that he ever went from his shop to attend on patients, and he was proved in cases of serious illness always to have referred the patients to the 'doctor with whom he was in partnership,' and the learned Judge, in addressing the jury, said:—'I feel some little difficulty in putting the case to you, for, on the defendant's own admission, he says he prescribed, and that if a person brought a child to him suffering from diarrhea, and asked what was good for it, he gave a medicine; if, however, the case was serious, he sent it to the doctor.' 'Surely,' said the learned Baron, 'that is acting and practising as an apothecary within the meaning of the Act.' There is also a third case, known as 'Wiggin's Case,' tried before Mr. Justice Field, on May 23 and 24, 1878, in the Bail Court, at Westminster (but not reported so far as I know in any of the recognised legal reports), in which his Lordship approves and adopts the definition of Mr. Justice Cresswell in Lotinga's case with the qualification mentioned by Baron Pollock. Upon these authorities, and there are several others of earlier date, I am bound to find, and must hold upon the evidence which is clear and decisive, that the defendant, in what he did, acted as an apothecary in contravention of the Act of Parliament, and has incurred the penalty prescribed by it, for it is distinctly proved by the plaintiffs' evidence, and that of the defendant cannot be relied on to alter it in any material degree, that the defendant, in performing the acts mentioned in the evidence to enable him to form an opinion on the case, proceeded in the language of Mr. Justice Cresswell to judge (or pretend to judge) of the internal disease from which the young woman was suffering by the symptoms ascertained by his acts, and applied himself to cure it by medicine. If this is not acting as an apothecary, it is really, I believe, impossible to define what acting as an apothecary is.

"Upon the second part of the defence, the defendant called a witness named Thomas Parsons, who said he was eighty-four years old, and had been apprenticed to a chemist and druggist in 1809. He said he was apprenticed to Messrs. Blews & Co., of Worcester, where one of the partners was an apothecary, and that he (the witness) in the shop, over the counter, and, as I understand him, others in the same shop supposed to be competent, though not apothecaries, were in the habit of giving advice as well as medicine in trifling cases, but that if the case was a serious one, it would be attended to by the principal, meaning, I suppose, the partner who was an apothecary.

"This evidence undoubtedly shows that chemists, in carrying on their business before the year 1815, did something (lawful or otherwise) beyond selling medicines merely as stated by Mr. Justice Cresswell, and if the present, instead of being a case of a serious character as I find it from Dr. Suffield's evidence to have been, it had been of the trivial nature of those referred to in the evidence of Mr. Parsons, the second part of the defence would have arisen and would deserve serious consideration; but the evidence of Mr. Parsons convinces me that, though chemists before 1815 might have advised in trifling cases, they were not in the habit of advising and prescribing, as the defendant had done in a case of the serious nature of the present, but would have sent such a case to the apothecary. If, however, it be correct, as Mr. Parsons in his evidence states, that before 1815 some chemists were in the habit, in trifling cases, of advising as well as supplying persons with medicines, it does not at least follow that they ever had the legal right to so advise and supply the medicine, or are protected by the

28th Section of the Act in case they do. If I were at liberty to speculate, I think it is very probable that some chemists before 1815 did act as Mr. Parsons says they did, and as is well known some do now; but if they did, I believe they had no legal right to do so, and were usurping the rights of those who had, just as the surgeon as shown by Lotinga's case usurped and contended for the right to advise and supply medicine as an apothecary, or indeed as the apothecary did, when, as is known, he sometimes exercised, though illegally, the right of the physician to attend and prescribe for patients before he possessed the legal right to do so, which at the present time he undoubtedly possesses.

"If the language of the 28th Section is carefully considered, I am afraid it will be found not to have the effect contended for by Mr. Herbert on the part of the defendant. He says that the business of chemists before 1815 extended to, or was carried on by them, 'in the advising or prescribing in the shop, over the counter as it were, in cases of a trifling nature, and supplying the persons with medicines for the cure of them'; and, secondly, they are protected in what they do now, provided they do no more than they did then; but the section, with regard to the business of a chemist, does not say a word about advising or prescribing. On the contrary, it would seem from the language used rather to ignore the fact that to do so formed at the time of the passing of the Act any part of the chemist's business. The words of the section are 'that nothing in the Act contained shall extend or be construed to extend to prejudice, or in any way to affect, the trade or business of a chemist or druggist in—be it observed—not the advising or prescribing, as stated by Mr. Herbert, was the chemist's business in small matters, but only in 'the buying, preparing, compounding, dispensing, and vending drugs, medicines, and medicinal compounds, wholesale and retail.'

"The section then proceeds to provide that all persons using or exercising the said trade or business, or who shall, or who may thereafter use or exercise the same, shall and may use, exercise, and carry on the same trade or business in such manner and as fully and amply to all intents and purposes as the same trade or business was used, exercised, or carried on by chemists and druggists before the passing of the Act. What business therefore the section provides is not to be affected by the Act, and what might be carried on notwithstanding the Act, would appear to be not that trade of a chemist as carried on by him according to Mr. Parsons's evidence in the 'advising and selling medicines,' but only as he carried it on in the buying, preparing, compounding, dispensing, and vending his drugs. So it is this trade or business of a chemist so described, not the enlarged or extended one as contended for by Mr. Herbert, that the Act permits him to carry on, and protects him in doing as fully as he might have done before the passing of the Act. The legislature would appear not to have known (if, indeed, it existed) of this extended business of a chemist as now contended for; or if it did, it appears to have ignored it as no part of the legitimate business of the chemists, and declined to protect them in the exercise of it after the passing of the Act. The words 'advising and prescribing' are, as already remarked, not mentioned in the proviso, and there is no word used in it that could by any ingenuity be construed as including these words, unless it be the word 'dispensing,' and that word, in my opinion, does not; for the true meaning of the word dispensing (in pharmacy), according to Bailey's Dictionary, is 'when simples of a composition are set in order lest any of the ingredients should be forgotten;' and, according to Rees's Encyclopaedia, title 'dispense' (in pharmacy) means 'to dispose and arrange several medicines, either simple or compound, by weight, in their proper doses or quantities, in order to be employed in the making of the composition.' I have made these few observations for the consideration of the defendant, and those associated with him; they form no part of my judgment, which is in no way founded upon them, for, as I have already said, I find the present case was of a serious if not a dangerous nature, and in that view of it I don't understand that even the defendant's counsel would contend his client had the right to treat it as he has done. The defendant, I find from the evidence, has clearly and unmistakeably 'acted as an apothecary,' and the proviso relied upon in my opinion affords him no defence in such a case as this, even though I were to admit it is possible that

it might in those trifling cases contended for by Mr. Herbert, which, for the reasons given, however, I very much doubt. The verdict, therefore, will be for the plaintiffs."

Verdict for the plaintiffs, 20*l.* and costs.

MANUFACTURE OF SEA-WATER.—An aquarium has been opened at Aston, near Birmingham, and the tanks, which contain altogether 300,000 gallons, have been filled with artificial sea-water. We believe this is the first experiment of the kind on a large scale. The water was prepared by Messrs. Southall Bros. & Barclay, who used about 45 tons of various salts, including 7 tons of sulphate of magnesia.

CHESTER.

FEARFUL FALL.—On July 7, the maid-servant in the employ of Mr. Spencer, chemist and druggist, Bridge Street, Chester, was engaged cleaning a bed-room window. The ladder on which she was standing slipped, precipitating her head foremost into the street beneath. She fell heavily on her face and breast, and expired almost immediately.

HARPURHEY.

A DRUGGIST AND HIS PATIENTS.—An inquest was held on June 25 on the body of a painter named German Hunt, aged 30, who resided at Harpurhey. On the 23rd the deceased went to Mr. George Jackson, chemist, Harpurhey, who said he was suffering from indigestion and lead poisoning from the paint, and gave him some medicine. He got worse during the night, and on the next afternoon Jackson saw him, and said he would change his medicine, and that he had spasm of the lungs from lead poisoning. Mr. Wm. Armstrong, surgeon, Harpurhey, was called soon afterwards, and found the man dying, with the bag round the heart partially filled with blood. Hunt died between seven and eight on Tuesday night. Mr. Armstrong made a post-mortem examination, and found a small hole in the large blood-vessel near the heart, from which the blood had been flowing away.

In answer to the Coroner, Jackson said he did not know that there was blood round the heart, and on being questioned by Mr. Armstrong, at the request of the Coroner, said that he had had no proper medical training, and did not know what sound should be heard in the chest. He went only by sight.

In reply to the Coroner the medical man said that the lungs were quite healthy, and that the medicine given by Jackson would not stop the flow of blood, but rather increase it, and make things worse. Also, that with treatment of a proper kind the bleeding could have been discovered and checked, and the man might have lived for months or years.

A Juryman asked if there were any symptoms of lead poisoning, but the reply was, "None whatever."

The Coroner asked Jackson if he knew there was blood round the heart?—He said he did not know; he thought the man would have got better.

The Coroner said the jury would either return a verdict of manslaughter, or give Mr. Jackson a caution as to his future conduct, as he had tried to treat this case without proper knowledge.

The jury returned a verdict in accordance with the medical evidence, and said that Mr. Jackson was to blame for not calling in someone who understood the case.

The Coroner then duly cautioned Mr. Jackson. Hunt has left a widow and two children.

The effect of the "caution" may be seen by some letters which Mr. Jackson has written to local papers, in which he details other cases attended and cured by him. He says, for example:—"I had 30 cases of smallpox during the time they were prevalent, and two of them confluent ones—in all these I was so successful that in only one case out of the 30 the pock-marks have not cleared away. I have also invariably succeeded in the following cases: 'all' kinds of fevers, congestion, and effusion on the brain, tubercular affection of the lungs, asthma, pleuritis, bronchitis, pneumonitis, and peritonitis, diabetes, dyspepsia, and many affections of the heart, also cynanchei trachealis, et laryngea, croup, quinsy, diphtheria, thrush, ulcerated mouth, abscesses, carbuncles, ulcerated legs, 'diseases of the bones,' &c. I have cured 'every' case of paralysis where I have attended them first. I had a case in this neighbourhood, in which the doctor, after examining him (the patient) stethoscopically,

said he was suffering from disease of the heart, must leave his employment and find something easier to do, or he could not possibly live. The man came to me and asked my advice. I examined him without the aid of a stethoscope, and told him his heart was perfectly healthy; there was only a deposit, which interfered with its functions. I prescribed for him, and he soon got quite well, and is now following his usual employment." And much more of the same modest character. As a postscript he adds that he writes only at the urgent request of a number of friends; he would have taken no further notice of the affair.

HUDDERSFIELD.

FORTY PER CENT. OF ARSENIC IN FRENCH CHALK.—On July 9 Mr. Hill, Deputy-Coroner, held an inquest on the body of Hetty Blackburn, aged 31 years, the wife of William Blackburn, of Marsh. The evidence showed that the deceased was pregnant, and as she suffered from heartburn her husband went on June 28 to the shop of Mr. T. N. Swift, chemist, Cross Church Street, and asked for some prepared chalk. Mr. Swift did not ask what it was required for, but thinking it was for a similar purpose to that for which chalk is used by shoemakers, supplied French chalk from a box containing a portion of a larger quantity which he purchased from the Ultramarine Company, of Manchester, two years ago. The deceased took some of the chalk, and was subsequently seized with vomiting. On June 30, Mr. D. Wilson, surgeon, of Paddock, was called to see the deceased, and found her in labour and vomiting, and she was delivered of a child, which was born alive about 35 minutes after his arrival. On Tuesday she seemed easier, but on Wednesday she died. As Mr. Wilson suspected poisoning, the police took possession of the box from which Mr. Swift supplied the chalk, and it was found by Mr. Jarmain, borough analyst, to contain 40 per cent. of arsenic. By direction of the coroner, after the inquest had been opened last Friday night, Mr. Wilson, surgeon, made a *post-mortem* examination of the body of the deceased, in the presence of Mr. Jarmain and Mr. Knaggs, surgeon, and the medical men came to the conclusion that death was the result of arsenical poisoning. Mr. Jarmain examined the contents of the deceased's stomach and found arsenic. Mr. Swift now stated that had he known the chalk contained arsenic he should not have sold it at all, and that as it was, had he known Blackburn required the chalk for medicinal purposes he should have sold him another article altogether. The jury returned a verdict that the deceased died by misadventure, but recommended Mr. Swift to be more particular in future in selling exactly what was asked for, and that the question should be asked of the purchaser what the particular article was intended for, because although French chalk might not be poisonous, it would not be altogether wholesome. The deputy coroner trusted that Mr. Ward, the chief constable, would inquire further into it. Mr. Ward said he would do so at once. Mr. Swift said he should be happy to supply any quantity of the powder he had left, and stated that he had tried to get some analysed by the Chemists' Society at Birmingham, but they had sent the sample back, saying the society did not undertake to appear in police cases. The deputy coroner said the jury did not think there was anything criminal or negligent in the case sufficient to justify criminal proceedings.

LEEDS.

A BULL IN A CHEMIST'S SHOP.—About six o'clock on the evening of June 21, the shop of Mr. F. Burnett, Woodhouse Lane, was invaded by a large bull, which had taken fright at something as it was being driven along Woodhouse Lane to a slaughter-house in Columba Street. The animal passed along the front of the counter, and turned round to go behind it. Mr. Burnett's son was standing behind the counter at the time, but seeing the animal approaching, he discreetly retired over the counter, and ran to fetch his father. On their return they found the animal standing behind the counter, with its head to the glass partition dividing the window from the shop, and it seemed that the least alarm would cause it to pass into the street through the partition and shop window. After nearly an hour's endeavour, during which a crowd of some hundreds of people assembled, the bull was backed out, after doing damage to the extent of 10*l.*

LIVERPOOL.

POISONING BY HOME-MADE SOOTHING-SYRUP.—On June 18 an inquest was held at Liverpool on the body of Anne Agnes Smith, six months old, daughter of a compositor. The mother said that on Monday, June 16, the child was rather cross and she administered a teaspoonful of soothing cordial, which seemed to choke the child, and it died almost instantly. The cordial was prepared at home, and consisted of a pennyworth of laudanum, a pennyworth of oil of aniseed, and also syrup of rhubarb, to which was added half a pint of sweetened water. The child had taken the soothing mixture for three nights, and the recipe was obtained from a neighbour. Dr. Carmichael considered the child had died from exhaustion, the result of non-assimilation of food, consequent upon repeated doses of the narcotic mixture or "soothing syrup." He thought the mixture was extremely deleterious. The deputy-coroner said the fatality showed the danger of people receiving prescriptions from neighbours, and administering doses to children in ignorance as to the nature of the contents. All such mixtures for "soothing" children were nothing but poison, and must, even when given to adult persons, ultimately result in death. The jury returned a verdict to the effect that the child died of exhaustion consequent upon administering a narcotic. The deputy-coroner told the parents of the child there was no doubt death was the result of slow poison, though they were quite free from blame, as they had administered the mixture quite innocently, though mistakenly.

MANCHESTER.

A COUNTY COURT JUDGE ON THE DOCTOR'S COMMISSION SYSTEM.—On June 18 at the Court of Record, before Mr. H. W. West, Q.C., judge, and a jury, Henry James Warrington, dentist, 17 St. John's Street, Deansgate, sued W. Hornblow for 26*l.* 5*s.*, the price of a set of artificial teeth. The plaintiff stated that he had agreed to give defendant a certain credit, but the latter claimed that the set of teeth had been presented to him by Dr. McMillan, a homœopathic practitioner in the city, and in support of this view of the case he called Dr. McMillan, who said that for the past 10 years he had introduced patients to the plaintiff, for which he was to receive commission. He had previously had a similar arrangement with another dentist, but at the request of Warrington he had introduced the whole of the persons to him. He introduced the defendant to Warrington, and by an arrangement between the latter and witness a set of teeth were to be supplied to the defendant out of what was owing to him (Dr. McMillan). The learned judge, in summing up, said that here a respectable medical gentleman recommends his customers to go to the plaintiff to have their teeth set right, not because he (the plaintiff) is a clever man, but on account of friendship and the commission he was to receive. The practice was perfectly monstrous; in fact he did not know an expression strong enough to characterise it by, and he quite agreed with the opinion of the Master of the Rolls and other learned judges in condemnation of the same. However, this expression of opinion had nothing to do with the merits of this case. The jury, after a few minutes' consultation, returned a verdict for the defendant.

NORWICH.

CO-OPERATION SATIRISED.—Co-operative stores have recently been added to the institutions of this city, and have aroused a good deal of bitter feeling among the tradesmen. One firm, however, extract as much fun as can be got from the subject in the following advertisement, which is headed "Co-operative Stories":—

HAVING become convinced of the fairness and legitimacy of the Co-operative System, we have pleasure in adopting it, and beg to submit a few of our very low prices:—Receipt Stamps, 8*d.* per dozen. Penny Postage Stamps, 8*½d.* per dozen.

No Charge for Money Orders—(we prefer them).

Prime Wiltshire Bacon from 3*d.* per lb. A Box of Anti-bilious Pills gratis to each purchaser.

Soda Water, Carlsbad Water, and other Bad Waters at less than the price of the corks, the money to be returned when the bottles are sent back.

Chimney Sweeping in all its ramifications. Single Ladies' Chimneys Swept by experienced female assistants. N.B.— We have now room for Two Apprentices in this department.

Agricultural Implements, Steam Cultivators, and Locomotives in great variety.

Landscape Gardening and the Cultivation of the Fruit Tree in all its branches.

Wedding Cakes to order, and Bridesmaids supplied. We have also a few eligible Brides on hand, varying in height and weight, but all warranted quiet, &c., &c.

Teeth Extracted on scientific principles, making a pleasant mirth-provoking sensation of what has hitherto been a painful operation; done while you wait. 10*½*d. each tooth, or 9s. per dozen.—Amateurs invited to assist.

Railway Tickets issued for every Station in Life. Children under 18 years and Ladies Half-price. No Charge for Luggage, and all Hotel Expenses Paid for the first 14 days after date of issue.

All Patent Medicines sold at their *intrinsic* value. Allen's Anti-fat, 10d. per bottle; a great *reduction* on taking a quantity. Cockle's Pills, 2s. 6d. per cwt.

Fresh Fish Daily, at the price of the raw material.

Gold and Silver Jewellery of every description. As these goods are everlasting wear, customers are not expected to pay for them till they are quite worn out.

All profits divided amongst our regular customers every three months.

ROCHDALE.

A Brief Report of the Action that has been taken in Rochdale with a view to separate the Dispensing of Medicines from Medical Practice.

LAST FEBRUARY the Rochdale Chemists' Association appointed a committee to take such steps as might be deemed desirable with a view to an arrangement for the dispensing of medicines to be done by the chemist instead of by the medical man as at present.

The first thing that was done was to make somewhat extensive inquiries in different parts of the kingdom as to the practice now in use, and as to the effect, so far as the interests of the medical man and the public are concerned.

Expressed briefly the following were the results of the investigation:—In Torquay, Llandudno, Edinburgh, Cheltenham, Coventry, Hastings and St. Leonards, Chester, Bristol, Liverpool, Birmingham, Leicester, Harrogate, Carlisle, Leamington, Worcester the practice of medical men dispensing their own medicines is either not known or little followed. In Scarborough, Oxford, Nottingham, Northampton, Bath, Tunbridge Wells, Portsmouth, Exeter, Newcastle-on-Tyne, Leeds, Buxton, Preston, Brighton, Southampton, Glasgow there are many medical men who do not dispense. In Manchester, Shrewsbury, Hull, Sunderland, Sheffield, Lancaster, Derby, Bedford, Croydon, Swansea, Doncaster, Huddersfield, Canterbury, Lincoln the practice largely prevails, but it is not universal. In Ryde, Yarmouth, Rugby, Gravesend, Hereford, Aylesbury, Stoke-upon-Trent, Norwich, Devonport, Taunton, Windsor, Maidstone, Reading, Stockton-upon-Tees, Cardiff, Ipswich, Bolton, Bangor, Grantham, Dover, Wakefield, Dudley, Blackburn, Bradford, Bury St. Edmunds, Wolverhampton, Banbury the doctors do all their dispensing, with but rare exceptions. In those places where the doctor does not dispense the relief from the irksomeness of the labour is thought to be very advantageous both to himself and to his patient; it is also believed that he loses nothing, as if his fees to the poor are lower, to the richer classes they are proportionately higher. After this the whole of the medical men of the town were invited to meet the committee on Tuesday evening, May 20, when 11 responded by their presence, being a majority of the medical men of the town. The result was that certain questions were raised by the medical men, and, as they involved the chief objections to the plan, it was thought better to give some time for the consideration of these objections, and, accordingly, the meeting was adjourned to give the committee an opportunity of obtaining further information, and preparing answers to the questions raised.

As a result of further inquiries valuable information was obtained from Scotland (Edinburgh and Aberdeen, where the practice of dispensing by chemists is almost universal), and after this another meeting with the medical men was

arranged, when the following document was submitted to the meeting:—

I. *It is argued by medical men that if patients are not supplied by them with medicine they will have to charge a reduced fee, the loss of which will not be covered by the saving in drugs and charges connected with dispensing.*

Taking the figures as (given in a typical case) put forward by the medical men, in which 7,000 visits are supposed to be made annually, if the fee be reduced 6d. per visit we have 7,000 sixpences £175

But the reduction of the fee would not be made to all the patients; probably 25 per cent. would continue to pay the same fee as before.

This estimate would reduce the loss by about £44

Added to this the saving in the cost of drugs, estimated at 93

— 137

Probable pecuniary loss where no dispenser is employed £38

This loss would be more than covered by one extra visit per day in each week of six days, or one visit more per day throughout the year would more than cover the loss, and pay for the few drugs which would be kept for emergencies.

II. *How could medicines be obtained by the public at night, on Sundays, and holidays, when shops were closed?*—Some chemists would have a provision for all contingencies.

III. *How would the poor and the very poor pay for their medicine?*—A standard price being adopted for general use, exceptions would be made as follow:—The prescription might be marked with the letter P (poor) by the medical man, if he thought any case deserving of such a distinction, when the chemist would charge one-half or one-third the ordinary sum; and, where the patient was very poor, the mark might be V.P., when no charge would be made for the medicine then supplied, but this would be followed by the chemist giving a recommendation to the dispensary, or he would refer the case to the Charity Organisation Association (if formed), or an arrangement might be made with the Guardians to pay one-half or one-third the standard charge, for those in receipt of parochial relief. The chemist would give credit on the recommendation of the prescriber, which might be expressed on the prescription by the letter C, or the chemist would do so on his own responsibility; but when credit had to be given, the fully reduced charge could not be made.

IV. *What guarantee could the doctor have that the prescription would not be repeated without instructions from him?*—The honour of the dispenser, and the return of the prescription to the prescriber within twenty-four hours after being dispensed, except it was ordered to be repeated any given number of times, when it would be returned after being dispensed for the last time.

V. *What about counter-prescribing?*—Ever since the incorporation of the Pharmaceutical Society chemists generally have discouraged prescribing, in the hope that they would ultimately have the duty of dispensing the prescriptions of medical men. Where this practice prevails there is no prescribing done by the chemists, except for such simple ailments as the medical profession do not care to treat or the public do not think of asking their advice about. The result may be thus briefly summed up—the more dispensing by chemists, the less prescribing; the less dispensing, the more prescribing.

VI. *Could prescribers rely on prescriptions being accurately dispensed with good drugs?*—The medical profession need be under no anxiety on this point. There are plenty of properly qualified chemists whose honour is a sufficient guarantee that the intentions of the prescriber will be strictly carried out, both as regards accuracy of compounding and purity of drugs. Physicians at present depend almost entirely on chemists to carry out their instructions, which, we believe, is done quite to their satisfaction, as well as that of their patients.

After the reading of the above document, there appeared to be a dead stand at the first difficulty, viz. that of pecuniary loss to the prescriber. But little difficulty, however,

seemed to be felt with regard to the other points. Hereupon the conference terminated without securing the result aimed at at present. But the feeling that remained was that one or more of the medical men would cease to dispense for their patients at no distant date. It is hoped that when once a beginning has been made, others may find it to their advantage to follow their example. The committee cannot close their report without expressing their thanks to those gentleman at a distance who so kindly answered their inquiries, in very many cases with lengthy explanations and valuable suggestions.

SALFORD.

FEVER POWDERS.—At the meeting of the Salford Town Council, on July 2, Mr. J. Carter Bell, the borough analyst, reported that he had analysed some teething-powders which consisted of metallic mercury, chalk, and morphia.

SHEFFIELD.

ADULTERATED DRUGS.—At the West Riding Police Court, on June 24, Charles Nettleship, shop-keeper, Intake, was charged with selling 3 oz. of a preparation which was called "paregoric," but which was not of the substance and nature demanded by the purchaser.

Superintendent Gill, on May 21, purchased the article, for which he paid 1s., and he afterwards sent it for analysis to Mr. Allen, public analyst, Sheffield, who stated that the sample was destitute of opium.

Find 20s., including costs.

Edwin Bates, grocer, Intake, was summoned for selling 4 oz. of sweet spirits of nitre, on May 21, which, on being analysed, was found to be destitute of nitrous ether.

A fine of 20s., including costs, was imposed.

SUNDERLAND.

POISONING BY OXALIC ACID.—An inquest was held at Sunderland, on June 23, on the body of Hannah Allen, who was found dead on June 21. George Ritson, chemist and druggist, stated that a woman came to the shop, of which he was a partner, and asked for some oxalic acid to clean a straw bonnet. She was anxious to take it away before it was labelled. She would be about 50 or 60 years of age, and Dr. Francis said he made a post-mortem examination, and found the deceased had died from poisoning by oxalic acid. The Jury returned a verdict that deceased had committed suicide by taking poison, but the evidence did not show what state of mind she was in at the time she took it.

WIGAN.

A MEDICO-PHARMACEUTICAL ARRANGEMENT.—On June 26, at the Police Court, Dr. Henry Blumberg, of Southport, was charged with having made a false certificate concerning the death of one Margaret Carson. The summons was taken out by the district registrar, with the approval, it was stated, of the Registrar-General.

The woman, it appeared, died on February 21, and the false statement alleged was that defendant had last seen her on that date. The prosecution said that he had never seen her at all. The daughter of the deceased gave evidence that several doctors had attended her mother, and had given her up; that she had then called in Mr. Abbott, a homeopathic chemist of the town, who afterwards stated that he was assistant to Dr. Blumberg. The daughter did not know that Dr. Blumberg had ever seen her mother, but would not swear that he had not.

Mr. J. Abbott, the chemist, said the signature to the certificate was Dr. Blumberg's, but that gentleman never went with him to visit Margaret Carson. He could not say that Dr. Blumberg did not attend her on February 21. He was assistant to Dr. Blumberg, was a registered chemist, and had passed the preliminary examination in surgery. Dr. Blumberg gave him a blank certificate, in answer to his request for one, he saying that he wanted one for that "woman in Mug Lane." Defendant never saw the certificate after it was filled up.

Mr. Cobbett, for the defence, contended that there was no evidence to justify the charge on two grounds. First, that there was no making of the certificate by the defendant, inasmuch as he simply signed a blank sheet of paper; and,

secondly, that there was no express delegation of authority to Abbott to fill up the certificate wrongly. Though Abbott might have acted irregularly in filling up the certificate, he had only followed what he (Mr. Cobbett) believed to be a prevailing practice among medical men. The defendant had nothing to gain by making a false certificate, and there was not the slightest suspicion of foul play, or that anything else could have been done to save the woman's life. Mr. Cobbett called Mr. Rowbottom, borough coroner, who said he had known Dr. Blumberg for 20 years, and he had been successful in his career, and had borne a good character as an upright and honest gentleman.

After a short retirement the Mayor announced that the bench were of opinion that there was not sufficient evidence to warrant a conviction, and they dismissed the summons. A case was asked for, but the Mayor replied that the magistrates did not wish to make a statement; they simply said there was not sufficient evidence.

OLIVE OIL.

EXTRACTS FROM "CONSULAR REPORTS."

SPAIN.—The exports of olive oil from Cadiz in 1877 amounted to 2,236,027 litres, valued at \$3,851L. Great Britain took 7,963 litres; France, 13,879; Germany, 17,051; Russia, 1,305; Sweden and Norway, 4,625; Mexico, 199,912; River Plate, 54,220; United States, 28,910; Spanish colonies, 575,518; other countries, 960. From Seville, 16,897,000 kilos. of oil, valued at 675,880L, were exported in 1877; 15,358,000 kilos. went to the Spanish colonies and ports; of the remainder Great Britain took four-fifths and France one-fifth. From the same port 2,107,000 kilos. of olives, valued at 42,140L, were exported in 1877; 1,792,000 kilos. to the Spanish colonies and ports, 30,000 kilos. to the United States, and about 140,000 kilos. each to France and Great Britain. Four hundred thousand kilos. of olive refuse were exported to Great Britain, and 1,766,000 to France; total value 4,332L. From Cadiz 996,842 kilos. of olives, valued at 2,076L, were exported in 1877, eight-ninths to the Spanish colonies, Mexico, and the River Plate. From Malaga the export of olive oil in 1878 was 3,108,003 gallons. The oil crop, which at the beginning of the season promised to be exceptionally large, has been reduced for want of rain to only a good average one. Owing, however, to the immense local consumption of the article, and the high price it commands here in comparison with that of the Italian oil (to which it is inferior) at the port of shipment, the exportation of the same, though large, has not been so great as would have been the case had prices been lower.

PORTUGAL.—Consul Crawford, reporting on the trade of Portugal, says: "In the class of vegetable products exported from Portugal, I think it worthy of attention that the Portuguese olives, picked and pickled when they are ripe (unlike the olives used in France, which are green, or those larger and coarser ones exported from Spain)—a much used, cheap, and most valuable article of food in this country—are absolutely unknown at home, and yet are unquestionably far more delicate in flavour and more digestible than the unripe varieties used in England. The wholesale price of the Portuguese pickled olive is such that if known and duly appreciated in Great Britain it could easily undersell the olives of all other countries. A considerable export of olives takes place to Brazil; none reach any other country. While the olive of Portugal is conspicuously superior in food value to the olive of any other country I am acquainted with, it is unfortunate that its product—olive oil—is not made with such care as to enable the producers of it to bring its own intrinsic good qualities and its far greater cheapness into competition in the English market with the carefully prepared oils of Lucca and Provence. Well-made oil, either Spanish or Portuguese, is preferred by some *connoisseurs* to the more characterless oil of Southern France and Northern Italy. The Peninsula is nearer the centre of the geographical habitat of the olive tree than any part of France; its growth in Spain and Portugal is, therefore, more kindly, its produce more regular, more abundant, of better quality, and the oil derived therefrom of a fuller and richer flavour."

Unfortunately, its very excellence unfit it for consumption among people like ourselves, whose taste has been educated to like the more vapid prepared oils of France. I almost doubt, indeed, whether the most careful application of the French process of preparation to Peninsula oil, and which consists chiefly in passing it through charcoal, would ever sufficiently deprive it of its essential qualities to suit the English consumer. As easy would it be to reduce the fine growths of the Hermitage and the Clos Vougeot to the flavourlessness of an ordinary Rhine wine. The lower qualities of oil are already sent to Great Britain from Spain in considerable quantities. I see, by consulting the returns of the exports for the sister kingdom for the year 1878, that as much as 24,000,000 kilos. of olive oil went from Spanish ports in that year. In 1877, with a bad crop the previous year, only 9,500,000 kilos. were exported. What part of this considerable exportation reaches England the Spanish returns do not show, but I have reason to know that only an infinitesimal quantity of fine Spanish oil, fit for table purposes, is brought to Great Britain. With the scanty crop of 1876-77, and the consequent high price of oil, only about 950 litres went to Great Britain from Oporto in 1877. In the first three quarters of 1878, however, over 8,000 litres reached England from this port; but it is melancholy to reflect that 8,000 litres of what might have been a cheap and wholesome article of human food were put to no better purpose than the making of brown Windsor soap and the lubricating of machinery.

ITALY.—Vice-Consul Greenham reports from Spezia, Italy, that the oil crop was about double that of any crop for the last eight years. Vice-Consul Martinengo reports from Savona, Italy, that the crop there failed owing to the drought in summer. Mr. Congreve at San Remo and Mr. Carli at Oneglia make similar reports.

GREECE.—In a report, dated January 15, 1879, Consul Wood says, the oil crop in Greece is unusually abundant. The weather was so very favourable during the autumn that the olives remained perfectly sound, consequently the quality of the oil grown in Greece is exceedingly fine. It is reckoned that about 10,000 tuns will be prepared for exportation at a value of 34*l.* per tun, free on board. As yet no shipments have been made to England, but a large business will be done as the spring advances. Consul Sandwith reports that the olive crop of Crete in 1877 was a very small one. As the bulk of the product of this crop is ready for export only in the year after that in which it is gathered, the quantities available for exportation in 1878 were inconsiderable. Thus, in 1877 eight English vessels carried 2,377 tuus of olive oil to the United Kingdom, while in 1878 the export to this country was *nil*. The price, however, in 1878 was 32*l.* to 33*l.* per tun free on board, while in 1877 it oscillated between 36*l.* and 42*l.* The oil now being exported (January, 1879) is above the average.

ALGERIA, TRIPOLI, AND TUNIS.—In 1877 the olive trees throughout Algiers produced 55,239,000 kilos of fruit, which yielded 1,543,400 hectolitres of oil, or 280,000 more than in the previous year. In 1878, the amount was even greater, and seems likely to be increased. The exports in 1877 were 3,245,708 kilos., and in 1878, 3,710,330 kilos. In 1878 Tripoli imported from Crete, through the port of Bengazi, 2,500 casks of oil, valued at 10,000*l.* 381 tuns of oil, valued at 8,512*l.*, were exported from Tunis in 1878. The olive crop, which is gathered there in November, failed in 1877, so that the price of oil rose to 55 and 60 piastres per metal during the summer of 1878 before the new oil began to appear in the market. Early in the year small quantities were shipped to Italy and France, but none later on, for prices ruled higher here than in Europe. The new oil is now (January, 1879) being bought up by speculators to sell in the country, the impression being that prices will run up as they did last year. The good crops reported in Italy and the high duty (which equals about a third of the value) to which it is subject, renders any demand for it in Europe very doubtful, unless the Government, taking this into consideration, choose to lessen the duty, as it did under similar circumstances a year or two ago. The price ruled at 17*s.* a metal; 4*l* metals go to the tun, making the price in casks free on board 34*l.* per tun. The oil and cereal crops are the chief resources of the country. The local production near the Port of Susah was so small that oil had to be im-

ported from Malta. The prospect of the olive crop of 1879 is good.

PERSIA.—Consul Churchill reports that the olive groves of Roodbar, Persia, give annually an average of 100,000 cwt. of fruit, fetching on the spot upwards of 20,000*l.* With greater care olive oil of the best quality might be manufactured, but the natives do not yet appear to have turned their minds to this great source of wealth. The fruit is knocked off the tree, when ripe, with sticks, which damages it as well as the tree. The object of the inhabitants is to produce olive oil of an inferior quality for the manufacturing of soap, extensively used in the country and exported to the interior of Persia as well as to the Caucasus, where it is used by the Mussulmans in their ablutions. Large quantities of black olives are moreover consumed in the country.

DISEASES OF CHILDHOOD.

(Concluded.)

A MONG the most fatal and distressing diseases which affect children are those in connection with the respiratory organs. Some of these affections prove rapidly fatal, and others are apt to leave behind a legacy of delicate lungs, easily prone to take on active mischief from what otherwise would be but slight irritation.

Holding very high rank among the former is the disease known by the name of "croup." About 90 per cent. of the cases are fatal. During the recent session of the Medico-Chirurgical Society a long and important debate took place as to the identity or non-identity of membranous croup and diphtheria, and great divergence of opinion was manifested, the practical outcome being that "there were classes of cases of membranous laryngitis distinct from those caused by contagious diphtheria, and that the committee of the Society had failed to indicate any criteria by which such cases could be distinguished, pathologically or clinically, from membranous laryngitis of diphtheritic origin."

The word croup simply denotes a peculiar kind of cough, which may come on with many diseases of the larynx, but when spoken of as a distinct disease it refers to an acute inflammation of the larynx, with a deposit of membrane, and which is almost entirely confined to children.

In some cases the disease comes on without warning in the night, the child suddenly awaking with symptoms of apparent suffocation, and a harsh, ringing, metallic cough; or there may have been for a few days previously some feverishness with cough, and difficulty of breathing, with hoarseness. The cough at first comes on in paroxysms, and, as stated before, has a peculiar metallic, brassy sound, and is interrupted by crowing inspiration. In rapidly fatal cases there may be scarcely any remissions, but generally there is freedom from symptoms for short periods. At first there is high fever, but after a time this subsides. On examining the throat nothing at all may be seen, but there may be tenderness on gentle pressure over the larynx externally; the child seems to be fighting hard for breath. As the disease essentially consists of an exudation of a peculiar membrane, which tends to block up the air-tube more or less, the danger to life is from suffocation, and in fatal cases this is seen to be gradually coming on by the blueness of lips, finger nails, and face, fulness of veins in neck, and on listening to the chest scarcely any air will be heard to enter.

The treatment followed should be in the first place to remove all that can irritate the inflamed larynx, and the first point is to keep the room warm (about 65°), and to render the air mild by a constant supply of steam; with children a tent should be constructed over the bed, and steam conducted under it. The throat and chest should be kept covered with cotton wool, and some counter-irritant may be applied under this, such as the tincture of iodine. In children the warm bath may be used at the very onset, and emetics may prove of some service if the danger of suffocation is imminent. The vinum ipecac. is a very good form, given in doses suitable to the age. The cough, of course, arises from the continued irritation in the throat, and is really a conservative process, being an effort of

nature to expel the obstructing membrane, and therefore should not be interfered with.

When other treatment seems of no avail, and the patient is in danger of suffocation, tracheotomy must be performed, with the view of opening the windpipe below the seat of mischief, and by inserting a proper tube give a good and constant supply of air to the lungs until the active mischief subsides.

The medicinal treatment should be salines, with small doses of ipecacuanha. Chlorate of potash may also be given in conjunction with rather large doses of tincture of perchloride of iron.

The food must be very nutritious, frequently given, and in small quantities at a time, and, should any difficulty of swallowing arise, the child should be fed by enemas. There is also a form of inflammation of the windpipe in which no membrane is thrown out, but where oedema of the parts causes the symptoms; this form is more frequent in adults, and even when occurring in children is not nearly so fatal a disease, the majority getting well if properly treated.

There is also a false croup, or "laryngismus stridulus," which is found in children with a tendency to convulsions, and is due to spasm, from nervous causes, and is best treated by the prolonged exhibition of the bromide of potash, and the paroxysms may be relieved at once by dashing cold water in the face. It is distinguished from croup by the absence of fever, and the perfect recovery during the intervals: it generally comes on when the child attempts to cry.

Children are apt to swallow buttons, stones, &c., and whilst so doing may, by suddenly drawing in a breath, cause the foreign body to enter the windpipe. At the moment of entrance there is usually intense spasm, with every sign of immediate death from asphyxia, blueness of extremities, gasping and struggling for breath, with powerful contractions of all the muscles about the chest and neck, and even convulsions; death may result, or, if the body passes lower, all may go off for a time, but the irritation induces cough, and this drives the offending agent against the vocal cord and the narrow isthmus it guards, giving rise to constant repetition of the attacks described above. Or again, the intruding agent may block up one of the bronchial tubes; in such cases there will be found deficient expansion of the chest, corresponding to the area of lung cut off from the air; no breath sound will be heard; if the body is not large enough to completely occlude the tube, some whistling noise will be heard, caused by the air passing through a suddenly constricted tube, and there will be a certain amount of respiratory murmur. The best thing to do in such cases is at once to invert the child, holding the head downwards, and smartly strike the back a succession of blows; if this is not successful tracheotomy will have to be performed, but this involves a consideration of symptoms and care in operating which render it unnecessary to devote a greater length on the topic here.

Whilst considering this subject reference may be made to foreign bodies in the nose and mouth. Pins are apt to be swallowed, and frequently are caught by the tonsils; in all such cases inspection is not enough—the throat and back part of the mouth must be carefully explored with the finger, as such a body is often to be detected in this way after a mother has been assured that there is nothing lodged about the part. A pair of curved forceps directed by the examining finger will generally be sufficient to extract anything of the kind. Wounds of the mouth and back of throat are very apt to arise from falls with pieces of wood or the stem of a pipe held between the teeth, which slip back and injure the structures at the sides or back of the mouth. If the wound is slight nothing need be done; if there is much bleeding, just touching the part from which blood is oozing with the liq. ferri perchlor. fort., after having previously cleansed away all blood, will generally cause it to cease; if not, it should be carefully plugged with lint, preparatory to being seen by a medical man. Buttons and marbles are often pushed into the nose, and are generally easy to extract; when troublesome, a loop of string passed up and round is very efficacious, in much the same way that a cork is drawn out of a bottle after having slipped in. It is well to recollect that when a person is sitting upright the cavity of the nose goes straight backwards, and that a foreign body will be found in this line.

Epistaxis, or bleeding from the nose, is best treated, if

slight, by bathing with ice cold water; if obstinate, the nose should be plugged with cotton wool dipped in the tincture of perchloride of iron, and to do it properly a small piece of cotton wool should be drawn out into a thin cord, carefully twisted by a quick turn or two, and then introduced in the sitting position, passing it straight backwards, not, as is constantly done, trying to poke it directly upwards, which gives great pain and no useful result, and then with a probe carefully and tightly pack in more until the nostril is filled. It is only necessary that the part in contact with the bleeding surface should be saturated with styptic, otherwise great soreness will be produced in the sound membrane.

One of the most common diseases of the group to which croup belongs, is bronchitis. Many children are peculiarly prone to it during the irritation caused by the first dentition. It is extremely common among the children of the poor, owing to bad hygienic conditions and want of attention to proper and sufficient nourishment. There is cough, with feverishness at night and a great deal of wheezing, but no dulness on percussion. Children never expectorate, but always swallow any phlegm; it is a process that has to be learned later on. Attention to state of bowels, some ipecacuanha wine, with a little liq. ammon. acetatis, and some syrup of squills, will probably relieve this.

A much more serious form is the acute capillary bronchitis of children, the fine bronchial tubes being affected. There is high fever, the face is flushed, the breathing rapid and difficult; the cough may give rise to pain; there is no dulness about the chest unless about the base, from congestion or accumulation of secretion. Soon there is great deficiency in the aeration of the blood; the flushing of the face gives place to a deep blue, lips and fingers are of the same colour, and the efforts at respiration are so violent that the whole body seems concerned in the effort. Unless relieved, death soon occurs. Sometimes the lung becomes inflamed, and then there will be corresponding dulness, with great depression.

In the treatment stimulating expectorants should be given, such as the ipecacuanha wine, with carbonate of ammonia and senega—a small dose of Dover's powder, to begin with, is useful; a mustard plaster to the chest is also useful to begin with, but in young children this should be mixed with linseed meal, as the skin is very liable to be too severely irritated by the mustard alone. The child should be kept to one room, and this should also be at an even temperature night and day. Steam may also be generated by keeping a kettle boiling, and having a long spout to conduct the steam well out into the room. The chest may also be rubbed over with sweet oil, and then warmly and evenly covered with cotton wool.

Whooping cough is also a most troublesome disease to treat, and figures somewhat largely in the mortality returns. Its most essential feature is the violent expiratory paroxysms, continuing for some time, and then a sudden inspiration, which is often, but not constantly, accompanied by a peculiar whoop. The attacks are often followed by sickness, and may be so violent that the face and neck become quite distended with blood, so as to be quite disfiguring. Another danger to weakly children is that the attacks may be so violent as to drive out all the air from a portion of the lung, and so cause a state of collapse, rendering such a part entirely unfit for its proper work. Various remedies have been proposed, such as the bromides, belladonna, &c. A very useful mixture is one containing tr. lobelia inflata, and chloral hydrate, and repeated very frequently. At times the following powders act well when other remedies fail:—Pulv. glycyrrhiza gr. iij, potass. carb. gr. iss., zinci sulph. gr. $\frac{1}{6}$. Fiat pulv. 1 nocte maneque. To do any good the lobelia must be given in large doses; it is well to begin with a small quantity and gradually increase it. Rubbing the chest with stimulating liniments is also of service, as in so many other diseases of the air-passages.

In the management of children the great aim should be to prevent disease, and this is quite attainable by using ordinary care. Great cleanliness should be observed, and a daily bath should be indispensable; in this way the skin is thoroughly cleansed and stimulated once in the twenty-four hours. Plenty of fresh air is another point very much neglected: whenever the weather is favourable daily outdoor exercise should be insisted on, damp being the great

bugbear to be avoided. Cold can be provided against by careful clothing, unless it be very acute; good and regular feeding requires much attention; it should always be simple and nutritious, and at perfectly regular intervals, promising eating between meals being avoided.

These may seem small points to insist on, but if properly attended to would largely reduce the amount of disease and death among children of all ages.

A most common, and to mothers very alarming, defect among infants is that of being tongue-tied; it can easily be detected by placing the finger under the tip of the tongue and raising it, when a small white band will be found, extending to near the tip, and preventing the raising of this part towards the roof of the mouth. A pair of blunt or probe-pointed scissors should be used, and the ends directed somewhat downwards. There will be a slight loss of blood, but it is always well to keep the baby under observation for a few minutes, to make quite sure that there is no unnecessary hemorrhage, as infants do not bear a loss of blood without serious results following.

THE ROYAL AGRICULTURAL SHOW.

WE are rather doubtful whether modern pharmacy, in its advance towards a higher professional status, is not too much neglecting that department of knowledge which in the good old days made the country druggist recognised by the neighbouring farmer as his adviser on matters of agricultural chemistry and in veterinary difficulties. True in this age of scientific farming the requirements are much stiffer than they were formerly, but the field is a very large one, and it is not yet half cultivated. It has been declared on good authority that England might produce double the amount of food which she does now if all farming were scientific. Experts in agricultural chemistry will be among the professions of the future, and they will be both useful and successful.

We noticed at the Kilburn show last week that many of the manufacturers of artificial manures were asking for agents. Surely country druggists ought in many cases to work these agencies. They should understand what they are about though, so as to take care to have a satisfactory product to recommend.

Whether they share in this branch of trade or not, however, they should certainly see to it that the veterinary medicine business does not slip away from them. There are manufacturing houses which are sending their travellers all over the country, calling on the farmers with horse balls, cattle drenches, sheep dips, and the many other requirements of the stock farmer. An intelligent country druggist who cultivates this branch of his business, and gives himself some trouble over the matter, can occupy himself as pleasantly and as profitably as in the more delicate branches of his trade.

These thoughts occurred to us as we took a walk, or, perhaps it would be more correct to say, a wade round the Great Agricultural Show at Kilburn last week. In more decent weather we should have been disposed to follow up our reflections to better purpose, as it was we were only able to make a few notes among the dozen miles of exhibition, though it was with but a very small minority of these that we could claim any relationship.

Piesse & Lubin had a tent at the Show with specimens of "flower farming" and its products. Sweet and bitter orange plants, the *Geranium capitatum*, an orris plant, and many oils obtained from their Mitcham farm were exhibited, and Dr. Septimus Piesse gave several lectures on the subject on various occasions.

At the stand of Messrs. Prentice Bros., of Stowmarket, were shown some remarkable results of the use of their Florvita. Mr. Grieves, of Culford Gardens, Bury St. Edmunds, had sent some capsicum plants, some of which had been watered with Florvita, the others being raised in the usual way. The former were at least four times the size of their companions, and after a cold week's exposure were in a much more healthy condition. A number of plants were also shown which had been treated for a short time by Messrs. Henderson & Son, of Maida Vale, in a similar

manner. The contrast in this instance was also very striking.

Denton & Jutsum made a fine display of their varnishes, stains, and paints. The latter in 3-lb. tins, mixed ready for use, should be useful to many chemists as a cleanly way of doing a trade in this sort of goods.

Messrs. Day, Son & Hewitt, among their veterinary medicines, were pushing as a novelty "The Kossolian Salt or Blood Salt," a purifier for horses and cattle.

Messrs. Parnell & Co., of Bristol, among their scales and weighing-machines, were exhibiting the capacities of their very useful drug-mills by grinding linseed in it, turning out "crushed linseed" of excellent quality.

Hayward Tyler & Co. had a fine show of machinery of various sorts, including that for manufacturing and bottling aerated waters. They showed at work McDonnell's patent bottling-machine in an improved form, capable, it is said, now, with the attention of a boy, of filling and corking (not wiring) 200 dozen bottles per hour.

A new sheep-dipping apparatus was exhibited by Dening & Co., of Chard, which seemed ingenious. It all packs up and forms a 2-wheeled cart, but when let out there is formed a tank into which a cage large enough to hold a sheep is dipped, and raised by a lever. The cage is fitted with an arrangement for pressing the sheep under the liquid without dipping the hands into it. The inventor says he can dip three sheep per minute, two men being required to work the machine.

The well-known firms of Elliman (of Slough), Tomlinson & Hayward (of Lincoln), McDougall Bros., Morris, Little & Son, Carey & Soper, Gillard & Co., Stokoe, Neale & Sons, Lilwall Bros., and others also had exhibits of medical or chemical products.

PARASITES.

IN July last year we reported a paper read before the Chemists' Assistants' Association by Mr. W. Smart on "Internal Parasites." In a second paper read recently before the same Association Mr. Smart described the external parasites of the human body. In the following report his essay is somewhat abridged. The external parasites of the body, or Ectozoa, are both fungi and articulate creatures which live in or on the skin and derive their nourishment therefrom—the Epiphytes and Epizoa.

Surprising and mysterious it certainly is, but nevertheless too true is the fact, that the exteriors of our bodies are destined to support a special fauna and flora. Allied species and families of both classes of the animal and vegetable kingdoms are indigenous and dependent upon our bodies for their life and well-being. It is true that in most instances their presence is an indication of a diseased or altered condition of the body, but this is not invariably the case. Some are free, swimming in the liquids; some tunnel in the more solid portions, whilst others take up their abodes on the surface, and there roam about at will, though, strangely enough, whether it belong to the fauna or the flora, keeping pretty sharply to its own particular territory or continent.

The Epiphytes of the human body may be found in almost every part, particularly in those which are bathed in the external air or directly communicate with it. On the surface several kinds flourish, and produce distinct and well-marked skin affections; the teeth and mouth produce a special kind (*Leptothrix buccalis*); *Aspergillus* grows in the ear; the nails are destroyed by another, *Microsporon Andoini* (?) or *Acharion* (?); the hair is split and rendered stubby by the attacks of several kinds; *Sarcina ventriculi* is to be found in the stomach and urine; and *Torula*, or the "yeast plant," may also be occasionally discovered; whilst *Oidium albicans* is to be found associated with thrush and diphtheria. The diseases produced by parasitic fungi on the surface of the body are grouped under the generic term *Tinea*, which means any growing or destructive worm, and comprises seven well-marked and distinct affections, viz.:—

1. *Tinea favosa*—from *furus*, a honeycomb—or honeycomb ringworm. This occurs generally on the head, its primary seat being the hair follicles. The disease is characterised

by straw-coloured cusps, each containing a hair in its centre ; the parasite is the *Acharion Schonbeinii*, discovered in 1839 by Schonbein.

2. *Tinea tonsurans*, the variety of the common ringworm found on the scalp, and known as "sealed head."

3. *Tinea circinata*, the kind found on the glabrous surfaces, as the face, shoulder, arm, &c. These are due to the *Trichophyton tonsurans*, which was discovered by Malensten, 1843.

4. *Tinea sycois*, or chin week, mentagra, or barbers' itch, occurs most frequently on the chin or other parts covered with the beard. Small accumulated pustules are produced resembling somewhat the substance of the fig, hence its names *Sycosis* and *Roseola flosca* ; it is caused by the fungus *Microsporon mentagrophytes*.

5. *Tinea decalvans*, or *Alopcia circumscripta*, is characterized by large circular bald and smooth patches; the follicles remain visible, but the hairs are bulbless and dull ; at an early stage a fungus can be detected invading them and the epithelial scales ; the entire scalp may be invaded, and the eyebrows, but very rarely the chin and pubis. The plant is the *Microsporon Andonini*.

6. *Tinea versicolor*, or liver spot, shows itself on the chest and abdomen in the form of yellowish patches, commencing with irritable reddish rings. The parasite causing it is the *Microsporon furfurans*.

7. *Tinea polonica* I will describe more fully. It is produced by the *Trichophyton sporaloïdes*. Fortunately it is not known in England, but is endemic in Russia, Poland, and Livonia. It is a most terrible disease, and all classes are liable to its attack. The scalp becomes tender, humid, and bleeds on the slightest provocation ; it effuses a reddish glutinous matter, which, matting together the hairs, dies into a horny mass, the hairs are swollen and infiltrated with fluid ; in some cases, if cut, will bleed. Blood fungus and pediculi are mixed up with the mass, and the structure pervaded with the parasite. The hair may be matted in one mass or divided into several locks ; sometimes the hair grows to a considerable length, resembling a horse's tail. Popular opinion considers the production of a great mass desirable, as by its means diseases lurking in the system are carried off ; and, so far as possible, the matting is assisted until it is by natural processes, as it is termed, "lifted off." The disease is said to have been known to the ancients, and the heads of Gorgon and Medusa are supposed to have been mere mythical representations of this form of disease. The Cimbrians were described by the Romans as persons with similar Medusa heads. The Madura foot of India is associated with a parasite named by Mr. Berkeley the *Chionyphe Caterii*. This terrible disease appears to cause degeneration and absorption of the bones and tissues of the foot. The parasite can be discovered either in the stromal or granular, in the mycelial or tubular thread-like form, or the spores and sporules separated for study and examination by the action of agents which would dissolve or render transparent the accidentally associated matter, and by those that will stain the vegetable substance.

For example, in examining for *Acharion Schonbeinii* in favus, a small portion of the crust is to be removed with a lancet and dissociated in ammonia for a few minutes ; when it has become disaggregated the parasite may be observed isolated. It is best, after the ammonia has been driven off, to pass under the cover a drop of aqueous solution of iodine, to which has been added iodide of potassium. The cellulose of the vegetable takes on a reddish-brown colour, and its details are thus rendered more prominent. The hairs or scales may be soaked in liquor potassæ or acetic acid for a few seconds, instead of ammonia, as by this means the parasite alone is preserved, the animal matter dissolving or becoming transparent and invisible ; or, when fat is largely present, it is best to soak in ether, and then wash thoroughly before adding the other reagent. Care should be taken not to use pressure in applying the glass cover. Glycerine is very useful, but it renders the details somewhat transparent. In microscopical examination care must be taken to discriminate between spores and animal structures, which sometimes much resemble them. There is one more point to which it is necessary to refer. There are even at the present time several eminent and successful dermatologists who hold that the appearances I have described as being caused by fungi are not only not caused by them, but that

they do not even assist. They say that the appearances are due to a fungoid alteration of the cells composing the epidermis ; an aberration of the cell formation simulating vegetable growths—in fact, a retrograde development. This theory will, I feel certain, not hold its own much longer, for, as Dr. Tilbury Fox has well pointed out, the more prevalent opinion is thoroughly supported on structural grounds by the presence of cellulose, &c., and chemically by notwithstanding the action of caustic potash, chloroform, rectified spirit, &c., and vitally in that they continue to grow after removal from the body and by being destroyed by parasitides.

I will now pass to the more lively portion—that of the Epizoa investing and inhabiting the body.

The Ectoparasites, or Epizoa, living on the skin are :—

Flea, *Pulex irritans*.

Louse, *Pediculus*, of which there are four varieties, including the crab louse.

Chigoe, or Jigger, found in Guiana and Brazil.

Ticks, or *Ixodes*, which occasionally attach themselves to the human body, but more generally to dogs, cattle, hedge-hogs, &c.

Argades Bug, found in Persia.

Bed Bug, *Ancaanthia lectularia*.

Harvest Bug, *Leptus autumnalis*.

Living in the skin are itch insects—

Acarus scabiei, or *Sarcopeltis hominis*.

Demodes follicularum and *Acarus Simonii*.

Their smallness and extreme voracity, their great agility, their peculiar toughness, their life under cover of the hair, clothes, or darkness of the night, their rapid rate of increase, and specially-adapted claws designed for rapid walking, climbing, or burrowing, their mouths well furnished with instruments adapted for cutting, piercing, sucking, and poisoning—all these advantages and accomplishments render these creatures very formidable enemies indeed.

Their attacks frequently produce much pain, always causing great discomfort, and sometimes, if not really causing death, certainly hastening that event. The fleas belong to the order Liphonaptera, or, according to some, to the Aphantaptera, signifying invisibility of wings, though some naturalists have referred them to the order Diptera. They are all comprised in the single family Pulicidae, which contains a great number of species, presenting peculiarities in form and structure which vary with the animals they infest. Thus it may be noticed that the eyes are wanting altogether, or possessed only in a most rudimentary form in those fleas belonging to the mouse, bat, and mole ; whilst the eyes of the human flea (*P. irritans*) are most prominent organs, consisting of a single crystalline lens of great brilliancy, the retinal pigment of which is intensely black. The structure and agility of these creatures render them great service in evading their foes, for, by their hard and polished chitonous integument, they can withstand great pressure, enabling them frequently to escape from captivity and impending immolation.

The mouth, which has been described as a surgeon's case of instruments, consists of nine parts :—

1. Two maxillæ.

2. Two maxillary palpi.

3. Two labial palpi.

4. Two mandibles ; and

5. The ligula or suctorial organ.

The maxilla serve as a protection or sheaths to the more delicate organs. The maxillary palpi, perhaps, serve as organs of touch to determine and adjust the point of puncture. The labial palpi have their under margins reduced to cutting blades, which project beyond them, while their upper edges retain their true palpine character, being thick and set with bristles, and divided into distinct parts or joints. The mandibles are the lancets, and consist of two long thin narrow blades of chitin, the inner surfaces of which are concave, so that when applied to each other they form a tubular sheath, within which lies the ligula or suctorial organ. Around each edge of each mandible is a row of glittering, transparent, and rounded teeth, curving backwards and upwards ; these teeth appear to be inserted separately in the substance of the mandible,

like the teeth in the rostrum of the sawfish, and are not formed by the serration of the edges of the mandibles. On the outer convex surface, and running parallel with these rows, are situated other series of teeth, shorter, stouter, and somewhat pyramidal, and upon square bases. These do not appear to be inserted like the others. Each row contains 75, so the pair of mandibles is furnished with at least 600 separate teeth. Lastly, the ligula consists of a slender flexible proboscis—along one side are placed 11 or 12 rounded projections, which are supposed to be teeth set edgewise, and are used to enlarge the orifice made by the mandibles and maxillary palpi, and thus promote a greater flow of blood; it is traversed by a canal leading to the first stomach. At the entrance of this stomach is placed the gizzard, and the office of this organ is to break down the blood discs, and to churn up and mix the mass thoroughly. The stomach is so banded by muscular fibres passing in all directions that it has much the appearance of a knitted purse, it is kept in continual motion, and from time to time, when sufficiently triturated, the contents are passed by a small intestine to the second stomach, which is not a muscular body, but is nevertheless capable of being kept in constant motion by means of muscles attached to it; it is in this cavity that digestion proceeds. When the food has become sufficiently digested small portions are occasionally emitted as excreta. The animal can, at will, thoroughly empty this stomach, especially when the occasion of a good feed offers itself, when the opportunity is taken of filling both stomachs afresh; and so forcible is this ejection, that portions have been seen thrown to the distance of 2 inches. This power of ejecting semi-digested food in small drops which immediately coagulate supplies the means by which the female flea provides nourishment for her larval brood.

During copulation the female is above the male, whose organ is turned over his back in order to reach her.

The eggs are laid on carpets, blankets, and woollen garments, and in the cracks of floor-boards. They are perceptible to the eye as small elongated white bodies, and may always be found on the rug or place a cat usually occupies. They hatch out a small worm like a maggot destitute of legs, having a 12-jointed body with two rudimentary antennæ, and two slightly curved hooks on the last segment; the mouth organs are adapted for biting, the maxilla being distinctly toothed.

In 12 days they acquire their full growth. They then spin a little silky cocoon, and become transformed into a chrysalis or pupa, and from this in about a fortnight the perfect insect escapes.

M. de Fourville, in his "Invisible World," states that a flea can raise itself from the ground 200 times its stature. At this rate a man would only make a joke of jumping over the tower of Notre Dame, and a prison would be impossible unless the walls were built more than a quarter of a mile in height. Fleas of a brown colour, and more than half as large again as a common fly, are to be commonly met with on the sandy shores of the Mediterranean at Cetze and Montpellier, brought there by bathers who frequent those places in great numbers. Van Beneden says, "If at some future day these insects were to be placed in the ranks of surgical species, it would be necessary to resort to these shores in order to procure them, and we might suppose that by judicious crossing, we, might soon produce races that would be of real service."

We see no reason why homœopathic bleedings should not be resorted to as well as homœopathic medicines. We should certainly have more confidence in the bites of fleas than in the efficacy of remedies divided into the millionth part of a grain.

Fleas have been trained to go through performances, such as being attached by means of chains to miniature chariots and drawing them about, and made to stand on their hind legs armed with pikes made of thin splinters of wood.

Pulex penetrans, or Chigoe, is fortunately not found in this country—M. Bonnet, a French navy surgeon, has ascertained that it does not pass beyond the 29th south latitude. It is only the female that effects penetration. The male merely takes a passing sip from his victim. The foot is the usual part selected, where, snugly ensconced, she grows to an immense size, so much so that the entire insect seems but an appendage to its enormous abdomen, which is charged with eggs. In chigoe-infested countries cries and

screams of the native children are nightly heard, for then the women examine their children's feet, and if any insects are found, they are removed with the point of a needle; but should they have attained any size before they are discovered great care should be taken not to rupture the body and so discharge the eggs, for should any be left an unpleasant and troublesome wound follows. On such occasions turpentine or red pepper is rubbed in, a painful proceeding, which much increases the nocturnal screams. It is not rare to meet with natives who have had their feet so damaged by them that their phalanges have quite disappeared.

The *Ixodes*, or Ticks, belong to the genus Arachnida and order Aracina. They are commonly found in woods, on brushwood, briars, &c., and are well known to sportsmen. They live in freedom at first, but after fecundation the female attaches herself by means of a formidable hooked proboscis to the first mammal coming in her way.

The harvest bug is another of the same genus: it is a very small insect of a dull red colour, looking exactly like a grain of Cayenne pepper. They are not found till after July, and then sometimes in such numbers as to cause the leaves upon which they congregate to appear quite reddened. They cause an intolerable itching and irritation, nearly driving the unfortunate sufferer to the verge of madness. They equally infest horses, dogs, sheep, and rabbits. They are easily to be found by walking through a stubble field with a handkerchief tied round the ankles.

The horrible pest of London and large towns, the bed bug, belongs to the order Hemiptera, family *Cimicidae*, the *Cimex lectularius*. It is said to have been unknown in London before the Great Fire in 1666. It was, perhaps, brought from America in timber used for building purposes. The eggs of the bed bug are beautiful microscopic objects. The young are 11 weeks attaining their full size, undergoing several moults.

(To be continued.)

COUNTER PRACTICE.

THE following excellent article was published in the *Birmingham Post* of July 5, and refers especially to the case decided on the previous day in the Birmingham County Court:—

The tribunals appear to be sorely puzzled to determine how a man who is labouring under a bodily ailment can lawfully procure some curative drug. There is an Act of Parliament of as old a date as the Battle of Waterloo to regulate the question; but it is so framed as to have hitherto caused only a series of drawn battles between doctors and druggists, counsel, judges, and juries. In consequence of the authors of the Act having failed to frame a sufficiently comprehensive interpretation clause, it is left for legal experts to determine, in the best way they can, what is meant by two of the most important provisions of the enactment. If litigation had arisen under it at an earlier period, the meaning of these passages would no doubt have been clearly defined, but the various classes of professors of the healing vocation seem to have lived in the condition of a perfectly happy family until within a recent date. Whether from the advance of intelligence, the increase of competition, the growing tendency of mankind to be dissatisfied with things as they are, or the influence of trade and professional organisations, a mighty schism has lately broken out between practitioners of medicine and druggists. It is the custom of druggists, in vending their simples and compounds, to give advice to applicants as to the ones they should select, just as it is the custom of watchmakers, tobacconists, and other traders to assist their customers with opinions and recommendations as to the articles in which they deal. Medical practitioners, however, now contend that, according to the law, a druggist has no right to do more than sell a man precisely what he asks for, without expressing any opinion as to its quality or adaptability to the circumstances in which it is to be used. In order to support this view, an appeal is made to the Act of 1815, under which the medical profession in this country was for the first time constituted in a definite manner. General

practitioners were in that enactment designated apothecaries, and the Act said that no one should, under a penalty of 20*l.*, practise as an apothecary unless he held the certificate of the examiners appointed by the Society of Apothecaries. Under the belief that these words render it illegal for druggists to recommend methods of cure, prosecutions have been instituted and decisions have been given, first in one way and then in another. In the famous case of Shepperley, tried before Baron Pollock and a jury, the verdict was in favour of the defendant druggist, while in one decided yesterday by the Judge of the Birmingham County Court, the judgment was given for the prosecution, and against the druggist, though the circumstances in each instance were about the same.

To account for this discrepancy, and to show what are the merits of the question, it is necessary to refer to the words of the Act. The clause, which declares that no person who has not undergone an examination, and obtained a certificate, shall practise as an apothecary, is plain enough as far as it goes; but it stops short at a point where additional information is required, for it fails to state what is meant by practising as an apothecary. Supposing, however, we assume that a man who visits patients, or sees them at his house, asks questions about their complaints, recommends measures for their relief, and charges for advice irrespective of medicine, is acting as an apothecary, then comes the question whether another man, keeping a shop for the sale of medicines, and selling them only to applicants at his counter, and giving such advice as to their use which a tradesman in any other line would give as to the articles sold in his shop, but charging only the trade price for his goods, is also practising as an apothecary, because the commodities in which he deals happen to be drugs. It is easy to understand how different opinions are formed on this knotty point, because there is about as much distinction as similitude between the two cases. The mind which looks to the similitude will resolve the question in one way, and that which has principal regard to the distinction will resolve it in another. As a matter of fact, medical practitioners with one voice declare that druggists who give advice with their medicines are acting as apothecaries; while druggists with equal unanimity insist that they are doing nothing of the kind. The Act itself professes to settle the point; but it does it in so long-winded and hypertechnical a manner that it only makes confusion worse confounded. It contains a clause specially framed for protecting or reserving the rights of druggists. In that proviso it first says that nothing in the enactment shall prejudice or in any way affect the trade of a druggist in "buying, preparing, compounding, dispensing, and vending" medicines; and it then adds that druggists may continue to carry on their trade "in such manner, and as fully and amply, to all intents and purposes," as the trade was carried on before the passing of the Act. Since it is clearly shown that, anterior to the Act, druggists were universally accustomed to prescribe or recommend medicines over the counter, it is natural for the trade to hold that these words confer a legal sanction on the continuance of the custom. This is, indeed, the sense in which the enactment was really interpreted at the time of its being passed, and for many years subsequently; but modern research on the side of the apothecaries has discovered a way in which one half of the clause can be made to contradict what is the apparent meaning of the other.

"It is true," says the argument for the profession, "that the druggist may carry on his trade as fully and amply, to all intents and purposes, as he did before the law was enacted, but with the limitation, that he must confine it to buying, preparing, compounding, dispensing, and vending drugs, for such is the specification of the Act." The legal mind seems disposed to take this view of the case, but only at the sacrifice of a principle of conservatism to which it usually holds with great tenacity. We hear judges declare that, for the abolition or reversal of a long-established custom, it is necessary for an Act of Parliament to contain not merely an accidental allusion to it, but words plainly declaring that it shall no longer be continued. A familiar example was that of the last Reform Act, where the previously-used expression "male" person was no longer employed in the definition of an elector. It was held by many people, and so ruled by one of the revising barristers, that the omission of this qualifying word threw the fran-

chise open to women; but when the case came before a bench of judges, it was decided that such a verbal accident in the Act was not sufficient to revolutionise an established point in the law of the land. Women, therefore, had to go without the vote, although the Act clearly removed their disqualification. The judges maintained that, if they were intended to be endowed with the franchise, the Act would have said as much in so many words. If we apply to the present case the doctrine then expressed, we find it telling strongly in favour of the druggists, for the Medical Act nowhere says they are to lose any of those rights, customs, or privileges, among which the habit of prescribing medicines over the counter was notoriously one. Though it would seem to require as particular a set of words to deprive a trade of its rights as to deprive the male sex of its monopoly in voting, the judgment delivered yesterday in our County Court, by Mr. Motteram, in dealing with an instance of the former kind, rests only on a passage which not only does not express a prohibition, but does not necessarily comprise the whole of the definition of the trade in question. When declaring that druggists might continue the business of dispensing and vending drugs, it is far from a matter of course that the Act meant the "vending" to be considered in a manner different from that which was previously customary. Indeed, the latter words of the clause appear rather to intimate that vending and recommending might still go on together, for otherwise what is meant by the amplification that the trade is to be carried on as fully and amply as before? On legal grounds, therefore, there is at least as much to be said for the druggists as for the apothecaries; but other grounds are put forward in support of these prosecutions. It is said that, from druggists being ignorant of the doctrines and practice of medicine, they may often commit errors, and do serious harm by mistaking slight cases for serious ones; but no example of this kind has been produced in the course of the litigation. In the case heard yesterday it was admitted by the medical witness that the druggist had administered a proper remedy; and in that of Shepperley, the informer, who, to lay a trap for the druggist, went to him with the pretence that he had a sore throat, was immediately detected in the imposition. Practically, the trade of the druggist, as hitherto conducted, answers a useful purpose in furnishing inexpensive remedies for slight ailments among the poor, without, so far as is known to the public, leading to any injurious effects. The objections made against it are, on the other hand, mainly theoretical, and are advanced rather to secure the interests of the medical profession than in those of the community. If the law, as expressed in the County Court judgment yesterday, is to be maintained, the curious result will follow that a man entirely ignorant of medicine may act as his own doctor, by going to a shop and purchasing whatever medicine he pleases to take; but the vendor, who at least knows something on the subject, must neither ask him a question nor give him a hint as to the suitability or even the danger of the article. While this condition is created, the man who pays 1*d.* a box to the Government, and makes his nostrum "patent," may recommend its use as much as he likes, while a druggist who sells it must stand mute behind his counter, and serve out the article to all who apply for it, though perhaps knowing it to be calculated to do more harm than good. If the law reduces the trade and its customers to this remarkable situation, it may be justified by the words of the statute, but certainly not by the rules of common sense.

The *Daily Chronicle*, after reviewing the case, says:— "Besides its bearing upon the chemists themselves, this case also affects the poor, who cannot afford to consult the regular practitioners. It is true many, if not most, of our modern druggists have passed the needful examination, and obtained their certificates as apothecaries. Still there are numbers of men well able from long experience to mix a simple strengthening medicine, and sell it at a low rate to the poor people who crowd the towns in which they carry on their business. It is certainly right and proper that all who have to do with the art and science of healing should be duly qualified. But the public interest must not be confounded with the desire to get and maintain the monopoly in medicine which must press heavily upon those who are pinched with poverty. For this reason we hope that the whole question of chemists prescribing such simple remedie

will be considered by the Committee now sitting, and be settled once for all satisfactorily."

The *Liverpool Courier* concludes an article thus:—"A large section of the public will also be dissatisfied, and will view the law simply as one of trade protection."

The *Lancet* (July 2) says:—"A case recently adjudicated in the County Court of the Birmingham district places the question of medical practice by druggists on a fairly satisfactory footing. It is again held to be a breach of the law to prescribe, in dispensing, without a medical qualification. This would seem as reasonable a view as that which debars a law stationer from acting as a lawyer. The man who engrosses a deed of conveyance must necessarily pick up a large acquaintance with technical phraseology, and would doubtless be able to compose an ordinary instrument from memory; but he knows, or is supposed to know, nothing of the application of specific forms to particular cases. So it is with the druggist. He has probably more formulae in recollection than any ordinary practitioner, because he is perpetually reading the prescriptions of physicians and surgeons engaged in active business. Meanwhile he has no basis of knowledge of the organism in health or disease, and no means of acquiring that familiarity with disease and its symptoms which only clinical study grafted upon a systematic knowledge of the science comprehended in the curriculum of a medical practitioner can supply. The analogy of the two cases—that of the law stationer and engrosser of deeds with the druggist who dispenses medicines—should serve to convince the expounders, if not also the makers, of law, that the counter-practice of druggists is a trade misdemeanour to be punished and 'put down.'"

FORMULÆ OF SECRET MEDICINES.

The Formulæ given below are translated (by special permission of the author) from a German collection compiled by Mr. Edward Hahn, Apotheker. The names following most of the Formulæ are those of the authorities quoted for the analysis. The weights are almost invariably given in metric denominations. A gramme is equivalent to 15½ grains. The prices quoted are the nearest English equivalents to the original retail price.

KRÄUTER-ESSENZ, UNIVERSAL KRÄUTER-ESSENZ—UNIVERSAL HERBAL ESSENCE (Fr. Dietze, Grima).—An infusion of angelica root, gentian root, calamus root, each 1 part; bitter orange peel and wormwood, of each 3 parts; in ordinary schnapps, 240 parts, mixed with a little sugar. 300 grammes, 1s.—Hager.

KRÄUTER-ESSENZ (Pleime, Cologne).—To keep the hair from falling off or turning grey. 95 per cent. spirit, 50 grammes; olive oil, 4 grammes; perfumed oil, 2 grammes. 60 grammes, 1s.—Wittstein.

KRÄUTER-EXTRACT (Mayer).—Honey mixed with a strong decoction of chicory, and perhaps of roasted carrots. 170 grammes, 1s.—Hager.

KRÄUTER-HEILMITTEL—HERBAL REMEDY (Shoemaker Lampe, Goslar).—I. Drink.—Two wine-bottles: Rhubarb, 4 grammes; senna, 2 grammes; frangula bark, 15 grammes; gentian, blessed thistle, wormwood, centaury, of each 1 gramme; alder bark, 15 grammes, sliced and boiled with 3 lbs. of water, and strained. After standing, add 8 grammes Glauber's or Epsom salts. 3s.

II. Lampe's Drops.—Frangula bark, 50 grammes; gentian, blessed thistle, wormwood, centaury, galangal, of each 8 grammes; boiled with 620 grammes water, strained, and mixed with 125 grammes spirit.

III. Salve.—Elemi ointment (Ung. Elemi, Ph. Ger.).—Hager.

IV. Kräuter Elixir.—Orange berries, 60 grammes; calamus root, 20 grammes; gentian and cascarilla bark, of each 15 grammes; turmeric, 8 grammes; rhubarb, 4 grammes; burnt sugar, 2·5 grammes; spirit, 300 grammes; water, 660 grammes. Make a tincture.—Ihlo.

DE LA CRUZ NATURGERECHTES TROPISCHES KRÄUTER-HEILPULVER UND HEILTHEE—DE LA CRUZ'S NATURE'S TROPICAL HERBAL HEALTH POWDER AND TEA (W. Becker,

Brunswick).—A new edition of Brinckmeyer's Le Beau's herbal powder and her'bal tea (see below).—Leube.

KRÄUTER-LIQUEUR—HERBAL LIQUEUR (Daubitz, Berlin).—Of varying composition; latterly, the aloes and larch-*ag* aric are omitted. Anise, 1 part; fennel, 1 part; peppermint, 4 parts; frangula bark, 8 parts; acetic ether, $\frac{1}{3}$ part; aromatic tincture, 6 parts; elixir of life, 80 parts; water, 100 parts. Digest, filter, and dissolve sugar, 30 parts, in the filtrate.—Hager.

KRÄUTER-LIQUEUR (F. Sorge, Crosse a. O.).—Similar in composition to the preceding, but with senna in place of the dangerously-drastic materials.—Hager.

KRAUTER-MAGENBITTER-ELIXIR—HERBAL STOMACHIC-BITTER-ELIXIR (Knauer).—135 grammes of a brown bitter spirituous liqueur with a slightly aromatic taste. It contains, in 100 parts, 2 anise oil, 1·8 extract of rhubarb made with diluted spirit, 3·0 aloes, 41·0 alcohol, and 54 water.—Wittstein.

KRÄUTER-MALZ-BRUSTSAFT—HERBAL AND MALT PECTORAL JUICE (Dr. Hess, Berlin).—An excellent domestic remedy for coughs, hoarseness, expectoration, &c. Syrup of potato starch, slightly tinged with liquorice. 200 grammes, 1s.—Hager.

LE ROI'S KRAUTERMITTTEL—LB ROI'S HERBAL REMEDIES (G. Germann, Brunswick).

I. Kräuterpulver.—Sodium bicarbonate, tinted with fuchsin. 100 grammes, 1s. 6d.

II. Kräuterthee.—Milfoil flowers and senna, of each 5 grammes; frangula bark, coltsfoot, heartsease, walnut-leaves, marshmallow, couch grass, liquorice, and centaury, of each 4 grammes; red poppy and mullein, of each 2 grammes; chopped and mixed. 1s. 6d.

III. Kräuterpillen.—Aloes, 1 gramme, gentian extra t, rhubarb powder, of each 2½ grammes; powdered senna, enough to make 60 pills. 9d.—Hager.

SCHWEIZER KRÄUTERÖL—SWISS HERBAL OIL (K. Wille).—30 grammes provence oil, heated for some hours with 3 gramme alkanet root; strained, and perfumed with bergamot. 30 grammes, 4s. 3d.—Hager.

LE BEAU'S KRÄUTERPULVER—LE BEAU'S HERBAL POWDER (Hofrath Dr. Edward Brinckmeier, Brunswick).—Le Beau's kräuterthee chopped fine, and mixed with Epsom salts. 60 grammes, 1s. 6d.—Wittstein.

LE ROI'S KRÄUTERPULVER.—Epsom salts, 3 parts; powdered white sugar, 12 parts; prepared barley meal, 12 parts; liquorice, 6 parts, senna, coarsely powdered, 40 parts. 60 grammes, 1s. 6d. See also Le Roi's Kräutermittel.—Hager.

KRÄUTERPULVER (R. von W. Stettin).—Coarsely powdered senna with a little wormwood. 160 grammes, 3s.—Hager.

SCHWEIZER KRÄUTERSAFT.—SWISS HERBAL JUICE (Goldberger, Berlin).—For morbid irritation of the larynx, lungs, and windpipe, coughs and hoarseness. Syrup of orange flowers, with extract of orange berries and a very small proportion of green colouring matter, said by Frickhinger to be derived from a small admixture of *Lactuca ristorosa*. 250 grammes 2s. Has not been manufactured for 15 years.—Wittstein.

STEYER'S KRÄUTERSAFT.—STEYER'S HERB JUICE (Apotheker Purgleitner, Gratz).—Syrup of potato starch. A bottle, 1s. 9d.—Hager.

KRÄUTER-SEIFE.—HERB-SOAP (Dr. Borchardt, Berlin; made by Raymond & Co., 27 Oranienburger-strasse, Berlin).—Oil-soap, coloured with turmeric and a trace of indigo carmine, and perfumed with oils of lavender, bergamot, cinnamon, and peppermint. 75 grammes, 6d.—Wittstein.

LE BEAU'S BLUTREINIGENDER KRÄUTERTHEE.—LE BEAU'S BLOOD-PURIFYING HERBAL TEA (Ed. Brinckmeier, Brunswick).—Recommended for a great number of diseases. A mixture of unevenly sliced senna, mallow-flowers, marigold flowers and herb, milfoil flowers and herb, guaiacum wood, scabious herb, centaury herb, frangula bark, *semina phellandrii*, roots of elecampane, marshmallow, angelica, gentian, dandelion, couch grass, liquorice, and violet. 60 grammes, 1s. 6d.—Wittstein.

KARPATHISCHER KRÄUTERTHEE.—CARPATHIAN HERB TEA (Albert Mervay, Pesth).—A mixture of horehound, sunflower, and unpeeled liquorice root.—*A. Selle.*

KRÄUTERTHEE (L. Wundram, Brunswick).—1 part bad rhubarb mixed with 3 or 4 parts Epsom salts, and perfumed with oil of thyme.—*Fr. Bodenstab.*

THE CHEMICAL SOCIETY.

Thursday, June 19.

DR. ROSCOE in the chair.

The following papers were read:—

"On Gardenin," by Dr. Stenhouse and Mr. C. L. Groves. This substance has been extracted from "Dekamali gum," the resin of the *Gardenia lucida*. Gardenin, by treatment with nitric acid, is converted into a mass of red crystals of gardenic acid; an acetyl derivative has also been obtained. Gardenic acid in contact with sulphurous acid is converted into hydrogardenic acid.

"On Dry Copper-Zinc Couples and Analogous Agents," by Dr. J. H. Gladstone and Mr. A. Tribe. By heating 9 parts of coarse zinc filings with 1 part of finely divided copper in a flask over a Bunsen flame until the filings begin to lose their shape, dark grey granular masses are obtained. These masses constitute the dry copper-zinc couple, and are found to equal in activity the well-known moist copper-zinc couple prepared by immersing zinc foil in copper sulphate solution; 10 grammes of the dry couple convert 5 centimetres of ethyliodide into zinc ethiodide in about 6 minutes. Couples of other metals were tried, but none were found to be in practice superior to that formed of copper and zinc.

"On the Action of Sulphuric Acid on the Hydrocarbons of the Formula $C_{10}H_{16}$," by Drs. Armstrong and Tilden. The authors deny the statement made by Ribau that the product of the above action yields a distillate when steam is passed through it, consisting of cymene with a liquid isomeride of terpene. This so-called terebene is really inactive camphene, melting at 47° . The crude colophone remaining after the distillation in steam yields on distillation 10 to 30 per cent. of volatile substances, inactive camphene, terpilene, a paraffin-like body, an optically inactive camphor, &c.

"Researches on the Terpenes, Camphor and Allied Compounds," by Dr. Armstrong:—(Part I.) "On the Action of Iodine on Terpenes." (Part II.) "Camphor Derivatives." (Part III.) "On Hydrocarbons Associated with the Terpenes, and on the Formation of Cymene from Terpenes and Allied Compounds."

"Contributions to the history of starch and its transformations" by Messrs. H. F. Brown and Heron. The authors have examined in a most elaborate manner the action of malt extract at various temperatures and under varied conditions on potato starch.

"On the Determination of Nitric Acid by Means of Indigo, with Especial Reference to Water Analysis," by Mr. R. Warington. The author gives the results of much experience with this process, which has the advantages of great simplicity, speed, and delicacy; the results are, however, conditioned by many circumstances which must be known before the method can be applied with delicacy.

"Notes on the Purple of the Ancients," by D. E. Schunck. The author has worked up about 400 specimens of *Purpura capillaris*, a shell-fish found at Hastings, &c., and extracted the cyst containing the yellowish secretion, which in sunlight becomes purple, and forms a permanent dye-stuff. The colouring matter apparently belongs to an unknown member of the indigo-blue group.

"On the Heat of Formation of Aniline, Picoline, Toluidine, Lutidine, Pyridine, Dipicoline, Pyrrol, Glycerine, and Furfurol," by W. Ramsey.

"On Ethylenic Chlorosic Phoxyanide, and its Oxidation into Ethylenic Chlorosulphonic Acid," by J. W. James. On mixing and heating potassium sulphoxyanide with alcohol and chlorobromide of ethylene potassium, bromide, and chlorophoxyanide of ethylene were obtained. The latter with nitric acid gave chloroethylenic sulphonic acid, the silver salt of which heated with ammonia furnished taurin.

"On the Boiling Points of Certain Metals and Metallic Salts," by Dr. T. Carmelly and Mr. W. Carleton Williams.

Bankruptcies and Liquidations.

ALLPORT BROTHERS, Birmingham.

THE debtors, described as of the Oil, Colour, and Varnish Works, 6 Snow Hill, Birmingham, and carrying on business there in copartnership as varnish, colour, and paint manufacturers, and wholesale druggists and drysalters, under the style of "Allport Brothers," have filed their petition for liquidation, with liabilities estimated at 1,947l., and assets not ascertained. Upon the application of Messrs. Ryland, Martineau & Carslake, of 7 Cannon Street, solicitors for the debtors, the Registrar appointed Mr. Thomas James Agar, of Ann Street, public accountant, receiver and manager of the estate, and granted three interim injunctions to restrain proceedings by creditors.

W. G. ADCOCK, Manufacturer, Hackney.

THE debtor, lately trading as the "Old Government Sanitary Company," but now as the "Carbolic Sanitary Company," and as "Adcock & Co.," has petitioned for the liquidation of his affairs, stating his liabilities at about 1,500l., and on the case being brought before Mr. Registrar Brougham on the 10th inst., his Honour appointed a receiver and manager of the estate. The following appear in the list of creditors:—

	£	s.	d.
Adeock, J. H., St. Philip's Road, Dalston	..	..	41 0 0
Bradstreet & Starling, Chiswell Street	..	..	22 10 0
Butler, J. S., 28 Percy Street, W.C.	..	..	112 0 0
Burgoyne & Burbidge, Coleman Street	..	..	14 17 4
Browning, —, St. John Street Road	..	..	10 0 0
Burt, Bolden & Hayward, tar distillers, Cannon Street	38	0	0
Creasy, J., Devons Road, Bromley-by-Bow	..	..	12 0 0
Cooke, N., Arthur Mews, Caledonian Road	..	..	15 4 0
Doulton & Co., Crown Wharf, Mile End	..	..	12 14 0
Erith, —, lime merchant, Cambridge Heath	..	..	13 18 0
Evans, Lescher & Co., Golden Lane	..	..	12 17 0
Evans, Cant & Co., Marshgate Lane, Stratford	..	..	35 0 0
Fenton, —, 67 Poynton Road, Tottenham	..	..	10 3 0
Floyd, —, Hanley Road, South Hackney	..	..	10 14 0
Fraser Bros., Commercial Road	..	..	8 10 0
Great Eastern Railway Company	..	..	25 0 0
Goodman, —, Grange Road, Chalk Farm	..	..	16 10 0
Geary, —, Hackney	..	..	11 0 0
Gressier, —, Ruabon	..	..	13 19 6
Goodwin, T., Woodland Street, Dalston	..	..	13 5 0
Hogg, —, 90 Cannon Street	..	..	92 10 0
Hilton & Anderson, Upper Thames Street	..	..	28 0 0
Hine, W., Store Street, Bedford Square	..	..	51 13 0
Leigh, E. F., Compton Street, Ball's Pond	..	..	45 0 0
Marchant & Co., Ludgate Hill	..	..	26 15 0
Parkes, T. W., Beaufort Buildings, W.C.	..	..	200 0 0
Furley, —, Russell Street, Bermondsey	..	..	13 5 0
Relf, —, Bond Street, Pentonville	..	..	17 10 0
Rowland, —, 21 Spurstone Road, Hackney	..	..	26 0 0
Rolinson Bros., tar distillers, West Bromwich	..	..	12 19 0
Taylor, Chas., & Co., Old Change	..	..	50 0 0
Tench, M. P., High Street, Bloomsbury	..	..	35 0 0
Trevellyan, —, St. Mark's Villas, Dalston	..	..	20 0 0
White & Co., Bloomfield Street, E.C.	..	..	24 6 0
Worthingham, —, tar distiller, Deptford	..	..	23 16 2
Wilson, F., Lordship Lane, Wood Green	..	..	37 10 0

MESSRS. BOUCK & CO. (LIMITED), MANCHESTER.

ON July 4 a meeting of the shareholders of Messrs. Bouck & Co. (Limited), manufacturing chemists, &c., was held at the Mitre Hotel, Manchester. Mr. Alexander Forrest (Messrs. Smith & Forrest), Clayton, presided. Mr. E. Adamson, the official liquidator, reported the result of a meeting of the creditors of the company held on July 2. A somewhat lengthy discussion ensued as to the position of the company, after which it was resolved that the tender of 10s. should be again offered to the creditors. It was said to be quite impossible to realise a farthing more than 10s. in the pound. A further resolution was carried instructing the official liquidator to offer the works and land of the company for sale by public competition.

W. HASLAN, Bolton.

ON July 3 a petition for liquidation was filed in the Bolton County Court by Mr. W. Haslan, of Lever Grange, Great Lever, and carrying on business as a chemical manufacturer at the Burden Chemical Works, Bolton. The liabilities are estimated at 25,000l.

J. H. LILLEY, Chemist and Druggist, Hoxton Street, and Eckington, Derbyshire.

THE debtor has presented a petition for liquidation, estimating his liabilities at 460*l.*, the following being in the list of creditors :—

	£ s. d.
Beatson & Co., Rotherham	12 5 7
Fidler, J., Eckington	17 10 0
Hirst & Co., Aire Street, Leeds	26 5 0
Hodgkinson & Co., Aldersgate Street	57 0 0
Jepson, J., jun., Alfreton	40 0 0
North, B., St. James's Street, Nottingham	10 0 0
Sheffield Loan and Investment Company	25 0 0
Smith, Samuel, & Co., Mansfield	60 0 0
Storry, Smithson & Co., Hull	27 15 0
Storry, Witty & Co., Hull	55 9 0

RALPH RICHARDSON, Newcastle.

At the Newcastle County Court on June 28, Ralph Richardson, 12 Pudding Chare, Newcastle, druggist and drysalter, filed his petition for liquidation; liabilities 1,500*l.*, and assets estimated at 1,000*l.* Mr. Benson was appointed receiver.

Pharmacy.

THE CLASSIFICATION OF MEDICINES.

DR. BUCHHEIM, of Giessen, urges, in the *Archiv der Pharmacie*, that the time has come when a new pharmaco-gnostic system of classification of drugs should be adopted. It is an error, he thinks, to suppose that the classification of drugs is a matter of small importance. Correct and wide views of an art or science depend very largely on the standpoint from which we regard the facts, and the manner in which they are marshalled before us. It is therefore of primary importance that the arrangement of our drugs should follow a scientific principle.

So long as physicians and pharmacists gathered their plants themselves, the method of classifying the *materia medica* according to a botanic system had its advantages. But the parts of plants used as drugs have no connection with their botanic origin, and, therefore, such an arrangement can have no pretension to be a scientific system. "Only the fact that no other classification appeared more perfect can explain how such writers as Hanbury and Flückiger should have retained this system in their excellent *Pharmacographia*."

Other recent authors have endeavoured to classify drugs as roots, barks, seeds, leaves, &c., and some have abandoned all system at all, except the alphabetic arrangement. But, according to Buchheim, the circumstances of the origin of a drug are of less practical importance than its condition when it comes before us. An official drug may be very truly the genuine plant which it professes to be, or the root or the seed, as the case may be, of that particular plant, but it may, nevertheless, be a very poor sample—in a sense, a very unguenuine drug. In brief, the time has come when we should look on cinchona bark merely as an impure quinine, on opium as an impure morphia, and so on. Therefore, Dr. Buchheim proposes to arrange medicines into groups, according to their active principles, and he argues that by following such a principle of classification we should be on the right road to ascertain with more exactness the true active principles of all drugs. He then gives a sketch of a classification on the principles he suggests.

I. Hydrocarbon group.—(a) Starches; (b) sugars; (c) gums and vegetable mucilages.

II. Albumens and their derivatives.—(a) Albumens; (b) albumenoids; (c) putrid matters.

III. Glycerides.—(a) Olive oil group (including, besides the fatty oils, such fruits as almonds, poppies, cacao, &c., which depend for their properties on their fatty characteristics; wax and spermaceti, though not glycerides, would appear as a supplement to this group); (b) croton oil group (including castor oil and the other oils which have an action other than the merely nourishing properties of the oils of the preceding group).

IV. The Cardol group (Cardol, C₂₁H₃₈O₂). The anacardium, Cayenne, ginger, &c.

V. The Mustard Oil group.

VI. The Cantharidin group.

VII. The Anhydride Acids.—(a) Euphorbin acid anhydrides; (b) convolvulin acid anhydrides.

VIII. The Aloetin group.

IX. Cathartic Acid group.

X. Filicic Acid group.

XI. The Tannic Acid group.

XII. The Alkaloid Group.—(a) The piperines; (b) the quinines; (c) the caffeine; (d) the coniines; (e) the strychnines; (f) the morphines; (g) the atropines; (h) pilocarpine; (i) physostigmine; (k) nicotine; (l) emetine; (m) the aconitines; (n) the veratines; (o) colchicine.

XIII. The Glycoside Group.—(a) The digitalins; (b) the saponins.

XIV. The Bitter Principle group.

XV. The Ethereal Oil group.

XVI. Officinal Resins.

XVII. Officinal Colouring Matters.

IMPROVED PROCESS FOR SYR. VIOLE.

BERNBECK (*Pharm. Zeitung*) recommends that the syrup should be made, without any application of heat, in the following manner:—Take 100 grammes of freshly-gathered violet petals, bruise them in a stone mortar, add gradually 50 grammes alcohol, and let the pulp thus formed macerate in a glass or porcelain vessel for six to eight hours. The liquid obtained is strained, and distilled water added to make up to 100 grammes. This is filtered, and may be preserved in small vials, whose corks have been impregnated with a spirituous solution of salicylic acid. Syrup of violets, of a beautiful violet colour and odour, may be prepared from this extemporaneously by adding 1 part of the liquor to 9 parts of syrup of the proper consistence. The spirit of wine coagulates the albumen of the plant, and perfectly dissolves the cyanin and violin, while the trifling proportion of alcohol present in the syrup can hardly have any effect on its therapeutical properties.

ANTHOCERCIN.

DR. FERDINAND VON MÜLLER has reported a new alkaloid, which he names as above, obtained from *Anthocercis viscosa*, a West Australian plant of the Solanaceæ. The aqueous extract of the plant is treated with alcohol, the spirit evaporated, the residue again dissolved in water, the solution supersaturated with ammonia, agitated with ether, the ethereal solution treated with dilute acid, and evaporated at a low temperature. The Anthocercin thus obtained is a yellow, oily liquid, heavier than water, of bitter taste, and peculiar, not unpleasant, odour. It is difficultly soluble in water, easily in alcohol and ether, and has an alkaline reaction.

EXCESS OF WATER IN SULPHATE OF QUININE.

MR. P. CARLES has reported to the Pharmaceutical Society of Bordeaux that in two experiments made by him, taking two separate bottles of sulphate of quinine, both costing the same, he has found that, on completely drying, the one lost only 12 per cent. of water, while the other lost 17 per cent. He noticed, also, that the latter contained an abnormal proportion of quinidine.

ANTI-FAT.

THE following additional particulars are given by Dr. T. Fairbank, of Windsor, in the *British Medical Journal* of June 21. We quoted his previous communication last month, page 251. In reply to numerous inquiries he says:—"I have obtained the extract [of *fucus vesiculosus*] from Messrs. Battley & Watts, Cripplegate, but it may doubtless be obtained from other well-known firms. It may be taken as a fluid where pills cannot be swallowed. It does not cause dyspepsia or diarrhoea, as far as my experience goes. I have generally ordered it to be taken directly after meals. I may add that I have formed no theory as to its mode of action. My attention was drawn to it about the year 1864, by a note in some foreign journal, stating that Professor —— had been giving the extract with success in cases of obesity."

Chemistry.

SCANDIUM, A NEW ELEMENT.*

NILSON claims to have discovered a new element in gadolinite and in euxenite, minerals found only in Scandinavia. This is a metallic element which will occupy a position intermediate between tin and thorium, its atomic weight being represented by about 170. Its oxide is ScO_2 .

CITRIC ACID.

"MEDICINAL-ASSESSOR PUSCH," writing in the *Pharmaceutische Zeitung*, states that he has examined various samples of citric acid with the view of ascertaining if any came up to the standard of the German Pharmacopeia. He found that samples of French and Italian manufacture were very unsatisfactory. Two samples from England were much handsomer in appearance, and were quite free from sulphuric acid, but both contained a trace of lead. An Austrian product yielded both lead and sulphuric acid. Only one German manufactory exists, as far as the author knows, that of Dr. Fleischer, of Rosslau, and from hence two qualities are supplied. The best he declares to be an absolutely chemically pure acid.

NOTE FOR ANALYTICAL LEAD-FINDERS.

M. BATTANDIER (*Journal de Pharmacie et de Chimie*) says he lately made an analysis of some wine, and after making a number of experiments he was driven to conclude that it contained lead, when he finally decided to test the glass-wool (spun glass, *coton de verre*) through which he had filtered the wine. He found in the substance an enormous proportion of lead, and he also proved that the metal was easily yielded to any acid or alkaline liquid which passed through it.

LITHIA.

M. DIEULAFAIT (quoted in the *Journal de Pharmacie et Chimie*, July, 1879) states that lithia is as generally distributed in rocks as potash or soda, and that it accompanies these two bases in all the rocks of the primordial formation. Its presence in these rocks is the cause of its existence in so many mineral waters, and M. Dieulafait has detected it in the waters of the Mediterranean, and of other seas, in the residue from the evaporation of a single cubic centimetre.

NON-POISONOUS CHARACTER OF COPPER.

M. GALIPPE, in a paper read before the Biological Society of Paris, described the following experiment:—A rabbit received daily for six months 2 grammes (?) copper acetate. At the end of this time it was served up at the table of the learned chemist. The liver weighed 70 grammes, and contained 13 centigrammes of copper. M. Galippe partook of it, and has suffered no inconvenience.—*Chemical News*.

NEW AMMONIUM CHLORIDES.

M. L. TROOST communicates to the Academic des Sciences (*Journal de Pharmacie et de Chimie*, July, 1879) the results of a long series of experiments made by him with ammonium chlorides. Up to the present the ordinary sal ammoniac (ClH_3NH_3) has been the only compound of these bodies recognised. By the following process, however, chemical compounds can be formed containing much greater quantities of ammonia:—Procure gaseous ammonia absolutely dry and pure, saturate with hydrochloric acid, also dry and pure, then submit the sal ammoniac thus obtained and sublimed in a closed vessel to the action of a great excess of gaseous ammonia, taking care to cool these materials at variable temperatures. At least two new compounds may be formed under these conditions. The first is a tetra-ammoniacal hydrochloride (ClH_3NH_3), whose crystals energetically depolarise light, and therefore do not belong

to the same series as sal ammoniac. The second is a hepta-ammoniacal hydrochloride (ClH_7NH_3). The first melts at $+7^\circ\text{C}$, the latter at -18°C , and at about -40°C . it takes a translucent crystalline form. The author says that in a further communication he shall be able to show that an entire class of new salts can be prepared with other acids and excess of ammonia in similar circumstances.

A CHEMICAL GAME has been devised by Mr. T. H. Davis, F.C.S., of Ipswich, and it has been aptly enough baptised "Harmozein." It is thus described in the *Chemical News*:—The game consists of some 250 cardboard discs or counters, upon one side of which a chemical symbol is printed, with the quantivalence marked in the usual way, $\text{Cl}_2\text{O}_3\text{B}_{2\text{H}}$, &c., the other side being left blank. The pieces are spread on the table blank side uppermost, and the game may be played by any number of players, each of whom selects from 10 to 20 pieces. The object of the game is to get rid of as many pieces as possible, each player being allowed to put down a formula as well as to add to those already on the board. Let us suppose, for instance, that the first player puts down COO , the second player, always provided he has the counters, puts down NaH and O , thus forming the complete formula of hydric sodic carbonate. He may then put down a formula of his own, let us say KCl , which no one can add to, as the nominal K satisfies the nominal Cl. He thus gets rid of four counters, whereas the first player only got rid of three.

Materia Medica.

GURJUN OIL IN LEPROSY.

Dr. GAVIN MILROY has communicated to the *Medical Times and Gazette* a précis of the Report on the Leper Asylum of British Guiana for the year 1877.

The Appendix to the Report is a detailed account of 32 cases of leprosy in which the gurjun oil treatment, recommended by Dr. Dougall, was employed, and the description of the cases is illustrated by photographs of the patients. Mr. Hillis, the reporter, concludes as follows:—

"Gurjun oil is laxative, diuretic, and alterative, and seems to exercise a specific action on the sweat-glands, as evidenced by the perspirations produced in anaesthetic parts when the remedy is taking effect. There is always returning sensation when this sweating occurs. The softening of the tubercles I believe to be due to its alterative action. The oil, when taken internally, causes frequent purgings, and acts on the kidneys and urine in the same way as balsam copaiba.

"Among the 32 patients submitted to this treatment during the past nine months, a very great improvement in all the symptoms occurred in 16 of the cases. Eight have had their symptoms ameliorated, and one case so far recovered that he was enabled to return to his family and friends. In one case the patient refused the medicine; three cases had to go into hospital, one of whom died; one case became insane; and there were only two cases in which the oil had no appreciable effect on the disease. We have, therefore, 25 cases out of a total of 32 greatly benefited by this treatment.

"I will therefore, in conclusion, merely observe that in gurjun oil we appear to have a most valuable medicine for the treatment of leprosy in all its forms—one capable of improving and retarding the ravages of the disease, in some cases appearing to cure it; but whether this benefit will be transitory, or whether the symptoms will return, can only be learned by further experience in its use, and by recording the clinical progress of these and other cases at this Asylum and elsewhere."

MEXICAN AND CALIFORNIAN HERBS.

From an official report of the United States Geographical Survey the *Philadelphia Medical Reporter* gathers some information as to the botany of the Pacific territories, written by Dr. J. T. Rothrock, surgeon and botanist to the expedi-

* German Chemical Society's Report 12, page 554.

tion. Many of the herbs of that region, or at least their names and traditions, have been so freely exploited by advertising firms that reliable information cannot fail to be welcome. There appears to be quite a number of food plants in Colorado, New Mexico, and Arizona, of which we have had little or no knowledge. The Oregon grape, *Berberis aquifolium*, yields a palatable and wholesome wine; a wild cabbage, *Caulanthus crassicaulis*, is a not despicable substitute for the garden variety; the seeds of *Salvia columbariae* are ground into meal, and make a very popular food with both Mexicans and Indians; the mescal whisky, distilled from the juice from the flower stem of the *Agave palmeri*, has the inestimable advantage that it is impossible to adulterate it without destroying its peculiar flavour.

Of more strictly therapeutical interest, Dr. Rothrock mentions the *Fremontia Californica*, the inner bark of which develops large quantities of mucilage, similar to the slippery elm of the Eastern States; the *Laurea Mexicana*, or creasote bush, esteemed by the Mexicans in rheumatic affections; the *Eucalyptus globulus*, now largely planted in Southern California, and which, as an antiperiodic, has disappointed Dr. Rothrock every time he has used it; the *Cucurbita pcrennis*, alleged to be a remedy for piles; the *Grindelia robusta*, of the wide range of whose therapeutic value the author expresses himself "in the highest degree sceptical"; the *Bigeloria veneta*, the "Damiana" of Northern Mexico, about which he tersely says, "I consider it utterly worthless as a remedial agent;" several species of *Eriodictyon*, all huddled together under the common name of *Herba santa*, about whose medical properties we have no certain evidence at all; the *Ephedra anti-syphilitica*, known through New Mexico under the expressive name "whore-house tea," which has there a wide and apparently well-deserved reputation as a remedy in gonorrhœa—a decoction of the stems of the plants being used; and other not less interesting medical and edible plants.

Inventions.

THE CHROMOGRAPH.

THE chromograph which has been selling lately in England is a bed of a white soft substance contained in a flat zinc box, and on which writing on ordinary sized paper may be impressed so as to yield 40 or 50 copies by gentle pressure. Dr. V. Wartha, in *Dingler's Polytechnisches Journal*, gives the following description of a process he has devised for producing a similar composition. He takes 100 grammes of the finest gelatine, previously softened by soaking in water, and to this 400 to 500 cubic centimetres of freshly precipitated sulphate of baryta are added in a water bath until melted. To this mixture 100 grammes of dextrine are added, with constant stirring, and then from 1,000 to 1,200 grammes of glycerine, the quantity being regulated according to the stiffness of the gelatine. The mixture is then removed from the water bath and allowed to cool, with occasional stirring so as to prevent the settlement of the baryta. While it can still be poured a bed of the mixture is spread in a zinc box ready for use. More glycerine must be added if the mixture is too hard, and more dextrine if too soft. The so-called "Violet de Paris" answers well as an ink for the original.

A NEW COFFEE SUBSTITUTE.

THE *Chemiker Zeitung* mentions a process recently patented in Germany. Corn is boiled by steam heat, and well washed to remove all impurities. A proportion of 3 per cent. of bicarbonate of soda is then added, the mixture is dried, roasted, and ground, and is then ready for sale as coffee-surrogate.

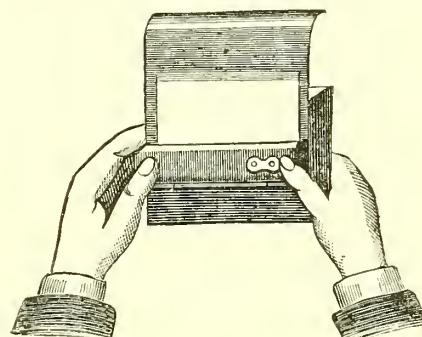
NITRO-GLYCERINE TABLETS.

NITRO-GLYCERINE has recently been found of remarkable value in *angina pectoris*. Its power to check the paroxysms of this most painful disease is said to be greater than that of nitrite of amyl. As its action seems to be exactly analogous to that of nitrite of amyl, it is now recommended to be

given for sea-sickness. Mr. Martindale has introduced the remedy in a very convenient form for sufferers from *angina pectoris*, or for those who go down to the sea in ships. A supply of small chocolate-flavoured tablets, each containing one drop of a one-per-cent. solution, is provided in a little box. Evidently no other form is so well adapted, as the paroxysms of the first-named disease may come on anywhere, and the sufferer should always have his remedy with him. For sea-sickness the administration of nitro-glycerine in this form will be much more simple and agreeable than the inhalation of nitrite of amyl.

THE "EXPRESS" CIGARETTE MACHINE.

THIS novelty is from the establishment of Mr. Joseph Izod, of Farringdon Road, and it is a very clever mechanical arrangement for the rapid manufacture of cigarettes. A little electro-plated case, not larger than a thick pocket-knife, contains a roller and a piece of silk. The silk is drawn out



and the tobacco placed in it in a depression necessarily formed by the case. The paper is laid on the silk against the tobacco, a spring is touched, and the silk shoots in, rolling the cigarette at the same moment. The machine is very cheap and convenient to carry. It is also made with an electro-plated case attached to contain the paper. This machine does not make cigarettes with mouthpieces.

Personalities.

MR. J. H. RICHARDSON, of Bishops Waltham, has purchased the late Mr. Huggin's business at Alresford.

MR. I. A. ROPER, wholesale druggist for many years at 114 Redcliffe Street, Bristol, has resumed business at 83½ Redcliffe Street.

MR. F. FOSTER, of Scarborough, has removed from Westborough to St. Nicholas Street, where a handsome shop has been fitted up for him by Messrs. G. Treble & Son, of London.

DR. F. CRACE CALVERT, F.R.S.—The widow of this well-known chemist has recently presented to Owens College, Manchester, more than 1,200 volumes, including Watt's "Dictionary of Chemistry," the Cavendish Society's publications, and valuable sets of scientific periodicals.

THE OLD-ESTABLISHED FIRM of Johnson & Oldham, whose business has been in 37 Grafton Street, Dublin, for considerably over half a century, have rebuilt the adjoining house and premises (No. 38), and have now one of the handsomest and most spacious shops in Dublin.

THE familiar title of Evans, Lescher & Evans has been changed since July 1 to the style of Evans, Lescher & Webb. Mr. E. A. Webb, whose name now appears, is a grandson of the late Mr. John Evans, formerly the head of the firm, and he has been a partner in the house for the past seven years. Mr. William Paterson Evans, third son of the senior partner, Mr. Edward Evans, was admitted into partnership in the Liverpool firm of Evans, Sons & Co. on the same date.

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SEE SEABURY & JOHNSON'S Advertisement of INDIA.
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CARTNER'S PATENT PILL COATERS.

See page 52.

ELLIMAN'S EMBROCATION.

See page 31.

EDITORIAL

NOTES.

THE PHARMACEUTICAL CONFERENCE.

FROM its central situation the assembly of the British Pharmaceutical Conference in Sheffield next month can hardly fail to be a numerical success, at least in a comparative sense. The number of chemists and druggists in business who attend these gatherings is almost comically small in comparison with the reputation which the Association has acquired. Deduct from the usual company professors, analysts, manufacturers, and dilettanti, and only a

very small group of actually practising pharmacists remains—an almost infinitesimal fraction as compared with the great body of the trade, but a group which is nevertheless slowly growing. There is, of course, no reason why the professors, the analysts, and the rest should be deducted, because the bond which unites all who attend these annual meetings is a lively interest in pharmacy. But it is just to the officers of the Conference to say that they have always kept in view the original idea of the scheme, which was to create an association of pharmacists who should take an interest in their occupation apart from its purely trade aspect. Trade members have always been made especially welcome, and the few difficulties which have occurred in the history of the Conference have been occasioned by the delicate checks which have been given to the ultra-scientific section, when their object has been to dazzle rather than to instruct.

Mr. Schacht, of Clifton, will again occupy the Presidential chair, and the Conference will open at 10.30 A.M. on Tuesday, August 19, in the Freemasons' Hall. The sessions will close the next evening, and the following day (Thursday, August 21) is to be devoted to an excursion into Derbyshire, provided by the generous hospitality of the local pharmacists. Opportunities for seeing some of the metallurgical wonders of Sheffield industry will also be provided. Mr. H. W. Maleham, the local secretary, 7 West Bar, Sheffield, has kindly offered to arrange for rooms at moderate rates at the Imperial or Black Swan Hotels, if members who intend to be present will advise him in advance. The prominent place which Sheffield chemists have always taken in any business of general pharmaceutical interest is of itself sufficient to guarantee a lively and pleasant meeting.

THE BIRMINGHAM COUNTER PRACTICE CASE.

THE decision of the County Court Judge at Birmingham in the case of the "Apothecaries' Society v. Harrison" was only what was to have been expected. The judgment had been postponed, so as to await the decision of the Court of Exchequer in the Shepperley case. That Court, instead of deciding the point of law, as was then expected, preferred to retry the case with a jury. It is true that the verdict of the jury went in the chemist's favour, but juries are not the exponents of the law; they merely consider the facts of the particular case before them in the light of the law as explained to them by the Judge. As we have said on several previous occasions, the interpretation of the Apothecaries' Act by Baron Pollock was fatal to the theory that any discretion whatever was to be left to the chemist. Neither he nor any one else may utter a word of medical advice without becoming subject to its penal provisions. This decision was a veritable Cadmean victory for the apothecaries; it doomed the Act. The apothecaries asked for a decision declaring that to them belonged the monopoly of medical treatment; they got what they asked for, and their claim disgusted the public. Since then they have agreed to abandon their Act, and it is likely that no one more earnestly desires its repeal than the Master, Warden and Court of Assistants of the Society of Apothecaries. Any attempt to enforce it can only do serious harm to the whole medical profession.

Mr. Mottram could not overrule the opinions of such judges as Barons Bramwell and Pollock, and he was compelled to decide that the defendant had "acted as an apothecary." There seems to have been some desire on the part of some of the more pugnacious members of the Trade Association to appeal against the decision. The majority,

however, guided by the lawyer, were well advised in declining any such enterprise. The law as it now stands has been clearly declared to be against the chemist, but the law is in a fair way to be altered in that respect. The Trade Association will do well to watch closely the proceedings of the Select Committee and the conduct of the Apothecaries' Society; but nothing could be gained by provoking idle contests.

CHEMICAL MANUFACTURERS IN LEADING-STRINGS.

ENGLISH politicians who talk of tampering with free trade might consider as a secondary point in their reciprocity schemes the enormous difficulty of so adjusting tariff duties as to benefit or rather to injure all classes pretty equally. In the *Moniteur des Produits Cliniques* there is a report of the examination of chemical witnesses before the Parliamentary Commission now considering the tariff question. One alum manufacturer had stated that a competing firm, the Roman Alum Company, were introducing into France a mineral professedly as the source of their product, but which was really only alum disguised. M. Boric, one of the principals of the Company, came to deny this statement. He said they had bought the Tolfa alum property, formerly in the possession of the Pope, from the Italian Government, and he produced evidence to show that it was not specially rich in alum. He claimed that it was only by the superiority of their processes that they were able to undersell their competitors. They had to add sulphate of potash and sulphuric acid to their stones, and then they obtained some 80 per cent. of the alum salt. M. Boric was then asked his opinion as to a "compensatory" duty of 5 per cent. on phosphorus-guano. Previous witnesses had demanded such a duty in order to check the English competition. M. Boric was decidedly opposed to any such duty. He said the English manufacturers first buy the natural phosphates of France, take them to England, and by the aid of their cheaper sulphuric acid re-sell them in France at lower prices than the French manufacturers can charge. But, he added, whatever duty you place on our agricultural manures will have to be paid by our farmers, and the moment is ill chosen to add another cause of complaint to the many which that class has now to suffer.

A TOXICOLOGICAL ESSAY.

THE Pharmaceutical College of Madrid offers a prize of 50*l.* (*El premio Almazan*) to the author of the best memoir, if one shall be presented, which, in the judgment of the Corporation, shall be deemed worthy of the award, on the following subject:—

On a septic poison, with explanation of the method of isolation, and the experimental studies by which this is attained; with a demonstration of its nature, composition, properties, and characteristics. A specimen of the poison is to accompany the monograph.

The competition will remain open until September 21, 1880, and competitors may be of any nation, but the memoir must be written in Spanish, French, or Latin. The memoirs are to be sent in under the usual conditions, distinguished by a motto, with name and address in another envelope bearing the same motto. The envelope containing the name of the successful competitor only will be opened; the rest will be burned. All the memoirs will be the property of the college. The successful candidate will receive, besides the 5,000 reals (50*l.*), membership of the College, and 200 printed copies of his memoir. The address of the Secretary of the College is Santa Clara, 2 duplicado, bajo, Madrid.

S FAILURES.

MR. RICHARD SEYD, F.S.S., has lately published an analysis of the failures (bankruptcies, and official liquidations) for the years 1877, 1878, and 1879 to June 30. Of course this list takes no cognisance of private arrangements with creditors.

The total number of recorded failures were—

	1877	1878	Six months ending June 30, 1879
Wholesale ..	2,172	2,643	1,553
Retail ..	8,850	12,416	7,437
	11,022	15,059	8,990

Thus it will be seen that 1879 so far promises the best harvest yet recorded; but a glance at the next series of figures is more hopeful, inasmuch as it indicates an improving tendency.

The failures during the months of 1879 have been—

Jan.	Feb.	March	April	May	June
1,618	1,596	1,562	1,546	1,494	1,174

The various branches of commerce show the following proportions of failures:—

	For the Year 1877	For the Year 1878	During the Six Months ending June, 1879	For the Year 1877	For the Year 1878	During the Six Months ending June, 1879	
Agents, commission, yarn, &c. ..	227	243	128	Auctioneers, house agents, surveyors ..	112	139	97
Bankers, joint-stock banks, and foreign bankers ..	—	8	4*	Bakers ..	183	307	159
Boots and shoes ..	143	167	112	Blacksmiths ..	52	93	38
Brewers ..	31	23	15	Boat builders, mast makers ..	21	16	11
Cigars and tobacco ..	12	10	3	Brewers, common ..	22	56	37
Cement and asphalt ..	5	7	3	Brick makers ..	25	47	44
Coals ..	135	153	70	Brush and basket makers ..	17	22	11
Contractors ..	73	56	20	Builders and contractors, architects, &c. ..	618	805	495
Corn merchants, millers, &c. ..	75	92	43	Butchers ..	326	399	167
Cotton and colonial brokers ..	9	20	14	Cab drivers, carters, &c. ..	22	18	1
Cotton spinners and manufacturers ..	55	64	47	Cab, omnibus proprietors, livery-stable keepers ..	61	96	38
Curriers, tanners, and leather merchants ..	32	63	47	Cabinet makers, upholsterers, furniture, &c., makers ..	157	183	112
Discount and bill brokers ..	—	3	1	Carpenters, joiners ..	147	390	191
Wholesale chemists, druggists, &c. ..	20	41	13	Carriage builders ..	57	74	32
Drysalts, oils and colours ..	92	64	40	Carriers cart owners ..	22	69	32
Dyers, bleachers and finishers ..	20	33	29	Carvers, gilders ..	15	28	12
Electroplaters ..	18	4	5	Cattle and horse dealers ..	68	85	48
Engineers, founders, iron, metal, and hardware merchants ..	281	361	221	Chemists, druggists ..	76	96	46
Financial agents ..	7	6	3	Clerks ..	119	172	104
Glass, lead, earthenware, &c. ..	21	26	13	Clerks in holy orders ..	36	34	16
Gunpowder ..	—	—	—	Coal dealers ..	68	83	71
Hats and caps ..	21	28	13	Coffee and eating house keepers ..	16	40	12
Hops ..	8	4	7	Confectioners ..	74	77	40
Jewellers ..	29	29	27	Coopers ..	10	14	12
Manufacturers and merchants of wol- lens, worsted, elastic, silks, stuffs, hosiery ..	190	272	196	Cork cutters ..	3	7	—
Merchants ..	265	217	125	Corn chandlers, hay and straw dealers ..	51	92	61
Oilcloth ..	—	—	1	Cow keepers, dairymen ..	42	55	33
Provisions ..	50	83	32	Drapers, hosiers, &c. ..	492	594	437
Rope, sails, &c. ..	26	45	28	Dyers and cleaners ..	7	12	8
Ship brokers and owners ..	36	66	42	Engineers in navy and officers in army and navy (active and retired) ..	28	33	11
Shipbuilders ..	11	26	15	Farm bailiffs, gamekeepers ..	8	6	8
Stationers, paper, &c. ..	40	34	25	Farmers ..	477	815	695
Sugar refiners ..	1	—	—	Fishing smack owners ..	15	33	18
Tea, coffee, and groceries ..	17	38	14	Fishmongers, poulterers ..	106	139	56
Timber ..	57	103	54	Furniture dealers, brokers ..	84	89	69
Warehousemen and importers of foreign goods ..	129	82	50	Gardeners, market gardeners ..	30	43	15
Wine ..	109	129	63	General dealers, curiosities ..	131	167	125
Woolstaplers and merchants ..	4	15	17	Glass and earthenware dealers ..	45	73	63
Woollen and cotton wastes ..	32	28	13	Greengrocers and fruiters ..	120	206	88
Total ..	2,172	2,643	1,553	Grocers ..	1,032	1,224	654
In retail trades, &c., there were:—				Hairdressers, perfumers ..	42	41	27
				Hatters ..	41	43	35
				Ironmongers, japanners, tinmen ..	155	225	137
				Jewellers, watchmakers ..	124	220	117
				Journalists ..	2	8	2
				Labourers, bricklayers, slaters ..	65	112	73
				Lath render ..	5	5	7
				Leather dealers ..	16	24	17
				Lime burners ..	6	—	1
				Lodging-house keepers ..	31	38	32
				Looking-glass makers, picture frames ..	6	30	21
				Marine store dealers ..	13	21	4
				Mariners ..	14	14	11
				Masons ..	55	110	59
				Mattress makers ..	8	3	5
				Millers and corn dealers ..	36	87	45
				Milliners, artificial florists, &c. ..	57	91	38
				Miners, colliers ..	34	37	14
				Music sellers and publishers ..	15	25	13
				Musical-instrument makers and dealers ..	21	26	8
				Newspaper proprietors ..	3	9	5
				Nurs rymeu, florists ..	20	36	17
				Oilmen ..	27	46	19
				Opticians ..	6	10	6
				Organists, professors of music ..	8	12	9
				Pawnbrokers ..	15	27	11
				Photographers ..	15	48	13
				Plumbers, painters, gas fitters ..	231	336	189
				Potato salesmen ..	17	34	21
				Potters ..	5	2	3
				Printers, stationers, engravers, &c. ..	143	237	126
				Provision dealers, cheesemongers ..	131	219	136
				Publieans ..	819	1,183	710
				Saddlers, harness makers ..	67	97	47
				Schoolmasters ..	57	60	39
				Sewing-machine dealers ..	21	12	5
				Shipwrights ..	10	15	8
				Shoe and boot makers and dealers ..	303	378	261
				Solicitors ..	34	72	37
				Stockbrokers, jobbers, &c. ..	23	17	8
				Surgeons, physicians, dentists ..	62	70	50
				Tailors ..	348	384	232
				Timber dealers and sawyers ..	20	31	20
				Tobacconists ..	68	102	56
				Toy and fancy dealers ..	28	24	20
				Tradesmen's assistants ..	100	93	44
				Travellers ..	51	73	46
				Turners ..	7	7	3
				Undertakers ..	5	10	1
				Wheelwrights ..	39	63	46
				Yeast dealers ..	6	1	4
				Miscellaneous ..	175	189	173
				Private persons ..	311	311	170
				Total ..	8,850	12,416	7,437

* One Joint-Stock Bank in London (General Banking Company, Limited), two firms of private bankers in Cornwall, and one in Yorkshire.

PROFESSION OR TRADE.

THIS question has at length been settled by no less an authority than Lord Deas, who, while on the Northern (Scotch) Circuit lately, after receiving the evidence of a well-known pharmaceutical chemist (Mr. William Duncan, of Grantown) in a homicide case, complimented the witness on the very distinct and intelligent character of his evidence "as a professional man." The following is taken from the *Inverness Courier* :—

WITNESS: Thank you, my Lord. I may mention I am not a professional man, only the village chemist.

LORD DEAS: You are a chemist?

WITNESS: Yes, my Lord.

LORD DEAS: Well, then, you are a professional man.

WITNESS: Thank you, I am very glad to hear it, my Lord.

LORD DEAS: Oh, yes; always stand up for the rights of your order.

CIVIL SERVANTS AND CO-OPERATIVE STORES.

THE proceedings of the Select Committee of the House of Commons in reference to the Civil Service Stores are no better than a farce, and whether the intention exist or not, the effect produced will be a most unfair one. No responsible representative of the trading classes who has taken an interest in this subject has asked Government to do anything more than prohibit its own servants from occupying their time in the management of big shops supplying the public, and compel all such shops to submit to the same taxes and penalties as are incumbent on all other tradesmen. These, we think, are fair and moderate demands; they are demands, at any rate, which are worthy of respectful consideration. No firm of traders of any class would permit their assistants to occupy their business or their leisure hours with the management of a grocer's or a tailor's shop under any circumstances; least of all, if such a shop caused annoyance and injury to the customers of the firm. Why should the assistants in Government departments be subject to no law but their own will? This, we repeat, is all that has been claimed by the trading classes. No sane shopkeeper thinks of seriously asking Government to stop a competitor from underselling him. Several of the witnesses who have appeared before the committees have endeavoured to explain this position, but every one of them has been led by a series of cunningly-devised questions to talk of his business and his grievances, and the report has gone forth to the world, conveying the impression that the traders are asking for some absurd favours. The Civil Service journals pooh-pooh the idea that tradesmen can have any sentiment about the matter; they tell us the small shopkeeper has got to be crushed: surely it cannot matter to him by whom the process is accomplished. The traders say it does matter; they will submit to the results of fair fighting, but they will not submit quietly to be attacked by men who are paid good salaries, partly by themselves, to do totally different work. It is much to be regretted that the witnesses before the Select Committee have not rigorously confined their evidence to this position.

Are we to understand from the report of the last Pharmaceutical Council meeting that no steps are to be taken to test the right of the co-operative stores to dispense and sell poisons? We are told that Mr. Williams moved a resolution on this subject, and that after a secret discussion the motion was not carried. The members of the Society must have less spirit than we imagine if they are contented much longer with such reports as these on matters of vital interest. They are treated to an elaborate display of the reasons why a wooden pavement cannot be laid in Great Russell Street at present, but they are not to know why the Council decline

to vindicate the Pharmacy Act, which is entrusted to their care, against its chief offenders. What is there to be afraid of in publicity on this subject? We are not likely to teach the stores any new quibble: we know pretty well how they will defend themselves. They will claim that they do not keep open shop. We want to know whether the system of limiting sales only to persons with tickets which can be lent to anyone sufficiently protects them in this evasion of the law. There is really no other question at issue since the decision of the Court of Queen's Bench in the Tottenham Court Road case, and this can only be settled by an appeal to a court. How long will it be before the Bloomsbury courage ripens? The case must be tried sooner or later.

DR. D'UNGER'S CURE FOR DRUNKENNESS.

THE letter which we publish in another column from Dr. D'Unger, of Chicago, in which he brands all other preparations of *cinchona rubra* except that manufactured by himself as mere swindles, casts a little shade over the halo of pure philanthropy which at first enveloped the discoverer. In a pamphlet which we have also received from Dr. D'Unger we have an account of the circumstances which first led him to the discovery. He was practising in the State of Maryland, and having an ague case on hand in which quinine had proved ineffectual, he made a tincture of some Loxa bark which he had by him. This soon fulfilled the desired purpose, as far as the ague was concerned. Soon after the doctor says he was sitting in a billiard saloon when his whilom patient entered. Pressed by friends to take a drink he seems to have surprised the company by declining, and when a reason was required for such unprecedented conduct, he declared that his recent course of Dr. D'Unger's medicine had made him perfectly indifferent to whisky. That hint was given some twelve years ago. The doctor experimented meanwhile, but, changing the medical for the journalistic profession, he only had occasional opportunities of proving his cure. In the beginning of 1878, however, he began to experiment seriously on himself and on several selected "victims" unaware of his real intentions. The tests answered, and the doctor took an office in Chicago, from which centre he desires to distribute sunshine to all the whisky debauched and saddened homes in the world. The pamphlet contains numerous testimonials, and the doctor declares he has not had a single "full failure."

ABOLITION OF THE CUSTOMS DUTY ON QUININE IN THE UNITED STATES.

It is no doubt somewhat hard on old free traders to have to resume their armour and again prepare for battle after their victory had seemed so assured. Not only had their battle-cries become aphorisms of the English language, but to most English people their principles seem now as obvious as the rules of arithmetic, and have been justified by history more marvellously than their most passionate advocates at one time anticipated. We might almost as well have expected, to use Carlyle's expression on another subject, to be called upon to refute the tenets of the Druids as to have to combat with the advocates of protection at this period of the century. And yet it is certainly a fact that the majority of the world's inhabitants practically reject the doctrines of free trade, and their Governments, representing them, are engaged at this moment drawing more closely around them the old protectionist garments, while in this country a

lively, if numerically insignificant, section are teasing our own legislators to enter on a similar path—ticketed, however, with a different name. America, Germany, France, Spain, Italy, Russia, and certain of our own colonies have, to a greater or less extent, framed their tariffs on protectionist principles; and what is worse, the should-be intelligent classes of most of those countries glory in the extension of protectionist principles. Well, it may be said, and does this little island monopolise all the intelligence of the world? May we not suppose that a theory which is rejected by nine-tenths of the civilised world is radically defective? Yes, if the majority can be shown to have considered carefully, and to have judged disinterestedly. But these have done nothing of the kind. Men are protectionists by nature, free traders only by conviction. Besides, protection does, of course, benefit certain persons—and these are generally people of influence—in just the same way as wars benefit army contractors. Free traders can scarcely ever secure an unbiased jury in any legislature in the world.

A smart lesson for reciprocity-mongers is conveyed in an item of news which appeared in the *Times* of July 2. On the previous day the United States Congress was closed, but, says the telegram, "before separating both Houses passed by large majorities a Bill exempting salts of quinine from Customs duties." Why have large majorities of the United States Congress become sudden converts to free-trade principles in this solitary instance? Perhaps one fact has had more influence than all the elaborate arguments which have been addressed to them. Mr. Thomas H. Powers, the chief maker of American quinine, died some six months ago and left a fortune estimated at not less than ten millions of dollars. Perhaps the conviction has dawned on the minds of some American statesmen that for the past 30 years every fever-stricken member of their community has been compelled to contribute towards Mr. Power's massive fortune. As a matter of revenue, the duty on quinine has probably not paid its due share of the general expenses of collection. Mainly, the tax was a national tribute to Messrs. Powers & Weightman. The United States legislature has recognised this fact, and henceforth English, French, and German quinine will be on the same level in America as the home-made product.

But how long will it be before those wise senators take the next step, inevitable to true logicians? They have admitted that 2 and 2 do not make 6; how long will they maintain that the product is 5? The arguments applicable to the quinine case are just as strong in regard to every other protected commodity. Invariably a thousand people are taxed for the benefit of one.

TWO-EDGED POULTICES.—Dr. Lauder Brunton some time ago wrote a paragraph on making and applying poultices, which has since stumped the whole of the medical and semi-medical press in Great Britain and America. It consisted in placing thick layers of flannel between the skin and the poultice. Among others it was published in the *Proceedings of the Medical Society of King's County* (New York), and next month the editor reported the following result:—A correspondent, he says, tried the method and succeeded admirably. A fine crop of blisters over the abdomen healed favourably under his skilful treatment. Judiciously applied, he regards the Brunton poultice as a vesicant of the first water. The rapidity with which the entire abdominal parietes can be removed by this process commends it in infantile colic and tympanites, and for all purposes where paracentesis or aspiration would be indicated. In perityphilitis, intussusception, and strangulated hernia, it surpasses the endoscope and electric light in speedily furnishing a bird's-eye view of the affected parts. In meningitis, bunions, and pneumonia it is only partially available as a diagnostic agent, as the heat is insufficient to dissolve the cartilaginous and bony environment.



Literary Notes.

A CONTRIBUTION TO THE HISTORY OF PHARMACY.

Etat de la Pharmacie en France, avant la loi du 21 germinal, an XI. Etude sur une ancienne corporation de marchands.
Par E. Grave, Pharmacien, Nantes, 1879. Published by the Author. Price 3f. 50c. Pp. x. and 216.

In this little work the author tries to present a connected view of the social position of the pharmacist in France from the earliest times to those of the first revolution. Such a view interests a wider circle than a merely scientific treatment of the same subject, and we believe that the author's claim to be the first to attempt a social history of our craft is well founded.

We propose to give a rather full summary of the work, devoting our attention chiefly to the historic facts on which it is founded.

The book is divided into 18 chapters on more or less distinct subjects, but as this division is not an essential part of the plan we shall take no special notice of it.

The first chapter is the conventional dissertation on the pharmacy of Egypt, of Greece, and of other ancient kingdoms. It contains nothing new, and the medical papyrus discovered some years ago by Ebers, the German Egyptologist, is not even mentioned. Chapter II. is a mere sketch of the pharmacy of Rome. In the next chapter we reach less frequented grounds. An inscription of the fourth or fifth centuries has been found at Autun, France, a city which possessed celebrated schools as early as the time of Constantine. The inscription is a fragment, but it may possibly imply that a school of medicine actually existed here. Without illustrating his statement by authorities, M. Grave makes the gratuitous assertion that the advent of Christianity at the moment of the moral and physical dissolution of the Roman Empire was the fatal cause of the flood of superstition which covered the Western world. "Credulity replaced science and experience; the thaumaturgist took the place of the physician." The fallacy is obvious: we know even less of the condition of the masses before than after the irruption of Christianity. The increased attention given to the lower classes soon revealed the ignorance and superstition, and the phenomenon which brought them to light is assumed to be their cause.

During the Dark Ages medicine and pharmacy were in the hands of two classes—wandering Jews and Arabs, who hawked their wretched drugs through Central Europe; and the clergy, who preserved the few waifs of knowledge washed from the wreck of civilisation. The latter were no more than commentators, or imitators of Galen. He had made some renowned mixtures; mixtures were therefore the rule, and the would-be simplifier was met with anathemas. The study of medicine led to the sale of drugs, and Pope Pelagius II., at the end of the sixth century, forbade the clergy and ecclesiastics to vend medicines like merchants or apothecaries. "Ut clerici apothecarii non ordinentur, et non licet clericos nostros eligere apothecarios." This may simply forbid the clergy from trading generally, as the word *apothecarius* means at the same time merchant, apothecary, and drug. The prohibition was again and again issued against the practice of medicine and pharmacy by the clergy, but always in vain.

A capitulary of Charlemagne entitled *de Villis*, which regulates his house expenditure, has an indirect bearing on pharmacy. It enumerates the medicinal herbs cultivated in his palace gardens; they were dittany, marsh mallow, colo-cynth (?), burdock matricaria, lovage, cat-nip, pellitory of the wall, rue, mallow, serpentaria, anise, coriander, caraway, cummin, mustard, mints, sage, savory, and fennel.

Alcuin, an Englishman, who was the director of Charlemagne's palatine school, and the encyclopædist of this period, has left only three verses on pharmacy:—

Accurrit medici mox hic pocula tecta,
Hic venas findit, herbas hic miscet in olla,
Ille coquit pulces, alter sed pocula prefert.

The *Hippocratica tecta* seems to indicate that a room in Charlemagne's palace was set apart as a "surgery" where veins were opened, herbs mixed, decoctions made and doscs given. Saint-Gall relates that, in A.D. 807, Persians, whom he calls the envoys of Haroun-al-Raschid, brought to Charlemagne great quantities of balsams, nard, ointments, drugs, and medicines.

In 850 the physician of Charles the Bald was a Jew named Sédécias, and Innocent VIII. consulted a Jewish doctor on his death-bed (1491)!

It was in the ninth century that the Arabic schools of medicine at Toledo and Cordova were at their brightest, and Avicenna first conceived the idea of silvering and gilding pills.

In the tenth century a Greek, named Poutus or Gario-pontus, fleeing from the Saracens, established in Sicily the school of Salerno. He was the inventor of the clyster. The school reaches its culmination in the time of Constantine, the African, in the next century.

The crusades in the eleventh century first practically introduced sugar to Western Europe, and until the discovery of America the whole supply was drawn from the East. It was at first considered a drug, and there is a French proverb "Apothicaire sans sucre"—an apothecary without sugar—which means something like the expression "he has lost his head." Sugar in the twelfth century was such an important product of the island of Cyprus that it received the name *Polvere de Cypro, poudre de Chypre*, that is, Cyprus powder. Two centuries later (A.D. 1370) it was valued at 10 sous a pound, not less than 12s. to 16s. in relative value (p. 92).

There are but few actual data for the history of pharmacy in France during the eleventh and two following centuries. Most that are mentioned here are quoted from a work by Abbé Lebœuf. They consist largely of the bare meutions of various doctors found in old chronicles. About the middle of the twelfth century Bertrand de Saint Come sent to Louis VII. some drugs which he had received from the Levant. Etienne de Tournay sent to the Bishop of Lundin, in Denmark, a phial of Theriaca of great virtue, which had been sent him by a suffragan of the patriarch of Antioch. Jacques, cardinal deacon, sent to Louis VII. some *suveries* for heats of the liver, to wit tablets of withered roses and of violets. In 1191 Maitre Abbo, a celebrated doctor of Auxerre and a favourite canon of Bishop Alain, specially bequeathed in his will, vases, pots, and even a brass mortar, "mortarium aereum et quacumque ad usum medicinae pertinent." Pope John XXII., died 1334, was a doctor; he left a *Thesaurus pauperum* which is a popular pharmacopeia.

In the fourteenth century the faculty of medicine was founded at Paris. At first it consisted solely of ecclesiastics, and its regulations first brought pharmacy as a distinct occupation into existence in France. The members of the faculty were required to discontinue at once all manual labour on pain of exclusion from the dignity of master of arts. Physicians who had been proud to prepare their medicines with their own hands were now obliged to employ subordinates to handle the pestle and mortar. Still the regulation was frequently broken, and long afterwards Fioraventi in his *Caprices de Médecine* praised those physicians who "could and did prepare with their own hands all remedies necessary for health."

The subordinates, and probably other men unconnected with physicians, added the sale of drugs, spices, and sweetmeats to the preparation of medicines, and doubtless made their living chiefly by merc trading. They received in consequence the names "Epiciers," "Aromataires," (spice-dealers), as well as the name "Apothicaire," and were no more than common merchants. In the reign of Frederic Barbarossa (*circa* 1155-1250), regulations were in force in Naples, by which no druggist or apothecary could open a shop until he had passed a practical examination before a board of medical men. All important preparations, as electuaries, antidotes, and syrups, were made in the presence of sworn apothecaries (apothecaires-jurés), of doctors or of men in authority. The druggist was allowed to make a profit of 5 francs an ounce on materials which might be kept only 12 months. He might sell those which were kept longer at 100 per cent. more than their cost. If these regulations were infringed, the goods of the apothecary were confiscated, and the "sworn inspector" was sentenced to death. (p. 75).

Joinville, who wrote in this century, has a passage which indicates the state of pharmacology. "Before the river enters Egypt, the men who are accustomed to this task cast their nets into the river at dusk; and when they come in the morning, they find in their nets that 'avoir de poiz,' which is brought to this land—to wit, gingembre (ginger) rubarbe, lignaloeyc, and canele (cinnamon), and they say that these things come from Paradise."

The house-accounts and inventories of the kings and princes of France contain, between A.D. 1261 and A.D. 1463, a few references to pharmacy. It must be remembered that the Court would be far better served with physic than any other part of the country. In 1261, in the list of royal officers, we find only a "chirurgien valet de chambre," Pierre de la Brosse, who was hanged one fine June morning, A.D. 1278. In the list of A.D. 1280 we find only an officer entitled "Fisicien." In the fourteenth century we find only barbers and physicians mentioned, but no apothecary (pp. 88-90).

In 1301, the barbers at Paris, beside their regular work, sold plasters, poultices, and purgatives, which led to a quarrel with the surgeons. A proclamation of King John's united the two parties to combat the plague. Another proclamation made by Charles V., in 1372, recognised officially the right of the barbers to administer "plasters, ointments, and other suitable remedies, for sores, apostumes, and all external plagues, for the certificated doctors (mires-jurés) are men of great estate and high fees; the poor know not how to pay them" (p. 84). In an illuminated manuscript of the fourteenth century, in the Bibliothèque Nationale, the apothecary is figured among the other tradesmen, but in an attitude which would seem to distinguish him from the grocer (epicier). The grocer is represented by a man with a pestle and mortar, like those which could be seen twenty years ago at the "Druggist's Gate" in the Rue des Lombards. The apothecary is seen behind in nobler—or, if you prefer it, less plebian—attitude. He is seated in a large armchair, and seems to be in consultation with a patient, whose hand he holds.

The house-accounts furnish a few facts for the fifteenth century. In 1400 we find two or three curious payments. On Thursday, the 31st and last day of March, Guillaume Testart was paid 40 livres 10 sous for confectionery supplied during the month, and "for apothicairerie for my lords and ladies"; 7 livres 6 sous were delivered to Jehan Bouiller. This is the first Royal apothecary mentioned in a historical document. In April, Testart received 7 livres 3 sous Paris, and Jehan Bouiller 46 sous. In May, Testart was paid 15l. 2s. and the apothecary 15s. for "my lords of Guienne and of Touraine." And, lastly, in the June accounts occurs this entry "for my lords, the children, to Jehan Bouillier, 25l. 3s." In a proclamation of Charles VI., dated 1422, "Jacquinot de Bergière, varlet de chambre, apothicaire" is mentioned as one of the officers of the Royal household. In 1480 we find a payment "to Guion Moreau appothicaire to the said Seigneur, in payment for several supplies of Apothicairerie, drugs, medicines, spices for the bed-chamber, and other things, which he has delivered for the person of the said Seigneur and several officers and other invalids, the which the said Guion Moreau has dispensed during the months of November, December, and January, 1479, likewise for several supplies of ointments, clysters (or lotions), plasters, powders, which he has equally delivered and supplied by the order and command of the said Seigneur, to doctor and cure the dogs and harriers which were ill and wounded." The amount of the payment is not stated, but for similar supplies during the months of July and August following, Moreau received 437 livres 37 sous 8 deniers.

In 1461 Guillaume Le Bourgne, apothecary, was paid 18l. 17s. 5d. for the spices required for embalming the body of Charles VII. And in 1463, at the death of Mary of Anjou, Jehan Gascoing, her apothecary, was paid 105 livres for medicine supplied to his mistress during her illness in July and August.

(To be continued.)

THE FIRST VOLUME of a "Theoretical and Practical Treatise on the Manufacture of Sulphuric Acid and Alkali, with the Collateral Branches," by G. Lunge, has just been published by Van Voorst.

Report on the Miscellaneous Old Records of the India Office.
By Dr. G. Birdwood. (London: Printed by Eyre & Spottiswoode, for Her Majesty's Stationery Office; April, 1879.)

A MASS of papers known at the India Office as the "Old Records" was placed in Dr. Birdwood's hands for classification and selection. In the end he selected them all. In his opinion, "Every scrap of these papers is of interest and importance, and should be scrupulously preserved . . . well bound, well arranged, well classified, in order that who-soever may at any time desire to examine them may at once know what volume he wants, and where to find them."

The present report covers 92 pages of that extremely awkward size favoured by reporters on Indian matters. It is divided into three parts. The first 14 pages are a mere skeleton list of the old records. Twenty-six pages are then filled with a sketchy commentary on, and table of, the content of the records. It is full of touches of human nature and of significant facts connected with the drug trade. The first mention of gamboge is in vol. 3, Court Book, under date Oct. 13, 1615. In 1685 Cambodiam is one of the drugs the East India Company traded in, and under Oct. 8, 1702, in a list of Eastern produce to be received in exchange for bullion we find Cambogium. In this list are also ambergreece, assafetida, aggars, Goa stones, and Roman vitriol.

Vol. 5 B, Court of Committees, contains the advertisements of the meetings of courts between 1709 and 1727 with the following list of the London papers, in which apparently these advertisements were published, viz.:—*The Daily Courant, The Postman, The Daily Post, The Post Boy, and The Flying Post.* In 1668 we find this:—"Send home by these ships 100 lbs. weight of the best *tey* you can gett;"—the first order for its importation by the company. In 1671, Thea is among the stock on hand. At this time the company presented every year to Backwell, their banker, 25 lbs. of pepper, 2 lbs. of nutmegs, 1 lb. of mace, 1 lb. of cloves, and 1 lb. of cinnamon. In 1599 the Dutch raised the price of pepper against us from 3s. per lb. to 6s. and 8s. The result was a meeting of the merchants of London on September 22, at Founders Hall under the Lord Mayor, where the idea of establishing direct trade with India first took form. The Dutch, fortunately for us, directed their chief efforts to keeping the spice trade to themselves, and neglected to place their Eastern Empire on a broad and firm foundation.

In 1671, the "Desperate debts owing to the East India Company, as by the bookes appeare, 63,542l. 17s. 2d." The good debts were little more than twice as much. In vol. 1 J, 1732-33, is an alphabetical list of all the goods in which the Swedish Company at this time traded. In one volume, K, miscellaneous (d), are instructions dated Sept. 15, 1769, to certain commissioners who, among other things, are to encourage the exports of silk, yarn, and opium. This is perhaps the earliest attempt of the English to make this drug an important article of revenue. The "Pharmacographia," p. 42, tells us that the East India Company made a small adventure to China in 1773, and in 1780 established an opium dépôt of two small vessels in Laks Bay, south of Macao; and the "Opium War" with the Treaty of Nanking, in 1842 finally established the present iniquitous traffic with China.

Vol. 11 L, 1704, contains accounts of quarterly sales made up of the printed bills of sale, afterwards pasted into this volume, and the names of purchasers added in red ink. The sales were held at various places, and the first on March 28, at the East India House, where pepper, jambac; pepper, light, white, and black; quicksilver, and stick lack, were amongst the goods offered. At the second sale at the Blew Warehouse in St. Helen's, were offered cubebbs, vermillion, quicksilver, stick lack, safflower, indigo, green ginger, sugar candy, cassia *lignum*, aloes *cpatica*, anacardium, benjamin, charranoyl [not identified], sago, galligall, tincal, nux vomica, long pepper, . . . tea, cake lack, and shellcal.

In Vol. 1 V, is Clive's own account of the battle of the "Plain of Placis," i.e. Plassy, and Vol. 10 CC, Miscellaneous, 1729, is the Catalogue of the Library of Fort St. George. Dr. Birdwood says: "The reading of the century in India was limited, but solid and very feeding—the Bible, Buchan's "Domestic Medicine," Johnson's, Walker's, and Sheridan's dictionaries, Taplin's "Farriry," Hoyle's "Book of Games," "Fanny Burney," and the then equally popular, but now utterly forgotten save by the curious, "Charlotte Smith,"

the "Sporting Dictionary," Brigg's, Glass's, and Farley's "Cookery Books," Macpherson's "Ossian," "Don Quixote," and "Gil Blas," Persian and Arabic even more than Hindoo-stance dictionaries, Bell's "British Theatre," Shakespeare, Gibbon, Robertson, Hume and Smollett, and Lang-horne's "Plutarch." These were the works in the order of the demand for them, carried out in every ship to India, at the end of the last century and beginning of the present, before the time of Scott and Byron. Also, always, "all new books for children." "How conservative is human nature! The names are changed, but the same classes of books will be found in any library of the middle classes at the present day. The omission of all works on science is a proof of the immense strides it has made since the century began."

In FF, "damaged papers," bundle A, under July 1662, is a list of the "contents of a *chest of chirurgery* for Jaccatra House, laden upon the *Abigail*." "A very interesting list of Materia Medica," says Dr. Birdwood. A packet marked "Customs House List" dated about 1667, contains lists of goods exported and imported. In another place we find Charles I. directing Nicholas Wilford, sent on a mission to Persia, "to procure information regarding Madagascar, by reason of its propinquity to Persia!" Under date August 3, 1697, is a packet of patterns of silks and dyes for Persia, received overland, *via* Aleppo. Under G G, Surat Records, vol. 15, p. 6, is a letter from John Fryer, asking to be made surgeon to the Surat factory. Fryer's "new account of East India and Persia" should be known to everyone. His account of Aurungzebe's mode of punishing political offenders by slowly poisoning them with *post*, surpasses the most rabid "penny dreadful" in ghastly skin-creeping simplicity.

The last section of the report is a "Note on the discovery of the passage to India by the Cape of Good Hope, and on the early settlements of the European Nations in the Eastern Seas," extending over fifty pages, and illustrated by two admirable maps. This section cannot be too highly praised, and with Dr. Birdwood's "Handbook to the British-Indian Section of the Paris Exhibition," will do much to arouse an intelligent interest in our Eastern possessions. The note is a summary, an index, and a bibliography, combined into a very readable article. It indicates the extent of the ancient Phoenician commerce, and traces the growth of European knowledge of India and other parts of southern and eastern Asia, and justifies the author's epigram that the history of Europe from the middle ages is the history of the quest of the spices of the East. So much is condensed here that it is difficult to indicate shortly its extent and value. It gives us a bird's-eye view of the histories of commerce, of Europe, of geography, of India, and the eastern isles, and of the bibliography of Asia, and of travel; and at the same time we get a view new to most people of the complex relations of all these things. The world has recently heard a native history of the murder of Captain Cook in the Pacific, and we cannot help longing for an account from the Asiatic natives of the impression made on them by the succeeding waves of Europeans who passed over them, Portuguese, Spanish, Dutch, and English, who all seem ever to have brought terror and misery in their train.

Chemists who wish for broad views of their trade, men who desire an intelligent grasp of history, teachers who wish to give colour to their lessons in geography and history, all who like clear and extended views of things, will find an intellectual treat in this report.

Business. By James Platt. (London: Simpkin & Co.) 1s.

FOLLOWING the advice given in his book, Mr. Platt has skilfully advertised his work on "Business," and has already sold more than 50,000 copies. The latest edition contains some observations of co-operative stores and on bankruptcy reform, which are new. The author does not join in the general cry against the stores, and his system of bankruptcy reform would be the very simple one of having no bankruptcy laws at all, a process which would not only save the waste of money in Courts, accountants, and lawyers, but would, he thinks, make creditors more careful whom they trusted, while honest debtors would probably pull up earlier, and dishonest ones would have more difficulty in clearing themselves. On such subjects as industry, per-

severance, arrangement, punctuality, calculation, prudence, tact, and integrity, Mr. Platt gives some sterling good advice. The business man has no doubt heard most of it before in one form or another, but he is likely to be the better for an additional dose. The moral tone of the book is decidedly good, but it may certainly be remarked that in many places truthfulness and integrity are degraded by being recommended as mere means of success, rather than as qualities which should characterise the man of business, regardless of whether they aid or hinder his commercial progress.

Proteus: A Natural History of Malarial Poisoning, Agues, &c., with Observations on their Prevention and Cure.
By the Rev. Richard Bingham, M.A., with an introduction by Horace Dobell, M.D.

THE author of this little volume has an evident longing for medical glory, and he has therefore raked together his experiences of agues in the Isle of Sheppey, and induced Dr. Dobell to write a few pages by way of introduction. With every respect for Mr. Bingham's good work in treating his poor neighbours at Queenborough when they suffered from ague or such like malarial complaints, and without for a moment controverting Dr. Dobell's assurance of the "strong common sense" which characterises the observations of the author, we do not quite see the necessity of the work. The practical conclusion of the treatise is that there is nothing like quinine for these complaints, a sensible but not particularly new observation. Some personal experiences, and some medical and classical quotations, with an article from "All the Year Round," a leader from the *Sheerness Guardian*, and a letter from the *Times*, make up the 80 pages which form the volume. The style is, however, readable, and may possess some germs of value to those who especially interest themselves in the literature of malaria.

Asthma.*

IN a small volume is contained a reprint of the Lettsomian lectures for 1879, delivered to the Medical Society of London by Dr. J. C. Thorowgood. In these lectures the author has given an interesting and concise view of the pathology and treatment of this most capricious of all diseases, and if he does not add greatly to the existing knowledge of the subject, he at least surveys the multitudinous methods of treatment which have been recommended from the standpoint gained by extensive experience. The curious facts which have been so often observed of asthmatic sufferers finding relief in what would seem to be the worst of atmospheres, such as the man who nearly died at Hampstead, but quite lost his asthma when he removed to the Seven Dials, considered together with the great benefit derived from such an artificial atmosphere as is occasioned by burning nitre paper, are facts which no doubt support the *similia similibus* law. The general rule, however, of treating asthma is still the simple one of trying one means after another until the right one turns up. The most skilful physician has not got beyond that elementary practice.

Gold as a Medicine.†

DR. J. C. BURNETT made an excellent reputation, in the homeopathic world at least, by his clever little monograph on *Natrum muriaticum*, which we noticed a few months ago. He has now followed up his previous success by a volume on "Gold as a Remedy in Disease." This work, though not without literary merit, is not of much value from a medical point of view. It appears that Hahnemann and ten other medical men made a series of experiments by taking gold-leaf in trituration, and from their observations and those of other experimenters, we are told the homeopathic encyclopaedists have compiled a list of 410 pathognomonic symptoms produced by gold on the healthy system, and for which, therefore, according to the law, gold is the homeopathic remedy. When we are told such absurdities as that a dose of the gold produced great hilarity in one sub-

ject, while it caused another to mope in a corner, we wonder that men who have passed through any sort of education can occupy themselves seriously with such twaddle. Dr. Burnett records also a "proving" of gold on himself, but his account of his symptoms does not indicate much more variation from the normal condition than might happen after eating a mutton chop, and he does not seem to have attempted to check his experiments by a second course, so that we cannot admit that he has much advanced the *ars medica*, even from a homeopathic stand-point. Cases, of course, he gives from which we are to conclude that in some forms of scrofula, syphilis, dropsy, heart disease, melancholy, and mercurial poisoning, gold is the best remedy to trust to. The evidence offered, however, is not sufficient, and is given with far too much appearance of *parti pris* to allow it to overthrow the general experience of physicians, who have found gold as powerless to yield health as philosophers have declared it to be impotent to procure happiness.

"CESAR MADE EASY," is the title of quite a small volume, by Messrs. Judd & Dawes, which claims to be "a simple method of acquiring the vocabulary of the First Book, and an Appendix, &c., simplifying the difficulties of the Latin Grammar." Mr. Judd has previously done some good service to pharmaceutical students, and we should have expected from him something a little more novel than the book just published. It is very little more than a vocabulary of the words used in the "First Book of Cæsar." It does not give the text of that book, and this we think might have been added for the price charged—2s. 6d. We are not aware that there is any copyright still held in the late gentleman's works. Now, a student who commences to attack "Cæsar," ought to have learned something of the Latin Grammar, and is likely to have a Latin dictionary at hand. We do not see that he requires much more assistance. The authors of this book think he ought to learn the vocabulary before he attempts to translate. Few people, we imagine, ever learned a language in that fashion. As an aid to the tedious work of learning the vocabulary, they give against most of the words an English word which has been derived from the Latin word. This is not a bad idea, and it is really the feature of the book. But here it is not particularly well done. For example, the first word given is "*Abdo, didi, ditum, dirc,* v. a. 3.—to put away, conceal [English derivative] addition." We should suppose the word "addition" means the exact reverse of *abdition*. Then we have also the same words classified into their parts of speech, declensions, and conjugations. We do not clearly see the purpose of this. The appendix, in which the difficulties of the Latin grammar are to be simplified, is very meagre. We regret therefore that, on the whole, we cannot see enough value in the book to induce us to recommend it.

Medical Gleanings.

CURE FOR HICCOUGH.—Dr. Grellet, of Vichy, states that he has never failed in immediately relieving hiccup, i.e., not dependent upon any appreciable morbid condition, by administering a lump of sugar imbibed with vinegar.—*Revue Medicale*.

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BISMUTH OINTMENT.—Dr. Sweet (an American) calls attention to the value of the sub-nitrate of bismuth as an external application. Whenever Erasmus Wilson recommends the oxide of zinc ointment he uses the bismuth, and with much more satisfactory results. Zinc ointment he finds too stimulating for any acute eruptions. But the bismuth fulfils the indications perfectly. Mixed with cosmolene or fresh lard, in almost any proportion, it is a sovereign remedy for eczema, herpes, intertrigo of infants, and anything where there is an abraded or irritated surface. A short time since he succeeded in healing an extensive ulcer of the leg, which had resisted other treatment. It is also an excellent application for piles, applied as an ointment externally, or injected in the form of a solution—a tea-spoonful to a few ounces of water or other fluid.

* On Bronchial Asthma: Its Causes, Pathology, and Treatment. By John C. Thorowgood, M.D. (London: Baillière.)

† "Gold as a Remedy in Disease." By J. C. Burnett, M.D. London: The Homeopathic Publishing Company.

Poisoning by Calomel.—Dr. A. Brochin lately communicated to one of the French medical societies the case of a patient who was nearly poisoned through taking by mistake a large quantity of calomel. The patient was a young woman who, in consequence of a slight sore throat, went to a chemist's for some *pastilles* of chlorate of potash. Instead of chlorate of potash, these pastilles contained calomel, of which she took so large a quantity that for months she was in imminent danger of losing her life, while her constitution has been so damaged that it is doubtful whether she will ever be able to resume her ordinary avocations.

Formula for the Administration of Podophyllin.—Last month we quoted from the *British Medical Journal* a paragraph on the danger of podophyllin in producing colicky pains, and sometimes occasioning miscarriage if given to pregnant women. In a subsequent number of the same journal Dr. Horace Dobell says: "All who have been accustomed to prescribe podophyllin in pills will agree with Mr. E. W. Forster, of Darlington, as to the impossibility of preventing occasional disastrous effects. But this is the fault of the form of administration, not of the drug. From a very long and extensive experience, I can confidently say that no such accidents or inconveniences ever arise from podophyllin prescribed in the following form: on the contrary, it is one of the most satisfactory and reliable of our medicines: Rx Podophylli gr. ii; essentiae zingiberis 5ij; spiritus vini rect. ad 5ij. Fiant guttae. A teaspoonful to be taken in a wineglassful of water at bedtime every night, or every second, third, or fourth night, as required. Numbers of medical men, to whom I have given this prescription within the last few years, tell me that they use it in their daily practice with the happiest results."

Hydriodic Acid.—Dr. W. Gill Wylie, of New York, calls attention in the *Medical Record* to the value of hydriodic acid as a therapeutic agent in certain cases where the use of potassium iodide is indicated, but where the continued use of the latter would irritate the stomach and seriously interfere with digestion. Hydriodic acid, which is not even mentioned in the text-books on therapeutics, is prepared by mixing, say, 60 grains of potassium iodide with 90 grains of tartaric acid, dissolving in water, and adding sufficient heavy syrup to make four fluid ounces. The object of the syrup is to prevent a decomposition whereby the iodine would be set free. The case that first suggested this remedy was one of asthma of long standing. On trial it was found that one teaspoonful of the above mixture had as much influence on the bronchial surfaces as 20 grains of potassium iodide, and produced no bad effect whatever on the stomach. The author states that for the past six years he has had uniformly good results in the use of hydriodic acid in bronchitis, and in chronic or subacute catarrhal diseases. He has found that it acts as an irritant, and does more harm than good, however, in acute febrile stages. He has also used it in chronic malarial poisoning, and in Grave's disease, and recommends its use in place of iodine in goitre and adipose tumours. In a case of the latter he found that it relieved the dull pain about the tumour, and slightly reduced the bodily weight of the patient, who was very fleshy. In the use of the new remedy Dr. Wylie says that he has seldom found it necessary to increase the usual dose to obtain the desired effect.

Salicin and Salicylic Acid for Rheumatism.—The *Lancet* of June 21 published a paper by Dr. T. J. MacLagan on the treatment of rheumatism by salicin and salicylic acid. The author says: "In the history of medicine there is probably no instance in which a remedy has come into general use, and has had its beneficial action universally recognised, in the short time that has sufficed for the introduction and general recognition of salicin and salicylic acid as remedial agencies in rheumatism. It is just three years since the results of my investigations into the action of salicin in acute rheumatism were given to the profession, and since Stricker made known the good results got from salicylic acid; and now scarcely any other remedies are prescribed in that disease, and from all parts of the world we hear of salicin and salicylic acid being used, with the

same splendid results which have been obtained in our own country." He then enquires into the action of these remedies, and concludes that they are not antipyretic like quinine, but that their primary action is to cure the cause of the disease, not to reduce the temperature, which is a mere symptom of the disease. He then at some length explains his reasons for preferring salicin to salicylic acid. Both will cure rheumatism, but to get the best results he says they should be given in large doses. In his own practice in cases of acute rheumatism, he gives 30 grains every hour until an ounce has been consumed. By this time (16 hours) the patient is generally free from pain; he then gives 30 grains every 2 or 3 hours until another ounce has been consumed. He finds that salicylic acid is very likely to cause severe depression, but such a result he never finds follow the administration of salicin.

Dr. Richardson on Chloral and Other Narcotics.—The *Contemporary Review* for July contains a lengthy article by Dr. B. W. Richardson, headed "Chloral and Other Narcotics." The author has evidently returned, though without announcement, to the root meaning of the word narcotic. "Nark," death, is the root; and deadly, or "lethal," and not sleep-producing, is the sense in which the word is used here, for the alcohols, ether, absinthe, and similar substances, are among the subjects treated. The article is more rhetorical than pointed; it bears marks of hasty preparation, and contains several misprints, for which the author is plainly responsible. It leaves an impression of superficiality, and will add little to the author's reputation or the general knowledge of the subject. The passages interesting to a pharmacist are two. Absinthe (says Dr. Richardson) is popularly and very wrongly supposed to be a tonic bitter, "but a more consummate devil of destruction could not be concocted by the finest skill of science devoted to the worst purposes than is concocted in this destructive agent absinthe" (p. 735). He describes in similar style its effects on the circulation, nervous system, and digestion, which almost justify this accumulation of epithets, and asserts that magistrates have the power to refuse to license any place where it is sold. As a poison, "absinthe should be under the control of the Sale of Poisons Act, and no person ought to be able to get it in any form at all without signing a book and going through all the necessary formality for the purchase of a poison." In another passage Dr. Richardson states that he "can discover no warranty for the recent general and sweeping assumption" that the use of opium is spreading in the community. He believes that the use of opium as a toxic agent to which persons habituate themselves, is dying out in this country; and we are convinced that all experienced chemists will agree with him.

A Whine from the "Lancet."—This is how the *Lancet* mourns over the Dentists' Act, which is about to come into operation. To comprehend the absurdity of the article (from which we only print a few sentences), it should be remembered that the new Act makes no difference whatever in the law as complained of by the *Lancet*; chemists always have been at liberty to do all that is now suggested of, if not to, them. "Any person duly registered under the recent Act authorising practitioners in dental surgery must obviously be a 'dental surgeon,' or, if the inverted form of title be preferred, a 'surgeon-dentist.' Nothing can possibly be clearer in law and fact than this. And as the Act under which this registration of practitioners is entrusted to the Medical Council distinctly provides that the full privilege it is designed to confer shall extend to persons practising dentistry in connexion with pharmacy at the date of the said Act, it follows that the great majority of chemists and druggists who extracted teeth prior to the close of last session are now legally constituted practitioners under the supervision and guardianship of the Medical Council, and therefore, it may be added, *medical* practitioners able by the construction of the Act to hold themselves out to the public as dental surgeons or surgeon-dentists. . . . It is easy to see how this must aid the prescribing druggist in his pursuit of counter-practice. . . . Are we not justified in designating the state of matters to which this position of the law points as legalised quackery? . . . The remonstrances which are from time to time addressed to the House

of Commons against the legal sanction of quackery would appear to be regarded as the outcome of jealousy and greed. . . . The remedy for all the evils of which we complain is perfectly simple, and should be easy to compass—namely, the introduction of a dozen words somewhere in an Act of Parliament—it matters nothing which or where—to the effect that no person shall take or use the title 'Surgeon,' alone or in combination with any other word or words, unless he be registered under the Medical Act of 1858, as it stands or may be amended. This would cover everything, and surely it should be a fairly practicable measure of medical reform."

DR. ACLAND ON QUACKS.—The Select Committee of the House of Commons on the Medical Act Amendment Bill have met several times during the past month. Dr. Acland, President of the Medical Council, Mr. Simon, and Dr. Quain, have been the witnesses so far. It does not seem as if these gentlemen have any very overwhelming reasons in favour of the conjoint examining board which they advocate. The existing system, which provides various grades of practitioners, seems far more in accordance with the requirements of the country. Several members of the Committee are advocates of the addition to the Medical Council of some few direct representatives of the profession, and though the present witnesses seem to object to such a proposal, it is likely that the Committee will come to the conclusion that the Council would be improved if it could have at its board one or more representatives of the "general practitioner." Dr. Acland's answers to Mr. Serjeant Simon may have some interest to chemists—that learned member being the most outspoken defender of the class which the profession would consider illegitimate. He (Dr. Acland) did not think it advisable there should be a legislative restriction in the choice of the public on a matter of medical and surgical treatment. The only thing for which quacks were to be punished, in his judgment, was assuming titles which did not belong to them. The Council had nothing to do with the efficacy or inefficacy of the provisions in the Act for putting a stop to the assumption of titles or the practice of quacks. He understood, however, that they had not been efficacious. He thought no amount of penal provision would ever put it down. The upper branches of the profession were certainly not jealous of quacks; but they objected on the grounds of public morality. As to whether he had any objection to persons practising as herbalists or hydropaths, that involved two considerations. He had the greatest possible objection to their doing so, because they took a position which the common-sense of the country ought to discover. The other consideration was, that it was an assumption on their part of a right to impose upon the public by taking a title which was not theirs. Even supposing persons practised medicine in any form without assuming the title, he had the greatest possible objection to their doing so. He did not object to medicine being practised in other forms than those in which he had himself been trained. He was aware that a considerable number of people in all ranks of life employed herbalists, but he would not say with advantage. As to punishing chemists for selling patent medicines, that involved the rights of the chemists under the Pharmacy Act, the rights of the doctors, and many other considerations. He would extend the penal clauses to the practice of quackery. As a physician, he objected entirely to secret remedies.

DRUG TRADE OF SAN DOMINGO.—In 1878 San Domingo exported 364,000 lbs. of logwood to Great Britain, 60,000 lbs. to France, 90,000 lbs. to Germany, 254,000 lbs. to Italy, 460,000 to Spain, 1,246,000 to the United States, 40,000 lbs. to the West Indies; 16,000 lbs. of fustic to Great Britain, 80,000 lbs. to France, none to Germany, 40,000 to Italy, 40,000 lbs. to Spain, 718,000 lbs. to the United States, 94,000 to the West Indies; 38,770 gallons of honey to the United States only; 50,000 lbs. of extract of logwood to France, 340,000 lbs. to the United States, 272,000 lbs. to the West Indies; 7,300 lbs. of wax to Great Britain, 33,320 lbs. to France, to Germany nothing, 26,520 lbs. to Italy, 94,350 lbs. to Spain, none to the United States, and 21,400 lbs. to the West Indies.

Foreign Items.

CINCHONA IN CEYLON.—The estimated produce of cinchona in Ceylon for the season now closing is 250,000 lbs.

MASTIC.—Syra, the port of the Cyclades, Greece, imported in 1877 from Turkey mastic valued at 1,184*l.*

COCHINEAL.—The value of the exports of cochineal from Guatemala in the year 1877 was \$181,693.

ORANGE AND LEMON PEEL.—5,858 cwt. of orange and lemon peel were exported from Malaga in 1878.

ALMONDS.—22,099 boxes and 3,001 bushels of almonds were exported from Malaga in 1878.

MOROCCO exported, in 1878, 50 cwt. of cummin valued at 60*l.*, half to Great Britain and half to Portugal; 6,200 cwt. of gum, valued at 24,800*l.*, chiefly to Great Britain.

QUERCITRON BARK.—The exports of quercitron bark from Baltimore in 1876 was 47,057 bags; in 1877, 37,888 bags; and in 1878, 50,884 bags.

PERU.—The exports from Peru in 1878 included 13,752 quintals of bark, 80 quintals of rhatany, 29 quintals of matico, 822 quintals of tartar, 15 quintals of cocoa [coca ?], and 72 quintals of quina [chenopodium quina ?]

MATÉ.—The *British Mercantile Gazette* states that the Government of Paraguay is offering to lease or sell the lands producing Maté or Paraguay tea. The annual crop is said to be worth 40,000*l.* The money is required to pay the interest of debts previously incurred.

SAPAN-WOOD.—6,019 tons of sapan-wood were exported from the Philippines in 1878, against 3,404 tons in 1877. 5,167 tons of the '78 export went to Hong Kong, and 545 tons to Great Britain. The cost per ton in Manila was 5*l.*, and 9*l.* in England.

THE ADVANTAGE OF SORE EYES.—Eight men have been condemned at Bazas to 10 days' imprisonment for seeking to evade the conscription by applying drugs to their eyes, the quack doctor who supplied them incurring 40 days' incarceration.

JUNIPER BARK (?) AS A DYE.—A dye stuff said to be the dried bark of the root of the juniper tree is exported from the province of Tripoli. The tree grows in great abundance in the interior. The dye is extensively used in Egypt, to which it is almost solely exported. The yield last year was about 225,000 okes valued at 3,990*l.*

CARAWAY SEED.—In 1876 caraway seed valued at 8,640 marks (shillings) was exported to Germany from Helsingfors, Russia. In 1877 Germany took none, and Sweden and Norway took 22,853 marks' worth. The total export of caraway seed for that year was valued at 85,521 marks, or 1·01 per cent. of the total exports.

CREAM OF TARTAR IN AMERICA.—The *San Francisco Journal of Commerce* says:—"Six years ago cream of tartar was imported from France to this country to the extent of 6,000,000 lbs. yearly, while now our manufacturers supply the total quantity consumed in the United States, and last year not a single pound was imported. Prices have fallen over 30 per cent."

CORK.—In 1877 the export of cork wood from Cadiz, Seville, and Huelva, amounted to 2,879,283 kilos., Seville exporting also 439,000 kilos. of corks. More than three-fourths of the total was shipped from the latter port. The total value was 122,400*l.* The grapes exported from Malaga are packed in cork sawdust in small barrels holding 46 lbs. of grapes. The sawdust for each barrel costs about 2*s.* 9*d.*

OPIUM IN MANILA.—Acting Consul Mackenzie, in a recent consular report, states that only prepared opium is imported into the Philippines. It pays an import duty of 8 per cent., and can only be sold by contractors who purchase the monopoly from the Government. The price at present is \$149,448 a year (\$1 = 4*s.*). The taxation is very heavy. The value of the opium imported in 1877 was \$279,624. The import duty at 8 per cent. amounted to \$22,370; the Government monopoly to \$149,448, making a total of \$271,818, or 67½ per cent. on the prime cost. The importation of opium is decreasing. In 1875 it was valued at 70,828*l.*; in 1876 it was 62,300*l.*; and in 1877 only 55,925*l.*

RAPESEED IN HUNGARY.—Vice-Consul Faber mentions in a recent report, that the production of rapeseed in Hungary during the 24 years ending in 1877 amounted to 933,160 tons. The average annual production was 38,882 tons; the highest (1878), 123,900 tons; the lowest (1863), 6,000 tons. In 1877 the production was 100,000 tons.

POTASSIUM BROMIDE AS A STUPEFIER.—The *Colonies and India* of June 14 records an extraordinary attempt at robbery in Victoria. A man named Paul administered to his master, an invalid, named Captain Bancee, some potassium bromide, intending to stupefy him and carry away his valuables. Captain Bancee died, and at the inquest his death was shown to result from long-standing heart-disease. It was questionable if the bromide had hastened his death, so Paul was committed for trial on the charge of manslaughter.

ARGOL.—Consular reports state that 385 tons of argol were exported from Cadiz in 1877, valued at 1,925*l.* In the same year 59,000 kilogrammes (= 58 tons) of wine lees were exported from Seville, valued at 1,770*l.* There is some mistake in this latter price. The Cadiz argol is valued at 5*l.* a ton, the Seville wine lees at 30*l.* 10*s.* Great Britain received 227 tons of the export from Cadiz, and 55*1*/₂ tons from Seville. The remainder of the Cadiz shipment went—153 tons to France, 2 tons to Germany, 3 tons to the United States. The balance of the Seville exports went to the Spanish possessions.

THE DUTY ON QUININE IN AMERICA.—The *Philadelphia Medical Reporter*, having referred to the vast fortune left by the late Mr. Thomas H. Powers (nearly 2,000,000*l.* sterling), adds:—"Very much of this was made on quinine, and the movement to repeal the duty on that drug is one which should meet the approval of all unbiased physicians. At present the sick are obliged to pay more than twice as much for this medicine as they would were the duty removed. This excess goes into the pockets of the already enormously rich manufacturers. It is a striking instance of the gross injustice of protective duties. In fact, it is encouraging a monopoly of the most unfair description."

FOREST PRODUCE.—The chemical products of the forests of Finland for the three years 1874, '75, and '76, are given in a recent consular report:—

		1874	1875	1876
Charcoal	.. .. .	barrels	34,217	25,582
Resin	.. .. .	lispands (14-18 lbs)	88,876	112,846
Potash	.. .. .	"	116,270	84,244
Tar	.. .. .	barrels	290,088	270,511
Pitch	.. .. .	"	6,150	16,140
Pyroligneous acid	.. .. .	"	3,018	26,622
Lampblack	.. .. .	cases	398,328	175,642
				32,706

SCANDINAVIAN BOTTLES.—Consul Duff, in his report on the commerce of Göthenburg in the year 1878, says:—An article of export that has not till recent years formed any prominent figure in the export list of this port is bottles, of which a comparatively large quantity was shipped to Scotland in 1878. The quantity is pronounced excellent, and may in some degree explain the question how a profit can be obtained on an article for the production of which both coals and chemicals have to be imported. The sizes shipped are the imperial pint and quart; they are packed in bales with straw or seaweed, and although frequent reloading takes place before these arrive at their destination, very little breakage is said to occur.

THE PORTUGUESE TARIFF.—The duties on chemicals, says Mr. Consul Crawfurd, in a recent blue-book, vary from one rei (about the fourth of a farthing) per kilo. on sulphuric acid, to 200 reis the kilo. on alkalies of all descriptions. Moreover, there are seeming anomalies in the tariff on chemicals which my ingenuity is not sufficient to reduce to any law, or to ascribe to the working of any known system of taxation. Oxide of bismuth pays an import of no less than 700 reis per kilo., but the oxides of lead and antimony only 50 reis, and the oxide of tin only 25 reis. Citric acid pays 125 reis on every kilo., but the importation of one of the most accessible and deadly of known poisons is in nowise checked, and arsenious acid comes into Portugal free of any customs duty whatever.

LEECHES.—From Cadiz in 1877, 6,677 kilogrammes of leeches were exported to the Spanish colonies, valued at 1,669*l.* 251,000 leeches were exported from Algiers in 1877, and 228,000 in 1878.

THE DUPLICATION OF PRESCRIPTIONS.—The doctors have won an important strategic position in the State of Wisconsin, U.S. An Act lately passed by the Legislature of that community provides that, "If any physician practising medicine in this State shall write, or cause to be printed upon any prescription, the words, 'No Duplicate,' any druggist, apothecary, or vendor of medicines, who shall duplicate a prescription so written or printed upon, without the consent of the physician writing the prescription, shall, on conviction thereof, be subject to a fine of ten dollars (\$10) for each and every offence, together with the costs of suit." The "duplication," we suppose, means the distribution of copies of the document; but the copyright of the author thus recognised makes the next step an easy one; that will be to prevent a second dispensation of the prescription without the preliminary formality of seeing the doctor.

SPONGES.—From Consular reports, the produce of the sponge fisheries of Bengazi, Tripoli, in 1878 was estimated to be worth 15,000*l.* It was exported chiefly to England, and the remainder to France. A diving apparatus is used in the industry, collecting 25,000 to 35,000 sponges annually. The Government levies a duty of 40*l.* on each diving apparatus, and 10*l.* on every vessel not carrying that appliance. Consul-General Drummond-Hay reports that a large number of small Italian vessels are engaged in the sponge fisheries of Tunis. The trade in "sponges and polypi" for the year 1877-78 was farmed out by the Government for 2,999*l.* 19*s.* 4*d.* A large trade is done at the port of Sfax in Tunis, the sponges being brought thither from places as distant as the frontier of Tripoli. A farmer pays about 3,500*l.* for the third or the fourth of all the sponges that pass through the channel of legitimate trade, and about 1,750*l.* is spent in directing as much as possible of the sponge trade into that channel. On export a heavy *ad valorem* duty is paid, besides a heavy tax. In 1877, Syra, Cyclades, Greece, exported sponges to Turkey valued at 967*l.*, to the Danubian principalities valued at 128*l.*, and to France valued at 2,441*l.*, to Austria valued at 2,899*l.*, to Great Britain 18,689*l.* The average market price, so far as can be ascertained, was 2*s.* a pound.

CHEMICAL INDUSTRIES OF HUNGARY.—We take the following notes from Vice-Consul Faber's recent report on the Trade and Commerce of Hungary for the year 1877. The chief chemical products exported from Hungary are cream of tartar, tartaric acid, glycerine, potash, sulphate of ammonia, and preparations of antimony. Between 5,000 and 6,000 cwt. of tartaric acid, and other preparations of cream of tartar, are made yearly at Pesth. The manufacture of soda has decreased from 2,000 to 800 tons. The consumption of sulphuric acid in Hungary amounts to about 5,000 tons, part of which has to be imported. The annual consumption of sulphate of copper is 2,000 tons, and of sulphate of iron is 2,000 tons, half of which is produced in the country. The consumption of soda, caustic soda and sulphate of ammonia, is covered by native production. The following articles have to be imported, as the production is not equal to the demand:—English sulphuric acid, muriatic acid, potash, chloride of lime, sulphate of copper, sulphate of iron, and alum. The whole supply of the following articles is imported:—Nitrate of soda, Glauber salts, bicarbonate of soda, fuming sulphuric acid, nitre, nitric acid, phosphorus, phosphoric acid, chromate of potash, whitelead, ammonia, spirits of ammonia (?), preparations of mercury, oxalic acid, ultramarine, alizarine, aniline colours, carbolic acid, and the alkaloids. 1,822 cwt. of sulphuric acid were exported from Fiume in 1877, and the total of the exports in 1875, 1876, and 1877 was 706 cwt. less than in the three previous years. The port of Fiume imported in 1877, direct from Great Britain, 4,700 kilos. of chloride of lime, 46,000 kilos. of nitrate of soda, 7,800 kilos. of soap, 1,400 kilos. of whitelead, 5,500 kilos. of linseed oil, 105,700 kilos. of cotton oil, and 3,500 kilos. of lard and grease. The exports from Fiume direct to Great Britain in 1877 included 200 kilos. of wax, valued at 358*fl.*; 1,900 kilos. of honey, valued at 646*fl.*; 10,200 kilos. of juniper berries, valued at 714*fl.*

Trade Notes.

MESSRS. DOWS, CLARK & CO. have lately issued a supplement to their general catalogue of soda-water machinery.

POSTAGE OF SAMPLES.—Since July 1 a regulation has come into force simplifying the postage of patterns and samples to countries in the Postal Union. The rates are now the same as those for printed papers.

MILES DOUGHTY'S COUGH LOZENGES.—These lozenges, which are good enough to command a great sale, are now in the hands of Messrs. Newbery & Sons, who will no doubt give them every chance.

MORTIMER'S BROMO PAPER is an American paper for the water-closet which is now being sold in England. In all outward respects it compares favourably with its more ancient predecessors, and it is sold at very considerably lower rates.

MESSRS. WHEELER & CO., of Southend, have produced a remarkably handsome show-card, representing a package of their "Wenham's Lime Juice Saline," on a gold ground with a border of lime fruit and blossoms.

MESSRS. LYNCH & CO. have introduced a new tooth-brush, distinguished by a blue waxed back, on the manufacture of which the utmost care has been taken. They are fairly entitled to describe this as "The Perfection."

IMPERISHABLE TABLETS.—These are sheets of metal japanned and enamelled, or japanned only, on which any words or designs in colours can be printed. They are show-cards which require no frame or glass, can be easily washed, and will never wear out. In quantity they are supplied at moderate prices by the manufacturers, Messrs. J. B. Lambe & Co., 199 Upper Thames Street, E.C.

AERATED APPLE JUICE.—There is not sufficient reason why lemonade and ginger-beer should almost monopolise the attention of the makers of sweet-flavoured aerated beverages. An aerated apple juice, which has been introduced by Messrs. Dows, Clark & Co., is likely to secure permanent favour. It is, we believe, quite a novelty for drinkers of temperance beverages, and is sold in the same form and at about the same price as lemonade.

MESSRS. JOHN SANGER & SONS have forwarded to us a new price current of the goods which they supply. It is a rather large volume, and is conveniently arranged for reference. The first part contains a list of all proprietary articles, the second section contains stamped medicines only, and druggist's sundries forms Part III. Prices have been revised in a somewhat thorough manner, and Messrs. Sanger & Sons offer special advantages to cash buyers.

MESSRS. EVANS, SONS & CO., of Liverpool, are wholesale agents for a series of sundries described as "Savar's." The 6d. and 1s. feeding-bottles under this name, with either white or black indiarubber fittings, are very well turned out, the 1s. bottles being in hinged boxes with attractive labels. Breast-exhausters, fly-papers, animal soap, and coal-tar soap in 4d. and 6d. tablets are the other articles sold by Messrs. Evans & Co. under this title.

THOSE chemists who intend to help in pushing forward the sale of temperance beverages—and we believe this to be a business capable of large development—should not omit to include in their stock the excellent Montserrat Lime Fruit Juice preparations made by Messrs. Evans, Sons & Co. Just now a good display of the Aromatic Montserrat, "a winter beverage," would be appropriate. In the possible event of a little warm sunshine, the Limetta Cordial might take its place. Either of these are excellent additions to citrate of magnesia, Eno, or such like preparations.

WE have received from Messrs. Fletcher & Fletcher, of the North London Chemical Works, samples of concentrated liquors for the preparation of certain chemical syrups, such as the iodide of iron, lacto-phosphate of lime, the phosphate of iron, Easton's, and emeical food. These liquors are well worth attention. The Liquor Ferri Iodidi, for instance, has been kept, we are told, in an ordinary bottle for 18 months, and it is as perfect in colour and taste as if it had been made yesterday. The prices quoted for these products, especially for the chemical food, are very moderate.

MESSRS. CLEAVER & CO., of Paulton Square, Chelsea, who have succeeded to the manufacturing pharmaceutical business of Mr. J. J. Field, have sent us a few samples of their products. Field's Liquor Taraxaci is a standard preparation, and is no doubt superior to the liquor prepared by the formula of the British Pharmacopœia. Messrs. Cleaver's concentrated infusions represent the originals with great accuracy. We are glad that Mr. Cleaver has devoted his practical experience to the reformation of these sometimes unkindly-treated preparations.

THE CHEMISTS' AERATED AND MINERAL WATERS ASSOCIATION (LIMITED) offers by prospectus, published among our advertisements, to receive some new shareholders. This business is conducted strictly on the co-operative system, shareholding chemists alone being able to buy from the company. The scheme has been carried out with care and economy, but the business is growing and promises to be a great success. It has lately been found necessary to take additional premises adjoining, and the record of business published in the advertisement indicates a good prospect. The company has lately brought out a new aerated beverage called "Bark Beer," by means of which small doses of cinchona may be administered in an unusually pleasant form.

SPOROKTON—Germ-killer—is the name of a new combined disinfectant and antiseptic, patented by Professor R. V. Tuson, the editor of Cooley's "Cyclopaedia," &c., and brought out by Sutton & Phillips, Stowmarket. It is in three forms. Nos. 1 and 2 are liquids containing 40 volumes of sulphurous oxide in solution with chloride of zinc or some other powerful antiseptic. No. 2 is prepared of commoner materials than No. 1, and is intended for cleaning old beer barrels, &c. The third form is solid, and will give out 25 per cent. of its weight of sulphurous oxide—slowly if exposed to the air, rapidly if sprinkled with water. No one can doubt that this is a very powerful combination which ought to be very useful in certain cases. It does not claim to be a panacea for all insanitary conditions. The fumes of the sulphurous gas will sufficiently protect careless people from danger of poisoning by the solution, and the combination of the disinfectants will probably give extra value.

WE beg to refer our Australian readers to the drawing of Messrs. John Richardson & Co.'s case for the Sydney Exhibition, which will be found among our advertisements. It contains specimens of their various coated pills, medicine chests and medical specialties. There must be a good field for these in the colonies.

We have received from Mr. W. J. Harmer, of Stratford, a sample of his Sanitary fluid, a non-poisonous antiseptic disinfectant, for the preservation of health and the destruction and prevention of epidemics and infectious diseases, as supplied to the Royal Arsenal, Woolwich, and used after the Princess Alice accident. It seems to be a convenient article for general household cleansing purposes, combining disinfectant with detergent properties. It has a slight odour of chlorine. It is sold at 3s. 6d. per gallon. Another similar compound is made for veterinary purposes by the same firm, and a Magic Fluid sold at half the price is recommended for common use. We do not find the fluid quite as harmless to delicate colours, at least in its concentrated form, as the makers claim it is, and if it had been we should have been disposed to question its other virtues.

MESSRS. SOUTHALL BROTHERS & BARCLAY, manufacturing chemists, Bull Street, Birmingham, are forwarding to the Sydney Exhibition two cases containing a somewhat extensive exhibit of various articles of interest of their own manufacture. With a display of their "A 1" cod liver oil they illustrate the chemistry of the oil by analysed samples of the various kinds met with in the market, together with a series of its organic constituents and water-colour paintings of species of fish allied to *gadus morrhua*, sometimes used in the manufacture of cod liver oil. The firm also exhibit pharmaceutical and chemical preparations, fruit essences, specimens of analysed drugs, flowers of the *pyrethrum album* (from which the ordinary powder used for destroying insects is obtained), packets of "tenax" (used for surgical purposes in lieu of lint for dressings), and cans of "Southall's soluble meat."

CARBOLIC ACID RENDERED SAFE.—The poisonous nature of carbolic acid has been, no doubt, the most serious charge which its opponents have ever brought against it when they have advocated other substances as household disinfectants in preference. Its efficiency both as an antiseptic and disinfectant is well established. Whether its odour is pleasant or the reverse is at least a matter of opinion; but the frequent accidents resulting from its use in a liquid form have no doubt had much influence with many householders. This drawback has been skilfully overcome by Messrs. F. C. Calvert & Co., of Manchester, by the manufacture of tablets, containing half their weight of carbolic acid, in the form of a soap. These tablets dissolve easily in warm water; and one of them added to a quart of liquid yields a sufficiently powerful disinfectant. A tablet may be placed in the pan of a water-closet, and many other uses will suggest themselves. The great advantage is that the supply can be kept in any house with safety, for even the most inquiringly-constructed child will refuse to fix his teeth in one of these tablets; and even if he should bite one a sudden repentance will be the only result. There are twelve tablets in a box, finished and labelled in the attractive style which is usual with all Messrs. Calvert's products, and the boxful retails at a shilling.

FOR THE SYDNEY EXHIBITION Messrs. T. & H. Smith had lately on show in their office in Duke Street, Edinburgh,

their exhibits about to be dispatched to Sydney. The opium alkaloids are most prominent in the collection. Among these are a bowl of muriate of thebaia, 14 lbs. in weight; a bowl of codeia in very fine crystals, the sides of one measuring 2 inches in length; cryptopia, as well as gnoscopine and meconiosine, their most recent discoveries, are shown in beautifully crystallised specimens, the first being the yield of some 10,000 lbs. of opium. There is also a most complete series of opium specimens occupying the floor of the case. Egyptian, Persian (in lump and in sticks, which are not unlike Bath-pipe), Chinese, Turkey, Indian, and a new opium from Mozambique, which is a portion of the first opium grown in Africa, the promoters of this industry having forwarded samples of their produce for analysis and report. The specimen is contained in a glass jar, and is soft and of a homogeneous dark clay-brown colour. Among the salts of morphia we noticed the tartrate, a neutral salt introduced by Messrs. Smith for hypodermic use, and which, to quote Dr. Erskine Stuart, is now accepted by the medical profession as "the best preparation of morphia which we possess for hypodermic injection." Aloine, salicine, caffeine, strychnine, eantharidine, jalapine, scammonine, and many others are exhibited, and are beautiful examples of what skill and long experience can do in producing high-class preparations. A second case displays food products, such as essence of coffee, essence of coffee with chicory, café au lait, and flavouring essences. It is now about forty years since Messrs. Smith began the manufacture of essence of coffee.

Obituary.

BANKS.—On June 4, 1879, Mr. Robert Banks, chemist and druggist, Porter Street, Hull. Aged 55 years.

BRIGGS.—On June 12, 1879, Mr. James Briggs, pharmaceutical chemist, Tipton. Aged 64.

CLARKE.—On June 3, 1879, Mr. Cornelius John Clarke, chemist and druggist, Buttermarket, Ipswich. Aged 30 years.

Mr. Clarke served his apprenticeship with Messrs. Grimwade, Ridley & Co., Ipswich. He passed his Preliminary examination in the first year of his apprenticeship, and the Minor almost immediately after his time was out. In 1873 he took the business previously carried on for many years by Mr. Marchant, and considerably increased it. His business conduct had secured the confidence and esteem of all who knew him.

COX.—On July 1, 1879, Mr. Stephen Cox, chemist and druggist, Fore Street, Hatfield. Aged 75.

DUNCALF.—On June 1, 1879, Mr. James Mills Woolfenden Duncalf, pharmaceutical chemist. Aged 27 years.

EYRE.—On June 6, 1879, Mr. Benjamin Alfred Eyre, pharmaceutical chemist, Tacket Street, Ipswich. Aged 67.

GIBSON.—On May 24, 1879, at Newark, Mr. John Hanson Gibson. Aged 21.

HICKS.—On June 15, 1879, Mr. James Sellick Hicks, pharmaceutical chemist, Fore Street, Looe. Aged 40.

HINSLEY.—On June, 1879, Mr. Richard John Hinsley, chemist and druggist, Manchester Road, Bradford. Aged 42.

MACE.—On June 5, 1879, Mr. James Mace, chemist and druggist, St. James Street, Bacup. Aged 48 years.

Mr. Mace was born at Lyng, Norfolk, and was apprenticed to Mr. Crawshaw, of Leeds. He afterwards acted as assistant to Mr. McGowen, of Woodhouse Lane, and to Messrs. Hirst, Brooke & Hirst, of Leeds. Having also spent some time as assistant in London, in 1860 he commenced business for himself at Bacup. Since last Christmas he has suffered from Bright's disease, which was the cause of his death.

MOON.—On June 28, 1879, Mr. William Henry Moon, pharmaceutical chemist, High Street, Ilfracombe. Aged 43.

WARNER.—On June 12, very suddenly, Charles Heath Warner, of 3 Highbury Terrace, N., and 55 Fore Street, E.C. Aged 68 years.

THOMPSON.—On June 20, Mr. John Thompson, pharmaceutical chemist, Thirsk. Aged 77.

WHITEMAN.—On May 2, 1879, Mr. Frederick Whiteman, chemist and druggist, Vernon Street, Ipswich. Aged 38.



[The following list has been compiled expressly for THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST by G. F. Redfern, Patent Agent, successor to L. de Fontaine-moreau & Co., 4 South Street, Finsbury, London; and at Paris and Brussels.]

Applications for Letters Patent :—

Bottle-stoppers.—No. 2628.—E. W. Grimwade.—A communication from L. L. B. Mount, of Melbourne, Victoria, glass bottle manufacturer. Improvements in the stoppering of aerated-water bottles. Dated June 30, 1879.

Covering Drums or Casks for containing Caustic Soda, &c.—No. 2212.—F. H. Mort, of Widnes, Lancashire, alkali manufacturer. Improvements in closing or covering drums or casks for containing caustic soda and other like substances, and in the apparatus employed therein. Dated June 4, 1879.

Extracting Iodine, &c., from Seaweed.—No. 2539.—L. Thiercelin, Doctor of Medicine, of Paris. Improvements in the method of treating the fucus, algae, sea-weed, or sea-wrack grass, and extracting therefrom alcohol, iodine, bromine, and salts of potassa. Dated June 25, 1879.

Filters.—No. 2,218.—H. Harris, of Hackney, London. Improvements in filters. Dated June 4, 1879.

Green Colouring Matter.—No. 2509.—H. H. Lake. A communication from Messrs. Bindschelder & Busch, of Easle, Switzerland. An improved manufacture of green colouring matter. Dated June 23, 1879.

Manufacture of Sulphuretted Hydrogen Gas.—No. 2386.—W. E. A. Hartmann, of Trafalgar Terrace, Swansea, Glamorganshire. Improvements in the manufacture or production of sulphuretted hydrogen gas. Dated June 16, 1879.

Nitro-glycerine.—No. 2389.—W. Martindale, of 10 New Cavendish Street, London, pharmaceutical chemist. Improvements in the preparation of nitro-glycerine or glicoin for medical purposes. Dated June 16, 1879.

Phosphates.—No. 2414.—S. G. Thomas, of 3 Queen's Road Villas, Wandsworth Road, London. Improvements in the manufacture of phosphates. Dated June 18, 1879.

Preservation of Alimentary Substances.—No. 2512.—T. F. Wilkins, of Upper Baker Street, London. Improvements in the preservation of alimentary substances, both solid and fluid. Dated June 23, 1879.

Soda.—No. 2387.—E. Solvay, of Brussels, manufacturer. Improvements in the manufacture and treatment of soda. Dated June 16, 1879.

Soluble Phosphates.—No. 2204.—J. Pattinson, of Newcastle-on-Tyne, analytical chemist. Improvements in the manufacture of soluble phosphates. Dated June 3, 1879.

Sulpho-acid.—No. 2511.—H. H. Lake.—A communication from Messrs. Bindschelder & Busch, of Basle, Switzerland. An improved manufacture of sulpho-acid or its salts from green colouring matter or its base. Dated June 23, 1879.

Letters Patent have been issued for the following :—

Ammonia.—No. 4544.—C. A. Fawcett, of Manchester, analytical chemist. Improvements in obtaining ammonia. Dated November 9, 1878.

Compound for Filling Decayed Teeth.—No. 5284.—T. Fletcher, of Warrington, Lancashire. A new or improved compound for filling decayed teeth, and for general dental purposes. Dated December 27, 1878.

Extracting Iodine, &c., from Sea-weed.—No. 56.—H. B. Barlow; a communication from J. N. J. Dubreuil, of Paris. An improved process for extracting iodine, bromine, and other salts from seaweed or sea-weed. Dated January 4, 1879.

Oilcakes.—No. 5216.—J. McDougall, of London and Manchester, manufacturing chemist and corn miller. Improvements in the manufacture of oilcakes. Dated December 20, 1878.

Phosphorus.—No. 49.—J. C. Mewburn; a communication from J. P. Serve, of Givous, France. Improvements in the manufacture of phosphorus. Dated January 4, 1879.

Specifications published :—

Postage 1d. each extra.

1878.

4091. B. Haigh. Stoppers for bottles, &c. 6d.
4251. C. S. Brittain and H. King. Envelopes or wrappers for the manufacture of oilcake. 6d.
4311. R. E. Colbert. Disinfecting powder or composition. 2d.
4483. A. Nelson. Preparation having nourishing and medicinal qualities. 4d.
4489. J. C. Mewburn. Production of colouring matters from phtalamine. 4d.
4490. J. C. Mewburn. Production of new colouring matters. 4d.
4491. J. C. Mewburn. Production of new colouring matters. 4d.
4511. F. McIlvenna. Dial for medicine bottles. 2d.
4517. J. Hardman and G. Wischiu. Production of anthracene. 2d.
4526. J. Young. Manufacture of ammonia. 6d.
4549. J. Hollway. Treatment of sulphides, &c. 4d.
4558. S. G. Thomas. Manufacture of manures and phosphates. 4d.
4650. T. Clarke and E. Smith. Manufacture of sulphuric acid, &c. 8d.
4684. F. Wirth. Recovering the potassium of the tartar in the form of hydrate of potassa in the manufacture of tartaric acid. 4d.
4713. J. Worthington. Apparatus for stoppering bottles. 6d.
4726. J. P. Griess. Obtaining colouring matters for dyeing and printing. 4d.
4731. H. Barrett and J. Bailey. Stoppers for bottles. 4d.
4737. A. Caben. Manufacture of salts of soda. 6d.
4748. C. F. Wood. Stoppering bottles, &c. 2d.
4831. E. Packard. Treating bones for the manufacture of manure. 4d.
4839. D. Rylands. Stopping bottles, &c. 6d.
4903. R. Lonsdale. Magnetic apparatus for curative purposes. 2d.

ABSTRACTS OF SPECIFICATIONS.

FOR permission to print the following we are indebted to the courtesy of the *Engineer*:—

3529. Eugenia Cheken, USE AND PREPARATION OF, C. D. Rowe.—Dated September 6, 1878.—(A communication.) 4d.

This consists in the use and application of the eugenia cheken for medicinal purposes. It is used for inhalations, infusions, syrups, injections, &c., either alone or in combination with other substances.

3621. Alkaline and Earth-metal Cyanides, W. Weldon.—Dated September 13, 1878.—(Provisional protection not allowed.) 2d.

This consists, first, in heating by atmospheric nitrogen either alkalis charcoal or a mixture of carbon with an alkali or an alkaline earth at the temperatures known as "blood red" and "bright red" or at temperatures even below these. Secondly, in treating the said alkalis charcoal or mixture of carbon and an alkali or alkaline earth by atmospheric nitrogen in an apparatus similar to the revolving furnaces at present generally used in the manufacture of what is known by soda makers as "black ash."

3798. Adhesive Cement, J. Hart.—Dated September 26, 1878.—(Not proceeded with.) 2d.

One lb. of glue is dissolved in an equal weight of water, and $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. of white lead, boiled oil in about the same proportion, $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. of alum, and $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. of borax added thereto. These materials are mixed together, and produce a soft compound, which, when heated in a pot, may be used as glue.

3846. Extinguishing Fires, T. F. P. McM. Kavanagh.—Dated September 30, 1878.—(A communication.)—(Void.) 2d.

A fire-extinguishing compound consists of a mixture of about equal parts of chlorate of potash resin, nitrate of potash, and oxide of manganese, moistened with a solution of silicate of soda, and compressed into a block, which is surrounded by a fire-proof wrapper, and fitted with a fuse. A number of the blocks are arranged near the ceiling, and their fuses connected to one or more fuses stretched across the room, so that when it is ignited it will immediately communicate with the compound, which will then evolve its fire-extinguishing gas or vapour. The valves of extinguishers, in which two ingredients are mixed to produce the extinguishing gas, are fitted with a spring, which is confined by an inflammable band, so that when ignited by fire the spring will be released and open the valve automatically.

4089. FIRE EXTINGUISHING LIQUID AND APPARATUS, G. Bernheim.—Dated October 15, 1878. 6d.

The liquid consists of 700 parts of chloride of calcium at 44°. Beaumé—20 concentrated solution of borax, 20 concentrated solution of bicarbonate of potash, 10 concentrated solution of tungstate of soda, 50 muriate of

ammonia, 100 chloride of sodium, 25 sulphate of magnesia, 75 water. The apparatus for throwing the liquid consists of a metallic chamber or vessel for receiving the liquid, which vessel is provided with a foot-step let into the body of the vessel for receiving the foot of the operator, in order to steady the apparatus and to enable him to get a better power over the pump in the upward stroke. The pump is fixed at an angle with respect to the vertical axis of the vessel.

3844. Iodine and Bromine., C. M. Sombart.—Dated September 30, 1878.
(*A communication.*) 4d.

A stone, clay, or timber tower has an inner space filled with coke, stone, or other suitable material, both the upper and lower part of tower being left clear. Boiling fluid containing iodine and bromine are introduced through a tube to the upper part, and pass through the filling to the bottom. Iodous and bromous vapours (subsequently condensed in any convenient apparatus) escape through an aperture near the delivery tube. The spent fluid is freed by passing steam through a tube, and is then run off.

3807. Stoppers and Bottles for Containing Aerated Liquids, &c., L. Valla.—Dated September 27, 1878. 6d.

The stopper is formed of a conical, spherical, or partly spherical shape, and of any suitable material, covered with indiarubber. To secure the stopper or the frame which holds it one or more grooves are formed externally round the mouth or neck of the bottle, for fixing, by means of wires, a hinge or eye to hold the stopper. This hinge or eye is connected to a like part on the stopper. Opposite the hinge the stopper is provided with a projection or hook, or hole or groove, there being a similar projection or hook on the bottle, so that by means of a wire the parts may be fastened and the stopper held pressed on to the mouth. The stopper has an opening through the centre, so that the bottle may be filled with the stopper secured in position, the stopper being provided with a non-return valve.

3884. Syrup to be Used for Digestible Purposes in Food, E. Beanes.—Dated October 3, 1878.—(*Void.*) 2d.

Wort is evaporated at a temperature sufficiently low so that the distase is not injured, and is converted into a syrup containing the distase previously existing in the grain in an active form.

4200. Packing Lard, &c., W. Morgan-Brown.—Dated October 22, 1878.—(*A communication.*) 6d.

The lard is packed in tin vessels, shaped so as to form when the lard is removed a useful vessel for domestic purposes, and each fitted with a removable top or cover.

4563. Beverages, W. H. Crupin.—Dated November 11, 1878.—(*Not proceeded with.*) 2d.

This consists in mixing with mineral and aerated waters during their manufacture Dutch or other bitters.

3283. Preserving Juice of Apples, &c., for Drinking, R. H. Belben.—Dated August 20, 1878.—(*Provisional protection not allowed.*) 2d.

The juice is subjected for a time to a high temperature immediately after it has been pressed, and after it has been allowed to cool it is aerated with carbonic acid gas and bottled under pressure.

4483. Preparation having Nourishing and Medicinal Qualities, A. Nelson.—Dated November 6, 1878. 4d.

Milk is charged with carbonic acid gas at a high tension in the same way that aerated waters are charged, and the beverage so formed may be still further medicated by the addition of lithia, soda, potass, magnesia, seltzer, quinine, or other medicament suited for the cure or alleviation of different ailments or diseases.

4558. Phosphates, Manufacture of, S. G. Thomas.—Dated November 9, 1878. 4d.

This consists in treating the calcareous phosphoretic slags produced in treating phosphoretic pig iron in Bessemer converters and open hearth furnaces lined with basic materials. While still hot the slag is thrown into water, and then crushed and heated in vats with revolving cylinders with cold acid, preferably dilute sulphuric acid. The solution, after being cleared by standing, is drawn off and evaporated, in the course of which a considerable part of the dissolved sulphate of iron is crystallised out; the phosphate may be obtained quite free from iron by igniting the residue after evaporation, and taking up the phosphate with weak acid.

4511. Dial for Medicine Bottles, F. McIlvenna.—Dated November 7, 1878.—(*Not proceeded with.*) 2d.

This consists in attaching to a bottle in any convenient manner a clock-face with a hand capable of being moved round. On the face are marked the hours, and in large letters the words "Next dose at" or equivalent words.

4459. Apparatus for Separating Fluids of Different Specific Gravities, G. de Laval.—Dated November 4, 1878. 6d.

A cylindrical chamber is caused to rotate, so that when the compound fluid is introduced it is caused to separate by the unequal centrifugal force imparted to the fluids of different gravities, thereby causing the heavier to

tend towards the outer portion of the chamber, while the lighter is forced to remain near the centre. A uniform motion is then maintained, and more fluid poured into the chamber, when the heavier portion commences to rise through a curved tube and annular space, and overflow into a vessel below the cylindrical chamber, while the lighter fluid rises and overflows into a vessel above the cylindrical chamber.



BANKRUPT.

BLEWITT, BYRON, 120 Leadenhall Street, London, surgeon. C.B. London, July 11 at 12. W. P. Murray, Registrar. June 23.

LIQUIDATIONS.

ALLPORT, SAMUEL, & ALLPORT, HENRY PHILLIPS, trading as Allport Brothers, 6 Snowhill, Birmingham, varnish, colour, and paint manufacturers, wholesale druggists and drysalters. July 4.

BOWDITCH, STEPHEN, trading in partnership at 134 Fenchurch Street, and 53 Moncreiff Road, Peckham, drysalter broker. May 26.

BOWES, JOSEPH, Whitehaven, chemist, &c. June 3.

BURDON, THOMAS ROWLAND, Bury St. Edmunds, chemist. June 14.

CAMPBELL, ROBERT SAUL, 11 Church Street, St. Helen's, drug, chemical, oil, and general dealer. June 25.

GLOSSOP, GEORGE EDWARD, North Street, Bristol, chemist and druggist. June 26.

GOURLAY, WILLIAM, Blackburn, clerk, and Barrow and Church, chemical manufacturer. July 1.

HASLAM, WILLIAM, Lever Grange, Great Lever, and Burndean Chemical Works, near Bolton, chemical manufacturer. July 3.

KERSHAW, JOHN HUGH, Brighouse, Halifax, chemist and druggist. June 27.

LILLEY, JOHN HENRY, 126 Hoxton Street, and Eckington, chemist. July 1.

MILLERCHIP, THOMAS, 3 Cook Street, late 8 Bishop Street, Coventry, physician and surgeon. June 10.

MORRIS, WILLIAM, 61 Piecadilly, Hanley, chemist and dentist. June 27.

RICHARDSON, RALPH, 40 Waverley Terrace, and 12 Paddington Chare, Newcastle, druggist and drysaler. June 30.

ROBERTS, ROBERT, Pwllhell, Carnarvon, chemist and druggist. June 7.

STEPHENS, GEORGE THOMAS, 27 Great Owen Street, Hereford, chemist and druggist. June 9.

WALKER, ROBERT, trading as C. & R. Walker, Crown Buildings, Old Crown Yard, Kirkgate, Leeds, druggist and drysaler. June 5.

YOUNG, HENRY JOHN, 16 Carthusian Street, and 37 Wilderness Row, corn and buniou plaister manufacturer. July 4.

SEQUESTRATION (SCOTLAND).

BURT, ELIZABETH, Montfeth, druggist, Dundee, and executor of the late William Laird, druggist, Dundee. June 14.

PARTNERSHIPS DISSOLVED.

BUTLER, CHARLES, & HOLT, CHARLES, Cleckheaton, York, manufacturing chemists. June 30. Debts by C. Holt.

GLAISTER & PATTERSON, Cumberland Yard, High Street, Keusington, veterinary surgeons. June 24. Debts by G. T. Patterson.

HOOD, JAMES, & CO., 58 Buchanan Street, Glasgow, chemists, sundrymen, and fancy goods dealer. May 1. Debts by J. M. Hood, who continues under the same name.

JOHNSON, S. F. R. & A., Blossom Street, York, chemists and druggists. June 30.

LITCHFIELD, WILLIAM, & SON, Longton, Stafford, chemists and seedsmen. June 26. Debts by J. Litchfield.

MERRICK, W. H. & HARVEY, 1 & 2 St. Martin's Lane, and 3 Digbeth, Birmingham, oil and colour merchants, drysalters, and chemists and druggists. June 25. Debts by A. H. Harvey.

PRENTICE BROTHERS, Stowmarket, chemical manures manufacturers. December 31, 1877, so far as regards E. H. Prentice.

SMITH & ENGLAND, Ashton New Road, Clayton, Manchester, manufacturing chemists. June 13. Debts by G. Smith, who continues.

TYLER & MUNN, Stourport, chemists. June 10. Debts by C. H. Munn.

DIVIDENDS.

BARRETT, WILLIAM HENRY, New City Road, Glasgow, chemist. First and final, at J. Wilson's, 59 St. Vincent Street, Glasgow, on and after July 31.

COPE, WALTER HENRY, 114 High Cross Street, Leicester, surgeon. First and final, of 6d., at J. T. Harvey's, 72 High Street, Leicester.

O'CLOCK, CHARLES, Dulverton, Somerset, grocer and chemist. First and final, of 2s. 10d., at Haydon & Sloley's, 121 Bishopsgate Street Within, London.

EXCHANGE COLUMN.

TERMS.—Announcements are inserted in this column at the rate of one halfpenny per word, on condition that name and address are added. Name and address to be paid for. Price in figures counts as one word.

If name and address are not included, one penny per word must be paid. A number will then be attached to the advertisement by the Publisher of THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST, and all correspondence relating to it must be addressed to the "Publisher of THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST, Colonial Buildings, Cannon Street, London, E.C." the envelope to be endorsed also with the number. The Publisher will transmit the correspondence to the advertiser, and with that his share in the transaction will cease.

Deposit of Money.—In order to ensure safety we offer the following system:—The purchaser of anything advertised in the Exchange Column may remit the amount to us. We shall acknowledge receipt to both parties by post-cards, and shall only pay it away on the advice of the remitter. Whether returned to him or paid to the seller, we shall charge a commission of $\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. on any money thus passing through our hands, and not less than 6d. on any single transaction. This arrangement should entirely prevent any cause of complaint or dissatisfaction arising out of this section of THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST.

FOR DISPOSAL.

A small set of dental forceps in good condition, 24/27.

Two hundred valuable recipes, 30s., exchange 40s., 23/26.

Handsome opaque specie jars, 13 inches high; cheap, 25/12.

Papyrograph, nearly new; cost 2l. 2s., price 30s. Orchard, Salisbury.

4 dozen trusses, Maw's and Bailey's, excellent condition, very cheap, 24/25.

A complete first-class soda-water plant for sale at a low price. Apply C. Gerring, Witney.

No. 4 soda-water machine, in good working order, no reasonable offer refused, 23/22.

A quantity Mather's teats, large and small, 4d. and 8d. per doz. Chalmers, Greenock.

Baker's patent mixer, with two sieves, pound size, quite new, 8s. Smart, Littlehampton.

Tincture press for sale, nearly new, 18s.; root-cutter, 5s. 6d. M. M., 28 John Street, Bedford Row.

Three show-jars, Maw's, fig. 23, two 21 inches, one 24 high, in good condition. Parkes, Reading.

Six 2-gallon pear-shape carboys, five cut stoppers one plain; offers all or part. R. Snowden, Hastings.

Quantity of stoppered rounds, blue covered jars, window globes, &c., cheap. J. Smith, Chemist, Claycross.

Two or three cwt. broken poppy heads, in good condition, offers requested. E., 8 High Street, Horncastle.

Fifty gross ginger-beer corks, sample for one stamp; Scott's Arabian cigarettes, 1s. and 2s. sizes. 24/19.

"Year Books of Pharmacy," 1870 to 1874, good as new, price 25s. Martin, 16 Brunswick Street, Blackwall, London.

Two of Maw's carved forceps for right and left molars, good as new, price 10s. Mr. Smith, 20 Dean Street, Bedminster, Bristol.

Handsome mahogany fixtures, only six months in use; also specie jars, bottles, &c. Apply at 125 Mount Pleasant, Liverpool.

1 lb. ol. lavand Mitcham opt. 867, 70s.; or $\frac{1}{2}$ lb., 39s., guarantee given for purity and age. Smart, Chemist, Littlehampton.

Pharmaceutical Journals, cheap, '71 to '73 in monthly parts, '75 to '78 weekly numbers; few missing. Stephen, Chemist, Macduff.

Four dozen Burrows' soda-water rack, good condition, $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. ext. ergote liquid; what offers? Tankard, Chemist, Bradford.

Instruments, dental and surgical; books, veterinary and medical; cash offers wanted. Executors, late Carr, Eckington, Chesterfield.

Cash offers wanted for two Pulvermacher's chain bands, spine and waist, cost 50s.

Broadbent, 128 High Street, Sittingbourne. Wightman's printing press, complete, 10 by 7; case honeycomb sponge, about 150 pieces; exchange patents or saleable articles. 24/13.

Muter's "Chemistry," 8s.; Barber's "Pharmaceutical Guide," 3s. 3d.; Oliver's "Botany," 2s. 6d.; Tully's "Botanical Plants," 4s. 6d. 24/17.

Genuine English lever watch (silver), capped and jewelled, cost 5l. 5s., price 3l., good as new. Dickie, St. George's, Wellington, Salop.

For 3l. 10s., a water-bed, equal to new, with feeding tube complete, size 45 inches by 28 inches. Brownridge, Chemist, Openshaw, Manchester.

Pindar's rotary pill-machine and piping press (2 grain), nearly new, and in perfect order, what offers? W. M. Holmes, 63 Lupus Street, S.W.

Southall's *Materia Medica Cabinet*, good condition, 12s.; *Chemist and Druggist* for 1872, '73, '74, 12 odd numbers, 12s. Wynter, Chemist, Scarfard.

Powdered fenugreek, 20 cwt.—coarse, 10s. 6d.; sifted, 12s. 6d.; want room; any quantity sent. Sample, two stamps. Nicholson, Chemist, Lincoln.

Ten new Wedgwood mortars, $\frac{1}{2}$ cwt. silica, books, & sundries. Will sell or exchange for 10-oz. bottles flat, or anything useful. R.C. Mason, Bromsgrove.

Twenty lbs. gold bronze, as advertised last month, still on offer. Sample packet 10 stamps. Owen, Chemist, Great King Street, Birmingham.

Two air-tight compartments, suitable for jewelers' or chemists' windows. For particulars apply to R. Detchon & Sons, Elagdon Street, Blyth, Northumberland.

Carr's patent drug-mill, 4l., cost 12l.; handy 5-cwt. weighing machine, 3l. 3s.; 40 lbs. magenta crystals, $\frac{1}{2}$ ton double muriate tin. H., 196 Union Street, Oldham.

Soda-water stand, marble top, fig. 62 Maw's list, perfect condition, having no use for it will sell for 2l., cost more than double this sum. Cockburn, Chemist, Haswell, Durham.

Student's Herbarium, containing the officinal and leading indigenous plants (120), recently mounted, classed and named, only 10s. 6d. Higgins, Newferry, Birkenhead.

Bell-metal mortar and pestle, weight 23 $\frac{3}{4}$ lbs., capacity 3 pints; also No. 22A silicated carbon filter, top slightly chipped, what offers for either? Hands, Fenny Stratford.

Quantity of large round army biscuits, good condition, make first-class dog biscuits and sell well as such. price 9s. 6d. per cwt., sample free. Herbert Kemp, Horncastle.

The entire fittings, show-cases, and utensils of five chemists' shops, price 45l., 65l., 70l., 80l., 120l.; these are great bargains. Lloyd Rayner, 333 Kingsland Road, London, N.

Will send *Chemist and Druggist* monthly for *Pharmaceutical Journal* weekly; wanted *Chemist and Druggist* for August and November, 1878. Williams, Longfleet, Poole.

What offers? Nine tooth forceps, 1 key, 6 caws, lancet in mahogany case, "Mather," 6 gum and abscess lancets, &c., with shell handles, all in good condition. Lloyd, Chemist, Claycross.

Pharmaceutical Journals from Jaunuary 1878, to June, 1879, clean, unbound, offers; also Day's "Chemistry, in its Relations to Physiology and Medicine," 18s., quite new, will take 6s. M. D. 8 George Street, Bath.

Works on Chemistry, Botany, Pharmacy, Physics, and Latin, suitable for Minor and Prelim.; good condition; list and prices on receipt of stamped envelope; also works on the Veterinary Art. Donald, Wigton, Carlisle.

Morocco leather pocket dressing-case, three folds, containing 14 instruments, including solid silver caustic case, probes, female catheter, quite new, never used, price 2l. Martin, 16 Brunswick Street, Blackwall, London.

Quantity of pure bees wax (guaranteed), very good colour, price 1s. 9d. per lb.; also some not absolutely pure, but of good colour, fit for wholesale purposes, price 1s. 1d. per lb., samples free. Herbert Kemp, Horncastle, Lincolnshire.

Silverlock's "Compendium," latest edition, 6s. 6d., new; 50 large photos of Nubia and Egypt; show-jar, labelled "Magnesia," 25 in. high; Baker's sieve, two grades, 8s., sell 5s.; two Vicker's "Antilactic," 4s. 6d., for 5s. E. Presley, 12 St. Augustine's, Bristol.

Dispensing screen, mirror centre, 7 feet long, very handsome, 6l. 15s.; dispensing screen, 6 $\frac{1}{2}$ feet long, mirror centre, 10s.; desk and case, nearly new, 45s.; wall case, ebouised, 8 feet by 9 $\frac{1}{2}$ feet, 7l. 10s.; second-hand cases of every description. Richard Tomlinson, Birmingham.

Chemist and Druggist, for 1878, 5s.; bell-metal mortar, weighs 8 lbs., 5s.; 8 2s. 9d. Band's iodine, 1s. each; Epps' No. 2 agent's case filled with remedies, 21s.; "National Encyclopaedia," Mackenzie's, 13 vols., well bound, quite new, published at 7l. 10s., what offers? Butler, Chemist, Tunbridge Wells.

First-class fixtures, nearly new, and very cheap, large and small nests of drawers, dummy ditto, glass knobs, six large, four small carboys, four elegant specie jars, gold caps, two wall cases, two plate glass counter cases (bent), 14 feet mahogany counter, syrup and other bottles, scales, &c. P. M., 8 Young Street, Kensington.

A 25-gallon jacketed steam copper pan, with head, &c., to convert it into a still; also a 15-gallon ditto; a 4-gallon and a flat evaporating or extract pan, together with steam pipes, taps, and other laboratory fittings; also a powerful press, large mortars, &c. Apply to E. Hollier, Pharmaceutical Chemist, Dudley.

Fifty questions asked of a successful student at the last Minor, 2s.; 30 prescriptions (catch and difficult) given to dispense at Minor during past twelve months, 2s.; fresh botanical specimens of medicinal and other indigenous plants, including aconite, belladonna, conium, &c., 5s. per set (carriage paid). Saunders, A.P.S., 79 Gaisford Street, N.W.

[July 15, 1879.]

Surplus corks, 100 gross excellent daffys, cost 1s., price 4½d.; 50 do wines, 6d.; set of tooth-sealing instruments in case, not been used, 3s. 6d.; excellent breechloading gun, 12 bore, central fire, Damascus barrels, new condition, cost 10l., price 5l., guaranteed. Halford, Chemist, New John Street West, Birmingham.

To Chemists and Druggists.—For disposal, all the stock-in-trade and fixtures of an old-established house, comprising drawers, bottles, jars, counter, &c., all in excellent condition; may be had cheap, and must be disposed of immediately in consequence of the failing health of the proprietor. Apply to Mr. Joseph Raper, No. 5 Dryden Street, Wakefield Road, Bradford, Yorkshire.

Post Free for stamps.—Coote's "Treatment of Syphilis," 3s.; Attfield's "Chemistry," 6s. 6d.; Liebig's Works, three vols., 9s.; Neligan's "Skin Diseases," 10s. 6d., 2s. 6d.; Burns' "Diseases of Women and Children," 16s., 4s. 6d.; Denman's "Midwifery," 15s., 4s.; Sir Astley Cooper's "Manual of Surgery," 3s.; Ryan's "Manual of Midwifery," 12s., 4s.; Tilt's "Diseases of Menstruation," 4s.; Thomson's "Social Evils, Punishment and Prevention," two vols., 6s.; Van Butchell "On Piles," 2s. Letters to Alfred Davis, 161 Seven Sisters Road, London, N.

Pills, 13½d. size: Jenkins', Gilbert's, Watts' rheumatic, Jones' pectoral, 4 Dicey Scott's, 2 Roo's renal, 3 Pritchard's camomile; 13½d. size: Ryan's essence coltsfoot, Jenkins' salve, Spencer's elixir, 6 Sandwell's issue plaster, 3 Pickering's powder, 3 Clark's polyalthia syrup, Northway's kill-pain, Orchard's aniseed, 3 Durant's soothing-powders, 6 Orange's drops, 2 salves pedes, 6 Breton's chloroquine, 3 Wyburn's bals. tamarinds, McKinsey's katopria; 2s. 6d. Wiltshire vermin-killer, 2s. 9d. Caburn's balsam, Coles' alga-marina, 3 2s. 9d. Locock's wafers; some soiled, 20s. the lot, or offers for part. Smart, Littlehampton.

Books invaluable to Minor students, especially beginners, all good condition, some quite new:—Williamson's "Chemistry" (organic and inorganic), published 8s. 6d., 5s.; Wilson's "Chemistry," published 5s., 3s.; Clements' "Organic," 4s.; Squire's "Companion," 8th edition, 6s.; Henfrey's "Botany," published 12s. 6d., 7s. 6d.; Oliver's "Botany," 3s.; Cooper's "Surgical Dictionary," published 28s., 10s.; "Chemists and Druggists' Directory," 1876, published 5s., 2s. 6d.; "Medical Directory," 1876; published 4s., 2s.; "Notes on Pharmacy," lent to copy, 5s.; 6d. each extra for postage, any excess returned; orders payable at Lawford Road. Sanders, Tutor, 79 Gaisford Street, N.W.

96 2 and 4-lb. handsome white glass gold-labelled lozenge jars, with brass caps, 8 and 10 inches high; 9 opaque German chemical bottles, with burnt-in gold labels; 38 show jars, with japan caps, 14½ inches high; 3 handsome leech, honey, and tamarind vases, as Maw's; 60 1 and 2-lb. injute jars, as figs. 1 and 2 Maw's; 3,000 second-hand gold-labelled stoppered shop rounds, all sizes, from 4 oz. up to 60 oz.; 1,200 earthenware gold-labelled ointment and ext. pots; 180 brown earthenware shop jars, with japan caps; 400 upright and earboy-shape store bottles, with japan and gilt caps; 120 upright and earboy-shape window show bottles; 300 composition, iron, marble mortars and pestles; bell-metal mortar, about 28 lbs.; powerful large laboratory tincture-press, with long lever, iron handles, and massive frame; 81-qt., ½ and 1-gall. tincture-presses; 10 pill machines; quantity counter and dispensing scales. Lloyd Rayner, 333 Kingsland Road, London, N.

One 2 feet 9 long, one 3 feet long, one 6 feet long, and one 6 feet 3 long; two 9 feet long, one 10 feet 10 long, one 12 feet long, one 13 feet long, one 15 feet long nests mahogany-fronted, gold-labelled shop-drawers, with lockers under; one 2 feet 8 long, one 14 feet 6 long, one 17 feet long superior Spanish mahogany plate-glass wall-cases, with pilasters and cupboards under; 5 grained mahogany wall-cases, all sizes; 8 nests deal, stained mahogany gold-labelled shop-drawers; 16 mahogany-top counters, all sizes; quantity complete fittings, as 189, 190, and 196 Maw's; 6 mahogany window-enclosures, 5 mahogany upright counter-eases and desks, 15 mahogany dispensing-ease screens, 2 handsome sponge-cases, as fig. 90 and 92 Maw's; soda-water stand, as 63 Maw's; tooth-brush eases, as 52 and 72 Maw's; 2 3-feet long grained mahogany poison cupboards, with glass folding doors; 1 label chest; 1 ebony window or counter show-stand; 4 mahogany shop chairs; 50 bent and flat counter show-cases. Lloyd Rayner, 333 Kingsland Road, London, N.

Professor South's "Surgery," 2 very thick volumes, 10s. (published 3d.); Pereira's "Materia Medica," 2 vols., 10s. (published over 2l.); Garrod's "Materia Medica," 1873, 7s. 6d.; Thomson's "London Dispensary," 3s. 6d.; Ryan's "Medical Journal," 7 thick vols., from commencement, half-calf, 7s. 6d.; "Year Book of Medicine and Surgery," 6 vols., nearly new, only 10s. 6d.; Thomas's "Modern Practice of Physic," 3s.; Professor Caspar Neumann's "Chemical Works," a large volume, calf, 5s.; Leake's "Diseases of Women," 2 vols., 5s.; Coulson's "Syphilis," as new, 5s. 6d. (published 10s. 6d.); Thomson's "Inorganic Chemistry," 2 thick volumes, 7th edition, 6s. (published 4s.); Faraday's "Chemical Manipulation," scarce, at binder's, 10s. 6d. (published 18s.); Pereira's "Materia Medica," abridged, 7s. (published 12s. 6d.); Cullen's "Practice of Physic," 4 vols., 4s.; Bell's "System of Surgery," 99 plates, 6 vols., 6s. Letters to Alfred Davis, 161 Seven Sisters Road, London, N.

Carpenter's "Physiology," seventh edition, new, 15s.; Druitt's "Surgeon's Vade Mecum," 1865, 3s.; Ferguson's "Practical Surgery," fourth edition, 6s. 6d.; Ferguson's "Practical Surgery," fifth edition, 12s. 6d.; Huxley's "Anatomy of Vertebrate Animals," 1871, 5s.; Huxley's "Man's Place in Nature," 3s. 6d.; Smith's "Practical Dietuary," 2s.; Thompson's "Lithotomy," 1863, 5s.; "St. Bartholomew's Hospital Reports," 1874, 3s. 6d.; Hood's "Boue Setting," 1871, 5s. 6d.; Beale's "Mystery of Life," 1871, 2s. 6d.; Fothergill's "Digitalis, its Mode and Action," 1871, 2s.; Huckle's "Ophthalmoscope," 1861, coloured plates, 3s. 6d.; Cobbold's "Entozoa," 1869, 5s.; Beale's "Life, Force, and Matter," 1870, 3s. 6d.; Sanderson's "Sphygmograph Force," 1867, 3s.; Watson's "Medication of the Larynx," 1854, 3s. 6d.; Rigby's "Midwifery," 1844, 2s.; Graham's "Science of Human Life," 3s.; Gay's "Ulcers," 1855, 1s.; Tanner's "Index of Diseases," 3s.; Big's "Localised Movement," 1859, 2s.; Lawson's "Sciatica, Lumbo, and Brachialgia," 1872, 3s. 6d.; Jenner's "Diphtheria," 1861, 1s.; Lancaster's "Popular Lectures on Food," 1s. 9d.; Piggott's "Harrogate Spas," 2s.; Roscoe's "Chemistry," 1871, 3s.; "British Pharmacopeia," 1867, not soiled, 4s. (d.); *Medical Times and Gazette*, from 1854 to 1860, seven volumes handsomely bound, 36s.; Chauvel's "Renewal of Life," 1862, 2s. 6d.; Price's "Scrofulous Glands," 1861, 1s. 6d.; Acland's "Harveian Oration," 1865, 1s. Ness, Chemist, Torquay, Devon.

One 5 lb. 14s. retail tin Du Barry's revelenta, 6s.; three 1s. 1½d. Torren's herbal pills, 1s. 6d.; one 1s. 1½d. Crampton's deafness specific, 6d.; two 1s. 1½d. Stedman's tonic drops, 1s.; one 1s. 1½d. Thompson's burdock pills, 6d. "Chemist," Post-office, Stone.

Offers or exchange for any of the following (would like a long counter-case):—Leath & Ross' three-guinea case, if in each two guineas, equal to new; counter-case, flat, 24 inch by 16; one 11s. Crosby's elixir, 5s. 6d.; Gibson's case, 14½ by 10½. Day, Chemist, Dewsbury.

FORMULÆ.

Valuable receipt for complexion pills, wonderfully efficacious, proved by experience, enterprising man could make his fortune, only 17. 1s., worth great deal more. M. D., 8 George Street, Bath.

Excellent blue black ink (perfectly fluid, no deposit), white cherry tooth paste (delicately perfumed, never ferments), powder for cleaning sponges and hair-brushes (resembles Hassell's), these are genuine and reliable, 10s. each (guinea the three). Herbert Heblethwaite, Cumberland Market, Regent's Park, N.W.

Rose Odonto, original, a splendid preparation for preserving and beautifying the teeth; liniment for rheumatism, used with great success; gonorrhœa mixture, an infallible remedy; glycerine cream, a valuable preparation for sunburn, freckles, &c.; ginger-beer powder, retail 4d. per packet, sufficient for 1 gallon; lavender water and eau de Cologne, very fragrant and refreshing, equal to best makers'; Shepperd's Red Pectoral Balsam, for coughs, colds, bronchitis, &c. The above recipes are genuine, very profitable, and command an extensive sale; 2s. each, 6 for 4s., the whole 10s. "Recipe," 43 Tontine Street, Folkestone.

Eau de Cologne (equal to genuine); fragrant foaming dentifrices (similar to Florilene); effervescent fruit saline (resembles Eno's); splendid black ink (never corrodes steel pens); marking ink (black or red); golden hair-wash; brilliantine (inseparable); bay rum (splendid imitation); hair colour restorer; pomade for removing and preventing scurf; Kaloderma, or skin beautifier; cherry tooth paste (never ferments); cement (equal to Coaguline); pill coating (pearly white); magic neuralgic drops (never-failing remedy); copaiba paste (transparent); with many others, send stamp for list. The toilet requisites are identical with those prepared by a renowned West-end perfumer; the others are equally good; all are inexpensive to prepare; 5s. each (five for 1l.); inquiry letters must be prepaid. "Analyst," care of Mr. Warues, 79 Gaisford Street, N.W.

WANTED.

Old carved oak furniture. Send full particulars and lowest price. Woodsou, Sheffield.

An 80-gallon petroleum oil eistern, must be sound and cheap. Banks, Chemist, Stockport.

Wanted formula for a preparation of iron and sarsaparilla; also for good saleable tooth soap. 2s/15.

Will's "Pharmacy," must be in good condition, will give 3s.; Judd's "Botany" and ent to tinctures, give 1s. Harry Wilson, 11 Eagle Parade, Burton.

ADDRESSES WANTED.

Mr. G. Burbridge, formerly representing H. Turner & Co., Fleet Street, London. 43/34.

Mr. Jacob Alieu, of Watford, left Margate in March, is fond of physie, and expensive perfume, &c. W. S. Harvey, Margate.

Address of John Nicoll Rawlings, military appearance (lately denied at 98 Adelaide Road, South Hampstead), will be esteemed a favour b. S. Innes, Hecking' o.

To Correspondents.—In reply, my advertisement last month is answered. Charles Wild.

Monthly Price Current.

The prices quoted in the following list are those actually obtained in Mincing Lane for articles sold in bulk. Our Retail Subscribers must not expect to purchase at these market prices, but they may draw from them useful conclusions respecting the prices at which articles are offered by the Wholesale Firms.

CHEMICALS.

1879.

1878.

	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.
ACIDS—								
Acetic	per lb.	0 2½	to	0 3½	0 2½	to	0 0	
Citric	"	1 9	"	0 0	2 4	"	0 0	
Hydrochlor.....	cwt.	5 0	"	7 0	4 0	"	7 0	
Nitric	per lb.	0 4½	"	0 0	0 4½	"	0 0	
Oxalic	"	0 4	"	0 0	0 4	"	0 0	
Sulphuric	"	0 0½	"	0 1	0 0½	"	0 1	
Tartaric crystal..	"	1 4	"	1 4½	1 6	"	0 0	
powdered	"	1 4	"	1 4½	1 6	"	0 0	
ANTIMONY ore	per ton	240	0	300	240	0	300	0
crude	per cwt.	36	0	0	37	0	0	0
star.....	"	43	0	50	49	0	49	6
ARSENIC, lump	"	24	0	0	26	0	0	0
powder.....	"	10	3	0	8	9	0	0
BRIMSTONE, rough	per ton	100	0	105	110	0	115	0
roll	per cwt.	9	6	10	9	9	10	6
IODINE, dry	per oz.	1 2	"	0	1	0	0	0
MAGNESIA, calcined	per lb.	1 10	"	0	1 10	"	0	0
MERCURY	per bottle	120	0	0	145	0	0	0
MINUM, red	per cwt.	15	3	0	19	6	19	9
orange	"	28	9	0	30	6	0	0
PRECIPITATE, red	per lb.	3	2	0	3	6	0	0
white	"	3	1	0	3	5	0	0
PRUSSIAN BLUE	"	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

SALTS—

Alum	per ton	122	6	..	125	0	..	0	0	
powder.....	"	140	0	..	0	0	..	0	0	
Ammonia:										
Carbonate	per lb.	0	6½	..	0	6½	..	0	6½	
Hydrochlorate, crude,										
white	per ton	600	0	..	760	0	600	0	..	
British (see Sal Am.)										
Sulphate	per ton	360	0	..	365	0	400	0	..	
Argol, Cape	cwt.	75	0	..	82	0	75	0	..	
Red.....	"	56	0	..	70	0	52	0	..	
Oporto, red	"	28	0	..	30	0	32	6	..	
Sicily	"	60	0	..	65	0	60	0	..	
Ashes (see Potash and Soda)										
Bleaching powd.....	per cwt.	5	9	..	0	0	6	6	..	
Borax, British refund	"	35	0	..	36	0	35	0	..	
Calonel	per lb.	2	9	..	0	0	3	1	..	
Copper:										
Sulphate	per cwt.	18	0	..	18	3	18	6	..	
Copperas, green	per ton	50	0	..	55	0	50	0	..	
Corrosive Sublimate p.lb.	2	2	..	0	2	6	0	0	0	
Cr. Tartar, French, p.cwt.	103	0	..	104	0	104	0	..	0	
brown	"	80	0	..	82	6	80	0	..	
Epsom Salts	per cwt.	4	3	..	6	0	4	3	..	
Glauber Salts	"	3	0	..	4	6	3	0	..	
Magnesia: Carbonate	"	47	6	..	0	0	47	6	..	
Potash:										
Bichromate	per lb.	0	5	..	0	0	0	3½	..	
Carbonate:										
Potashes, Canada, 1st										
sort	cwt.	21	6	..	0	0	23	0	..	
Pearlashes, Canada, 1st										
sort	cwt.	33	6	..	0	0	33	0	..	
Chlorate	per lb.	0	6	..	0	6½	0	6½	..	
Prussiate	"	0	11	..	0	11½	0	10	..	
red	"	1	8	..	1	10½	1	8	..	
Tartrate (see Argol and Cream of Tartar)										
Potassium:										
Eromide	per oz.	1	7½	..	0	0	0	0	..	
Chloride	cwt.	6	6	..	0	0	6	6	..	
Iodide	per lb.	16	0	..	0	0	15	0	..	
Quinine:										
Sulphate, British, in										
bottles	per oz.	13	6	..	0	0	12	6	..	
Sulphate, French	"	14	0	..	0	0	11	6	..	
Sal Acetos	per lb.	0	6	..	0	6½	0	6½	..	
Sal Ammoniac, Brit. cwt.	44	0	..	45	0	42	0	..	43	0
Saltspetre:										
Bengal, 6 per cent. or										
under	cwt.	18	9	..	19	3	20	0	..	
Bengal, over 6 per cent.										
per cwt.										
British, refined	"	23	0	..	24	0	19	3	..	
Soda: Bicarbonate, p.cwt.	"	9	0	..	0	0	9	6	..	
Carbonate:										
Soda Ash	per deg.	0	1½	..	0	0	0	1½	..	
Soda Crystals per ton	"	61	3	..	62	6	62	6	..	
Caustic	"	9	3	..	9	9	0	0	..	
Hyposulphite, per cwt.	"	0	0	..	0	0	0	0	..	
Nitrate	"	14	6	..	14	9	16	0	..	
Zinc Sulphate	"	16	6	..	0	0	18	0	..	
SUGAR OF LEAD, White, cwt.	"	38	0	..	0	0	37	6	..	
Brown, cwt.	"	26	6	..	0	0	26	6	..	

	1879.		1878.		
	s.	d.	s.	d.	
VERDIGRIS	per lb.	0	0	0	0
VERMILLION, English	"	2	2	2	8
China	"	2	3	2	5
DRUGS.					
ALOES, Hepatic	per cwt.	70	0	160	0
Socotrine	"	100	0	210	0
Cape, good	"	50	0	53	0
Inferior	"	48	0	49	0
Barbadoes	"	60	0	260	0
AMBERGRIS, grey.....	oz.	47	0	68	0
BALSAM—					
Canada	per lb.	0	9	1	0
Capivi	"	5	5	2	0
Peru	"	7	0	4	0
Tolu	"	2	6	3	9
BARKS—					
Cannella alba	per cwt.	20	0	28	0
Cascarilla	"	29	0	26	0
Pern, crown & grey per lb.	"	1	3	2	4
Calisaya, flat	"	2	0	3	6
quill	"	2	6	6	10
Carthagena	"	2	7	4	4
Columbian	"	1	10	8	0
E. I.	"	1	6	1	3
good	"	4	0	11	0
Pitayo	"	1	6	3	3
Red	"	3	6	10	10
Buchu Leaves	"	0	2½	1	1
CAMPHOR, China	per cwt.	75	0	0	0
Japan	"	77	6	80	0
Refin. Eng. per lb.	"	1	0½	0	0
CANTHARIDES	"	1	6	4	8
CHAMOMILE FLOWERS p.cwt.	"	20	0	80	0
CASTOREUM	per lb.	16	0	28	0
DRAGON'S BLOOD, Ip. p.cwt.	"	100	0	260	0
FRUITS AND SEEDS (see also Seeds and Spices).					
Anise, China Star per cwt.	"	82	0	90	0
Spanish, &c.	"	35	0	42	6
Beans, Tonquin	per lb.	4	6	6	6
Cardamoms, Malabar					
good	"	5	6	8	0
inferior	"	2	0	5	0
Aleppy	"	2	0	7	6
Madras	"	2	0	5	0
Ceylon	"	2	2	4	0
Cassia Fistula	per cwt.	40	0	46	0
Castor Seeds	"	0	0	0	0
Cocculus Indicus	"	7	3	8	6
Coloquint, apple	per lb.	1	3	1	10
Crotos Seeds	per cwt.	28	0	30	0
Cubeb	"	45	0	50	0
Cumin	"	20	0	40	0
Dividivi	"	12	0	15	6
Fenugreek	"	0	0	0	0
Guinea Grains	"	0	0	0	0
Juniper Berries	"	0	0	0	0
Nax Vomica	"	6	6	9	0
Tamarinds, East India	"	8	0	15	0
West India	"	18	0	24	0
Vanilla, large	per lb.	38	0	40	0
inferior	"	13	0	37	6
GINGER, Preserved, per lb.	"	0	5	0	0
HONEY, Chili	per cwt.	30	0	34	0
Jamaica	"	35	0	45	0
Australian	"	0	0	0	0
IPECACUANHA	per lb.	4	3	5	0
ISINGLASS, Brazil	"	2	6	5	7
Tongue sort	"	3	2	5	2
East India	"	1	0	4	3
West India	"	3	5	4	10
Russ. long staple	"	6	0	10	6
" inferior	"	0	0	0	0
" Simovia	"	1	6	2	6
JALAP, good	"	0	11	1	0
infer. & stems	"	0	9	0	10½
LEMON JUICE	per degree	0	0½	0	7
LIME JUICE	per gall.	1	3	1	7
LICORICE, Spanish per cwt.	"	30	0	36	0
Liquorice Root	"	29	0	0	0
MANNA, flaky	per lb.	0	0	0	0
small	"	0	0	3	6
MUSK, Pod	per oz.	13	0	60	0
Grain	"	30	0	51	0
OILS (see also separate list)					
Almond, expressed per lb.	"	1	7	0	0
Castor, 1st pale	"	0	4½	0	5½
second	"	0	3½	0	4
Cajeput	per bottle	3	6	4	0
Caraway	per lb.	0	0	0	0
Cassia	"	3	2	3	3
Cinnamon	per oz.	3	9	5	0
Cinnamon-leaf	"	0	1½	0	1½
Citronelle	"	0	3½	0	2½
Clove	"	8	9	0	0
Ginger Grass	"	0	24	0	0
Lavender	per lb.	0	6	0	0
Lemon	"	3	0	5	6
Lemongrass	per oz.	0	2½	0	2½
Neroli	"	0	0	0	0

1879.				1878.				1879.				1878.							
Essential Oils, continued:—	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	Oils, continued:—	£ s.	s. d.	£ s.	s. d.	£ s.	s. d.	£ s.	s. d.			
Nutmeg	per oz.	0 3 ..	0 3 ½	0 4 ..	to 0	10 9 ..	12 6	WHALE, South Sea, pale, pertun	27	0 to 0	32 0 ..	to 0	32 0 ..	0 to 0	32 0 ..	0 to 0			
Orange.....	per lb.	10 0 ..	0 0 ..	4 3 ..	7 0	yellow ..	25 0 ..	26 0			31 0 ..	0 ..	0 0 ..	0 ..	31 0 ..	0 ..			
Otto of Roses	per oz.	18 0 ..	30 0 ..	35 0 ..	44 0	brown ..	21 0 ..	23 0	East India, Fish	0 ..	0 ..	0 ..	0 ..	28 0 ..	29 0				
Patchouli	"	1 6 ..	3 0 ..	1 6 ..	3 0	OLIVE, Galipoli	per ton	0 ..	0 ..	0 ..	0 ..	0 ..	0 ..	0 ..	0 ..				
Peppermint :						Gioja	0 ..	0 ..	0 ..	0 ..	0 ..	0 ..	0 ..	0 ..	0 ..				
American	per lb.	10 0 ..	14 0 ..	10 9 ..	12 6	Levant	43 0 ..	0 ..	0 ..	0 ..	0 ..	0 ..	0 ..	0 ..	0 ..				
English	"	0 0 ..	0 0 ..	24 0 ..	25 0	Mogador	0 ..	0 ..	0 ..	0 ..	48 0 ..	0 ..	0 ..	0 ..	0 ..				
Japan	"	6 0 ..	0 0 ..	0 0 ..	0	Spanish	49 0 ..	0 ..	0 ..	49 0 ..	0 ..	50 0							
Rosemary	"	0 0 ..	0 0 ..	2 3 ..	2 6	Sicily	44 10 ..	0 ..	0 ..	0 ..	0 ..	0 ..	0 ..	0 ..	0 ..				
Sassafras	"	2 0 ..	2 3 ..	2 3 ..	2 6	COCOANUT, Cochinchina	40 0 ..	50 0	51 10 ..	52 0									
Spearmint	"	8 0 ..	9 0 ..	12 0 ..	15 0	Ceylon	36 10 ..	37 15	40 0 ..	0 ..	0 ..	0 ..	0 ..	0 ..	0 ..	0 ..			
Thyme	"	0 0 ..	0 0 ..	0 0 ..	0 0	Mauritius	37 10 ..	37 15	38 10 ..	40 0									
Mace, expressed	per oz.	0 5 ..	0 0 ..	0 6 ..	0 10	GROUND NUT AND GINGELLY:													
OPPIUM, Turkey	per lb.	17 0 ..	18 0 ..	16 0 ..	17 6	Bombay	0 ..	0 ..	0 ..	0 ..	0 ..	0 ..	0 ..	0 ..	0 ..	0 ..			
inferior	"	10 0 ..	15 0 ..	10 0 ..	12 0	Madras	0 ..	0 ..	0 ..	0 ..	0 ..	0 ..	0 ..	0 ..	0 ..	0 ..			
QUASSIA(bitterwood) per tun	100 0 ..	130 0 ..	100 0 ..	130 0	PALM, fine	32 0 ..	32 10	39 0 ..	0 ..	0 ..	0 ..	0 ..	0 ..	0 ..	0 ..	0 ..	0 ..		
RHUBARB, China, good and					LINSEED	28 0 ..	0 ..	0 ..	26 15 ..	0 ..	0 ..	0 ..	0 ..	0 ..	0 ..	0 ..	0 ..		
fine	per lb.	2 10 ..	4 0 ..	3 3 ..	4 1	RAPESEED, English, pale	30 15 ..	31 0	33 10 ..	33 15									
Mid. to ord.	"	0 3 ..	1 8 ..	1 0 ..	2 6	brown	28 15 ..	29 0	31 10 ..	31 15									
Dutch Trimmed	"	0 0 ..	0 0 ..	0 0 ..	0	Foreign, pale	0 ..	0 ..	0 ..	0 ..	0 ..	0 ..	0 ..	0 ..	0 ..	0 ..	0 ..		
ROOTS—Calumba	per cwt.	27 0 ..	40 0 ..	20 0 ..	50 0	COTTONSEED	28 0 ..	0 ..	28 10	30 10 ..	0 ..	0 ..	0 ..	0 ..	0 ..	0 ..	0 ..		
China	"	28 0 ..	30 0 ..	25 0 ..	30 ..	LARD	34 10 ..	36 10	40 0 ..	0 ..	0 ..	0 ..	0 ..	0 ..	0 ..	0 ..	0 ..		
Chiretta	per lb.	0 2 ½ ..	0 3 ½ ..	0 3 ..	0 4	TALLOW	30 0 ..	0 ..	35 0	30 10 ..	0 ..	0 ..	0 ..	0 ..	0 ..	0 ..	0 ..		
Galangal	per cwt.	21 0 ..	23 0 ..	21 0 ..	21 6	TURPENTINE, American, cks	21 6 ..	0 ..	0 ..	23 0 ..	0 ..	0 ..	0 ..	0 ..	0 ..	0 ..	0 ..		
Gentian	"	16 0 ..	20 0 ..	19 0 ..	21 0	French	0 ..	0 ..	0 ..	0 ..	0 ..	0 ..	0 ..	0 ..	0 ..	0 ..	0 ..		
Hellebore	"	0 0 ..	0 0 ..	0 0 ..	0	PETROLEUM, Crude	0 ..	0 ..	0 ..	0 ..	0 ..	0 ..	0 ..	0 ..	0 ..	0 ..	0 ..		
Orris	"	20 0 ..	45 0 ..	55 0 ..	65 0	refined, per gall.	0 6 ½ ..	0 ..	0 6 ½ ..	0 9 ½ ..	0 ..	0 ..	0 ..	0 ..	0 ..	0 ..	0 ..		
Pellitory	"	0 0 ..	0 0 ..	70 0 ..	76 0	Spirit	0 7 ..	0 ..	0 7 ½ ..	0 7 ½ ..	0 ..	0 ..	0 ..	0 ..	0 ..	0 ..	0 ..		
Pink	per lb.	1 0 ..	1 4 ..	0 0 ..	0 0	SEEDS.													
Rhatany	"	0 2 ..	0 5 ..	0 4 ..	0 7	CANARY	per qr.	45 0 ..	55 0 ..	47 0 ..	53 0 ..								
Seneka	"	1 9 ..	1 10 ..	2 11 ..	3 0	CARAWAY, English, per cwt.	0 ..	0 ..	0 ..	43 0 ..	45 0 ..								
Snake	"	0 0 ..	0 0 ..	0 10 ..	1 0	German, &c.,	0 ..	0 ..	0 ..	48 0 ..	49 0 ..								
SAFFRON, Spanish	"	25 0 ..	45 0 ..	20 0 ..	32 0	CORIANDER	14 9 ..	20 0 ..	18 0 ..	23 0 ..									
SALEP	per cwt.	120 0 ..	140 0 ..	240 0 ..	300 0	HEMP	per qr.	39 0 ..	40 0 ..	0 ..	0 ..								
SARSAPARILLA, Lima per lb.	0 4 ..	0 6 ..	0 6 ..	0 ..	LINSEED, English	60 0 ..	0 ..	63 0 ..	0 ..	0 ..									
Guayaquil	"	1 1 ..	1 4 ..	2 2 ..	2 6	Black Sea & Azof	50 6 ..	0 ..	0 ..	0 ..	0 ..								
Honduras	"	1 1 ..	1 4 ..	0 11 ..	1 6	Calculta	51 6 ..	52 0 ..	48 0 ..	0 ..									
Jamaica	"	1 6 ..	1 10 ..	1 2 ..	2 6	Bombay	53 0 ..	0 ..	0 ..	51 0 ..	0 ..								
SASSAFRAS	per cwt.	0 0 ..	0 0 ..	9 0 ..	11 0	St. Petersbrg.,	0 ..	0 ..	0 ..	0 ..	0 ..								
SCAMMONY, Virgin	per lb.	23 0 ..	25 0 ..	0 0 ..	0 0	Mnstd, brown	12 0 ..	0 ..	16 0 ..	0 ..	0 ..								
second & ordinary	"	8 0 ..	20 0 ..	0 0 ..	0 0	white	10 0 ..	0 ..	15 0 ..	13 0 ..	0 ..								
SENNA, Bombay	"	0 0 ½ ..	0 2 ½ ..	0 0 ..	0 0	POPPY, East India, per qr.	51 6 ..	0 ..	0 ..	51 6 ..	0 ..								
Tinmivilly	"	0 1 ½ ..	0 9 ..	0 1 ½ ..	1 5	SPICES.													
Alexandria	"	0 3 ½ ..	1 2 ..	0 5 ..	1 6	CASSIA LIONEA	per cwt.	38 0 ..	45 0 ..	39 0 ..	50 0 ..								
SPERMACETI, refined	"	1 3 ..	0 0 ..	1 4 ..	0 0	Vera	22 0 ..	0 ..	35 0 ..	22 0 ..	36 0 ..								
American	"	1 1 ½ ..	1 2 ..	1 3 ..	0 0	Buds	57 0 ..	0 ..	58 0 ..	56 0 ..	58 0 ..								
SIQUILLS	"	0 1 ..	0 3 ..	0 2 ½ ..	0 4	CINNAMON, Ceylon													
GUMS.						1st quality	per lb.	1 0 ..	3 4 ..	1 8 ..	2 10 ..								
AMMONIAC drop	per cwt.	2 2 ..	2 10 ..	1 18 ..	2 5	2nd do.	0 11 ..	2 4 ..	1 8 ..	2 6 ..									
lump	"	0 10 ..	2 0 ..	0 15 ..	1 15	3rd do.	0 10 ..	1 6 ..	1 4 ..	1 9 ..									
ANIMI, fine washed	"	14 0 ..	15 10 ..	13 15 ..	14 10	Tellicherry	1 8 ..	2 0 ..	0 ..	0 ..									
bold scraped	"	12 0 ..	13 15 ..	12 0 ..	13 10	Chips	0 2 ½ ..	0 5 ..	0 3 ..	0 6 ..									
sorts	"	9 10 ..	11 17/6 ..	8 10 ..	11 10	CLOVES, Penang	1 7 ..	1 9 ..	1 7 ..	1 9 ..									
dark	"	5 5 ..	9 0 ..	2 15 ..	8 10	Amboyna	1 5 ..	1 6 ..	1 3 ..	1 5 ..									
ARABIC, E.I., fine						Zanzibar	1 3 ½ ..	1 4 ..	1 1 ..	1 2 ..									
pale picked	"	2 15 ..	3 12 ..	2 15 ..	3 5	GINGER, Jam, fine per cwt.	90 0 ..	200 0 ..	90 0 ..	202 6 ..									
arts, md. to fin.	"	2 18 ..	2 14 ..	2 0 ..	2 14	Ord. to good	50 0 ..	80 0 ..	48 0 ..	80 0 ..									
garblings	"	1 3 ..	1 15 ..	1 5 ..	2 0 ..	African	20 0 ..	0 ..	24 0 ..	25 0 ..									
TURKEY,pick,gd,to fin.	"	6 5 ..	9 10 ..	5 0 ..	9 0 ..	Bengal	17 0 ..	0 ..	20 0 ..	0 ..									
second & inf.	"	3 5 ..	6 0 ..	3 0 ..	5 15 ..	Malabar	0 ..	0 ..	0 ..	0 ..									
in sorts	"	1 15 ..	3 5 ..	2 10 ..	3 16 ..	Cochin	33 0 ..	120 0 ..	48 0 ..	120 0 ..									
Gedda	"	1 12 ..	2 3 ..	1 14 ..	1 19 ..	PEPPER, Blk., Malabar, per lb.	0 3 ½ ..	0 4 ½ ..	0 4 ½ ..	0 5 ½ ..									
BARBARY,brown..	"	3 0 ..	3 7/6 ..	2 10 ..	2 15 ..	Singapore	0 3 ½ ..	0 ..	0 3 ½ ..	0 3 ½ ..									
AUSTRALIAN	"	1 15 ..	2 10 ..	2 2 ..	2 10 ..	White Tellicherry	0 ..	0 ..	0 ..	0 ..									
ASOFATIDA, cm,to fin	"	1 8 ..	2 12 ..	0 13 ..	2 10 ..	Cayenne	1 0 ..	0 ..	3 0 ..	1 4 ..									
BENJAMIN,1st & 2nd	"	21 0 ..	70 0 ..	20 0 ..	70 0 ..	MACE, 1st quality	2 0 ..	3 1 ..	1 1 ..	2 10 ..									
Sumatra 1st & 2nd	"	6 0 ..	15 10 ..	6 10 ..	17 0 ..	2nd and inferior	1 0 ..	1 10 ..	1 0 ..	1 10 ..									
3rd	"	2 10 ..	3 12/6 ..	3 0 ..	0 0 ..	NUTMEGS, 78 to 60 tolbs.	3 9 ..	5 0 ..	3 8 ..	3 8 ..									
COPAL, Angola red	"	3 5 ..	6 0 ..	6 0 ..	6 15 ..	90 to 80	3 0 ..	3 8 ..	3 0 ..	3 8 ..									
Benguela	"	3 0 ..	3 10 ..	4 0 ..	5 0 ..	132 to 95	1 10 ..	2 10 ..	1 10 ..	2 10 ..									
Sierra Leone, per lb.	"	0 7 ½ ..	0 10 ..	0 6 ½ ..	0 9 ..	PIMENTA	0 5 ..	0 ..	0 ..	0 4 ..									
Manilla	per cwt.	16 0 ..	24 0 ..	18 0 ..	24 0 ..	COCHINEAL.													
DAMMAR, pale	"	85 0 ..	90 0 ..	75 0 ..	80 ..	HONDURAS, black	0 ..	0 ..	0 ..	2 3 ..									
Singapore	"	75 0 ..	90 0 ..	60 0 ..	70 0 ..	silver	0 ..	0 ..	0 ..	2 5 ..									
EUPHORIUM	"	0 ..	0 ..	9 0 ..	15 ..	pasty	0 ..	0 ..	0 ..	2 0 ..									
GALBANUM	per lb.	0 ..	0 ..	0 4 ..	1 ..	Mexican, black	2 ..	2 ..	2 ..	2 ..									
GAMBOGE,pckd,pipe per cwt.	230 0 ..	270 0 ..	190 0 ..	260 0 ..	0 ..	silver	2 ..	2 ..	0 ..	2 ..									
GUAIACUM	per lb.	1 0 ..	2 9 ..	1 0 ..	2 5 ..	Teneriffe, black	2 ..	3 ..	2 ..	2 ..									
KINO	per cwt.	60 0 ..	90 0 ..	81 0 ..	85 0 ..	silver	2 ..	3 ..	2 ..	2 ..									
KOWRIE, sorts	"	35 0 ..	48 0 ..	18 6 ..	43 0 ..	CAMBODIA, black	5 10 ..	6 10 ..	7 5 ..	7 15 ..									
selected	"	120 0 ..	185 0 ..	100 0 ..	170 0 ..	silver	6 0 ..	0 ..	0 ..	6 10 ..									
MASTIC, picked	per lb.	2 6 ..	3 0 ..	3 0 ..	4 0 ..	silver	6 0 ..	0 ..	0 ..	7 5 ..									
MYRRH, gd. & fine per cwt.	150 0 ..	250 0 ..	180 0 ..	200 0 ..	0 ..	silver	6 0 ..	0 ..	0 ..	7 15 ..									
ord. to fair.	"	60 0 ..	150 0 ..	100 0 ..	150 0 ..	silver	5 0 ..	0 ..	0 ..	5 10 ..									
OLIBANUM, p. drop	"	75 0 ..	80 0 ..	47 0 ..	55 0 ..	silver	5 0 ..	0 ..	0 ..	5 10 ..									
amber & ylw.	"	70 0 ..	72 0 ..	36 0 ..	46 0 ..	silver	5 0 ..	0 ..	0 ..	5 10 ..									
garblings....	"	23 0 ..	34 0 ..	12 0 ..	28 0 ..	silver	5												



THE long continuance of wintry weather must certainly be reckoned as one of the causes which have retarded the revival of business. The record of the first six months of 1879 is decidedly disappointing. Trade has been done at the minimum of profit, and what there has been of it has tended towards contraction rather than expansion. According to the official figures, our imports show a decline of 17,000,000*l.*, or 9 per cent. less than in the same period of last year, while our exports were nearly 6,000,000*l.*, or 6 per cent. less in comparison with the first six months of 1878. Much of the decline in import values is due to the fortunate circumstance of much lower prices for many of the staples of food. If it had not been for this advantage, the depression of business would no doubt have been felt much more severely than it has been.

The panacea for all commercial difficulties which the Chambers of Commerce of this country have for some years recommended, and which now by a lucky division in the House of Commons they seem to have gained, is the appointment of a Minister of Commerce, to rank as a principal Secretary of State. The notion which each advocate of this appointment seems to have is that the first thing a Minister of Commerce will do will be to put into practice such and such a pet scheme for the regeneration of business affairs. One expects he will prohibit the importation of French sugar, another that he will at once reform the bankruptcy or patent laws in such a way as to make them perfect. Another that he will introduce the metric system; another that he will stop strikes, and so on; and each thinks that if his scheme were carried out we should all live happily ever after. We hardly see that such a Minister can be of much service. Arrangements with foreign countries must be made by the Foreign Minister in future as now. Similarly Colonial and Indian affairs will have to be attended to by their respective departments, whether they concern wars or business. A Minister of Commerce might do good if he would draw up a Bankruptcy Law without the assistance of any lawyer; but he is not likely to do that, and as soon as Messrs. Attorney and Solicitor get at it they may be trusted to adapt its provisions to the safety, honour, and welfare of their order other than to the simple end of settling fairly between debtor and creditor. The fact is, if each interest of the country is to be properly represented in the Cabinet we want not one new Minister but fifty. Suppose the new Minister is a cotton merchant, is he an authority on sugar? or would an ironmaster be likely to comprehend the requirements of pharmacy better than a moderately-intelligent duke? There was a time when English merchants sailed out and conquered empires for themselves and for their country; now they come to Parliament and pray that mighty "Government" will take the initiative so as to discover new channels of trade.

The following telegrams from Philadelphia, U.S., have appeared in the *Times*; the first was dated July 1 and the second July 3:—"Before separating both Houses passed, by large majorities, a Bill exempting salts of quinine and sulphate of quinine from Customs duties." "The Bill regarding the quinine duties will probably stop the manufacture in the United States, as the foreign article can be imported cheaper. The largest manufacturers are at Philadelphia. They have stopped the manufacture excepting to fulfil existing contracts. The duties were on sulphate of quinine 20 per cent., all other salts of quinine 45 per cent."

This news has caused a considerable speculative activity in quinine here. Of course, it is assumed that orders from the United States will now be added to the existing demand, and our manufacturers—English, French, and German—seem to have had almost as much business as they could do already. That quinine of European manufacture will, for some time at least, displace the American produce, is pretty certain, but it must be remembered that the present advance is greater than the difference which existed between English and American prices previously, so that at present rates the American product will not be so readily thrust out of the market. When English quinine was 11*s.* 6*d.* to 12*s.*, American was about \$3 40, say a difference of about 1*s.* 10*d.* or 2*s.* Since the arrival of this information the price has been run up to 14*s.*

Chemicals have fairly maintained their values. In alkali there is a tendency to weakness. The home demand is dull, but satisfactory orders have been received for export. Citric acid is quiet, and has sold recently at 1*s.* 9*d.* The unseasonable weather has limited the demand for this product and tartaric acid very considerably, but a week of hot weather would no doubt occasion a considerable advance. Cream of tartar is somewhat scarce, and is firm at a slight advance. Acetic acid is also quoted dearer. Iodine has sold freely at 1*s.* 2*d.*, apparently in expectation of a further rise. Quicksilver is very quiet; the Californian exports of this metal are increasing, and are gradually usurping foreign demands. The higher price of silver has caused an advance of 1*d.* per oz. in the nitrate. Morphia is a little higher, in anticipation of a probably insufficient supply of good opium. Refined camphor is still quoted at 1*s.* 1*½d.*, though the crude is depressed.

In drugs, Barbados aloes have lately sold at much higher prices, good liver bringing as much as 13*l.* 7*s.* 6*d.*; Cape are also becoming scarcer; balsam copaibæ is firmer, Para at 1*s.* 6*d.*, and Maranham at 2*s.*; oil of almonds is rather lower; aniseed, clove, and cassia oils are dearer. The wet season has seriously damaged the prospects of English oils of lavender and peppermint, which will probably be higher. American reports anticipate much stronger prices for oil of peppermint from the Wayne County district. A reliable authority in Lyons advises that not more than one-quarter the land usually planted has been so occupied during the present season, while the old roots died during the winter. The quinine-yielding barks were very firmly held before the recent rise in quinine, and they are now much dearer. At recent sales 6 bags of Jamaica (Government grown) were offered and sold at 4*s.* per lb. for loose open quill. The exports of cinchona bark from Ceylon during the past four years have been as follows:—1875-76, 6,485 lbs.; 1876-77, 6,340 lbs.; 1877-78, 43,829 lbs.; 1878-79, 132,307 lbs. Opium is still in a doubtful position. There is a strong belief in higher prices to come this season, and finest qualities are held firmly, but there is no appearance of any speculative demand. The out-turn, it is said, will reach 4,000 cases. Cardamoms still keep up their higher prices. Some very small chamomiles from Japan sold at last sales at 7*s.* 6*d.* per cwt. China galls are dearer, making from 53*s.* to 55*s.* Turkey blue galls have sold at 7*s.* Jamaica sarsaparilla is dearer, having sold at 1*s.* 6*d.* to 1*s.* 10*d.* Jalap rather lower at 1*s.* Musk in large supply, and with a flat demand is cheaper. In gums, animi, benjamin, and damar are dearer. Jaborandi leaves bought in at 2*s.* 9*d.* Gentian root is getting scarcer, and foreign quotations are higher. Saffron, after a gradual decline is quoted higher, and it is expected will be in short supply. Insect powder will probably keep its high price during the current year.

Linseed and rape oils have been very steady during the month. Slight upward movements have been made, but have not been maintained, though rape is dearer for forward delivery. The demand for olive continues very limited, and no change in the market prices can be recorded. The reports of the crops from the Neapolitan districts are very bad, and it is said that the Gallipoli produce will not reach more than a fourth of the average. An advance of 2*d.* per ton for next March delivery has been freely paid at Naples. Seal and sperm oils have given way in consequence of the slack demand. American turpentine is steady at 21*s.* 6*d.*, and refined petroleum, after hardening to 6*½d.* to 6*¾d.*, closes lower than ever at 6*½d.* to 6*¾d.* September-December contracts have been taken at 6*¾d.* and 6*½d.*

We add our usual statement of the stock of certain drugs in the Port of London on June 30:—

	1879	1878		1879	1878
Aloes	1,451	1,547	Gum (<i>Contd.</i>)—		
"	11	14	Assafetida pkgs	507	329
"	704	1,174	Benjamin.. "	1,004	906
Aniseed, Star chts	619	861	Damar....	532	1,290
Arrowroot	12,870	17,819	Galbanum ..	17	25
" bxs & tins	12,943	7,666	Gamboge.. "	153	295
Balsam...cks, &c.	36	164	Guaiacum.. "	37	49
Bark, Medicinal cks, &c.	291	883	Kino....."	32	18
" srns, &c.	13,907	7,852	Kowrie .....tins	772	852
Borax.....pkgs	628	884	Mastic ....pkgs	145	151
Bees' Wax ..bls & srns	621	481	Myrrh E.I.	194	264
" cks & cs cakes	2,684	1,311	Olibanum.. "	2,672	3,734
Wax, Jap.vcg. pkgs	27	90	Sandarac.. "	744	1,060
Camphor ....bgs	4,133	5,557	Senegal.....tins	51	18
Dragonsblood chts	9768	3,349	Tragacanth pkgs	1,894	1,477
Galls, B.I. cks & cs	486	397	Ipeac. ....cks & bgs	170	304
M'terranean sks	1,569	2,024	Jalap.....tins	449	460
Guin—	669	667	Olive ..cks, &c.	551	1,067
Ammoniac pkgs	481	506	Aniseed	99	189
Animi & Copal pkgs	3,707	8,099	Cassia	285	648
Arabic, Barbary pkgs	1,335	1,044	Opium ..cks, &c.	855	1,511
Turkey ..	1,028	343	Rhubarb.....cht	1,150	1,144
E.I.....	1,292	2,180	Sarsaparilla	641	1,038
			Senna ....bls, &c.	1,422	2,379
			Shellac...cht &c.	42,734	43,207
			Turmeric	1,832	1,326
			Vermilion	62	36

Clippings and Pickings.

REMOVAL OF IRON-MOULDS FROM LINEN.—A German technical journal says that salts of tin remove these much more efficiently than oxalic acid will do it.

INCOMBUSTIBLE PAPER.—The *Chemiker Zeitung* says that a firm in Salamanca makes an incombustible paper by treatment with sulphate of ammonia, sulphate of magnesia, and borax.

THE Select Committee of the House of Commons on the Coroners (England) Bill has determined to recommend that in future medical men shall be disqualified from holding the office of coroner.

TO COOK AN OLIVE TO PERFECTION.—Put an olive into a lark; put a lark into a quail; put a quail into a plover; put a plover into a partridge; put a partridge into a pheasant; put a pheasant into a turkey. First partially roast; then carefully stew until all is done to the olive. Throw away the turkey, the pheasant, the partridge, the plover, the quail, and the lark; then eat the olive.

ON a recent trip of one of the steamers running to San Francisco bread was served at dinner one day which tasted strongly of coal oil. The captain afterwards asked the baker if he did not know that kerosene had got into the flour. He admitted that he did. "Why didn't you feed the flour to the chickens?" was asked. "Oh," he replied, "I was afraid it would kill them."

SAFE VERMIN-KILLER.—In Stanstead, Canada, a man sold ten-cent packages, "Warranted sure death to potato-bugs; no risk of poisoning animals, as with Paris green." The packages were not to be opened until time to use them. One victim, having three, opened one, and found two square blocks of wood, on one of which was written: "Place the bug on this block and press firmly with the other."

A CLOCK is about the only thing in the world which manages to go on all the better when its affairs are wound up. There are some men, however, who seem to have very carefully studied this peculiarity of the clock, and transferred it to some extent to their own business arrangements. They have a happy faculty of being worth nothing when their creditors become clamorous and demand a settlement, but the very moment their affairs are wound up away they go, cheerfully as ever, on tick, on tick, on tick.—*N. Y. Herald.*

"THE LONDON 'CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST' is an excellent journal, full of pharmaceutical lore, and it must be of great value to apothecaries." That paragraph is from the *Hahnemannian Monthly*—a very intelligent American homœopathic journal.

HOMEOPATHY SIMPLIFIED.—A writer in the *Hahnemannian Monthly* aids us by concrete examples to get a notion of homeopathic attenuations. It should be stated that he writes as a homeopath, but in opposition to the high dilutionists. He says suppose the crude medicinal substance to be represented by a No. 3 homeopathic pellet, the first attenuation would be represented by an acorn, the second by an orange, the third by a pumpkin, the fourth by a hogshead, the fifth by a large room, the sixth by a church . . . the twelfth by the Mediterranean Sea . . . the fifteenth would be eight times as big as the earth . . . the eighteenth six times as large as the sun . . . the twenty-fourth twenty-three times as large as the solar system . . . the thirtieth would be as large as fifty-six spheres whose diameter should reach from the extremity of our solar system to the nearest fixed star. It would take one 56 times 230,000 years to travel round these spheres at the rate of 1,000 miles per minute. One drop of liquid measuring the tenth of an inch in diameter raised to the 30th dilution would contain 2,058,510,642,141,870,000,000,000,000,000,000,000,000 cubic miles.

WHY PEOPLE DRINK LIQUORS.—Mr. A. drinks because his doctor has recommended him to take a little; B., because his doctor has ordered him not to, and he hates quackery; C. takes a drop because he is wet; D., because he is dry; E., because he feels something rising; F., because he feels a kind of sinking; G., because he's going to see a friend off to America; H., because he's got a friend home from Australia; I., because he's so hot in the evening; J., because he's so cold in the morning; K., because he's got a pain in the head; L., because he's got a pain in the foot; M., because he's got a pain in his side; N., because he's got a pain in his back; O., because he's got a pain in his chest; P., because he's got a pain all over him; Q., because he feels light and happy; R., because he feels heavy and miserable; S., because he's married; T., because he's single; U., because he's engaged; V., because he likes to see his friends around him; W., because he's got no friends, and enjoys a glass by himself; X., because his uncle left him a legacy; Y., because his aunt cut him off with a shilling; Mr. Z.—we should be happy to inform our readers what his reasons are for drinking, but, on putting the question to him, he was unable to answer.



THE COST OF GLORY.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST."

SIR,—In your Editorial Notes (in the June number) respecting the Chemists and Druggists' Trade Protection Society occur the following remarks:—"But there seems to be, unfortunately, among chemists a very large number, not unwilling to join in the shoutings of complaint or triumph, but quite content to leave the paying part of the business to those who choose to saddle themselves with it." As there has just been an appointment of an Executive Committee for the Society, it struck me that I would look through the reports 1878-79 and see whether it applied to the great guns as well as to the outsiders. I find one member, according to that list, has given nothing, while others have given the sum of 5s. Perhaps if these gentlemen were to set the example those whom you blame might be induced to do likewise. The liberal expenditure of the Society certainly cannot be continued if the donations are limited to 5s.

Your obedient servant,

"FAIR PLAY."

June 16.

DR. D'UNGER'S CURE FOR DRUNKENNESS.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST."

SIR,—You will confer a favour on the public of Great Britain if you will state, as coming from me, the discoverer of the cinchona remedy for drunkenness, that the preparations now so extensively advertised and sold

as my formula are mere catchpennies, there being a wide difference between the article I use in my practice and that sold under the assumption that it is my cure for inebriety. I am furnishing my genuine preparation to the people of the world as cheap as it can be made, and all attempts to palm off other preparations purporting to be mine are mere swindles.

Respectfully,

R. D'UNGER, M.D.

Palmer House, Chicago, June 2.

STEEDMAN'S AND STEEDMAN'S POWDERS.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST."

SIR.—In the report of an inquest held May 28, 1879, at Attercliffe, Sheffield, on the body of a child, a telegram from myself to Dr. Shaw, of that town, is incorrectly given in your journal of June 14, 1879. A child is ill, the illness being accompanied by costiveness—just the symptoms of brain disease—the mother gives one of my powders, and, according to the account of a local paper, goes to bed and to sleep, and wakes in the morning to find the child dead. Dr. Shaw telegraphs to me asking if my powders could possibly cause death. I reply, by same medium, "No, it is utterly impossible. Read Dr. Hassall's certificate. Probably brain disease. Was powder Stedman's or Steedman's? Mine no opium. *Post hoc, sed non propter.*"

Now the report in your journal makes my telegraph read in its latter part, "Stedman's powders contain morphia, which is altogether wanting in Steedman's." I did not say that Stedman's powders contain morphin, only that mine are free from opium, and, I may add, morphia too. Will you please publish this correction, and oblige

Yours faithfully,

J. H. STEEDMAN.

A BOTANICAL PRIZE.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST."

SIR.—Two years ago a botanical prize was given by your journal. Will it be repeated this year? It seems a very great pity that so admirable an idea should be given up on account of one discouragement. Should it be repeated this year, no doubt many more would avail themselves of so generous an offer.

JUVENIS.

DECLINE OF THE DRUGGISTS' TRADE.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST."

SIR.—Many of us know too well that our trade has suffered very much of late, and many have been the causes assigned for it. I am of opinion that the chemist is in the greater part to blame, for in this thorough we can find chemists ever ready to supply expensively got-up show-cards, "Laugh and Cry," to the smallest petty shopkeeper who will keep the proprietor's "Cooling Powders," and eager to give such shopkeepers show-hills for the best insect powder extant. It is galling for a person in the trade to be asked for the insect powder or baby's powders supplied by such chemists, who shall live close upon you. Tell them you keep as good a preparation, but you don't keep your neighbour's, and they will say at once, "I can get one at any little shop, or even where I get my week's goods on credit."

The wholesale chemists who deal largely in drysalteries and sundries are also highly to blame, and if they were treated by chemists who get their heavy goods from them by withdrawal of future orders whilst they supply all kinds of small shops, no doubt a beneficial result would follow. I have done this myself with one of these people. I have made a careful survey over a large number of small provision shops, and find, in addition to the goods they nearly all sell, the following:—Feeding-bottles, Fuller's earth in packets, violet powder, all kinds of cordials and preservatives, various preparations of rhubarb, jalap, ointments, plaster, linsced meal, sal volatile, &c., &c.

I regret to say that one chemist here has resorted to selling patents at reduced prices, and those prices, I am informed, are "list prices." I had hoped we should have kept clear of that shoal, but, alas, it is not so.

Another little point, and I will await a defence from those whom the cap may fit, and that is the distribution of diarrhoea mixture by the municipal authorities. I hope, at least, this hint will be taken up. Many people who could well pay will not do so, when they can go to the police station and get a supply "gratis."

Yours respectfully,

DEFENCE.

THE SALE OF PATENT MEDICINES BY GROCERS, &c.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST."

SIR.—The President of the Pharmaceutical Society has lately announced that "if anyone came to him for a bottle of chlorodyne, and asked him what was the nature of it, he said he 'not know what it contained.' In fact, he never recommended patent medicines at all, but rather discouraged the sale of them." In so doing Mr. Sandford is, at least, "acting as an apothecary," and I am inclined to think that it would need a skilled casuist

to prove the reply to be as true in spirit as in letter. Anyhow, one would suppose that if Mr. Sandford's chief desire was "to discourage the sale of" patent medicines, he might discover a method more efficient and, as I think, more honest than the process of delicate slander which he claims to have adopted. There is no law that I know of to compel Mr. Sandford or any other man to sell patent medicines against his will or conscience. In view of this confession of ungenerous antipathy from such a quarter, is it wonderful, sir, that the assistance of grocers, stationers, and co-operative stores, instead of that of chemists, should be looked forward to by

Yours truly,

A PATENT MEDICINE PROPRIETOR.

REDUCTION OF PRICES.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST."

SIR.—It is a moot point with many in these days of general depression whether they shall adopt "Store" prices for their patents and other medicaments. I have given some little thought to this subject, and have endeavoured to look at it from a free-trader's point of view, and it has seemed to me folly to lower prices very materially, unless you can increase the consumption thereby. No one, I think, pretends that this can be done with medicine, but I had supposed that it followed as a matter of course with other things, and was, therefore, not prepared to find such strong evidence to the contrary, as that I now send you, extracted from the *Daily News*, July 9, one of our highest authorities on trade and finance.

"The notion that cheap prices inevitably stimulate consumption has been proved to be erroneous, for several articles are now being sold at quotations which would have been deemed absurd a few years since, yet the demand for them has fallen away. One instance will suffice to prove this. In the first six months of the year 1874 there were exported 1,745,000,000 yards of cotton goods, of which the declared value was nearly 27,000,000*l.* sterling. During the same time this year the shipments have been 1,714,000,000 yards, the declared value of which was 21,632,000*l.* If comparison be made with iron, coal, alkali, and woollen goods, &c., the results would be even more startling. . . ."

In the face of such weighty testimony as this, chemists, I think, should pause before they make any considerable reduction in their prices.

We have been charged with conducting our business "as in the beginning is now and ever shall be system." While not desiring to be catalogued thus, having taken "Progress" as my watchword, I for one, at any rate, have no wish to encumber myself with the "happy despatch system."

I am, sir, yours, &c.

S. G.

[Whatever may be the best policy to follow in regard to prices, it is at least certain that the above quotation from the *Daily News* in no way applies to the question. The cases would be parallel if our cotton manufacturer had maintained his higher prices, and yet had sold as much calico as his competitors.—ED. C. & D.J.]

THE OPENING IN SOUTH AFRICA.—Our correspondent in South Africa has favoured us with another letter, in which he reiterates his opinion that there is there a good opening for assistants. At least three or four times a week the advertisement, "Wanted an Assistant," appears in the papers, and it is certain that these vacancies cannot nearly all be filled by the assistants in the colonies. Those who wait to be engaged from England will wait a long time. Colonial chemists have had sad experiences in these engagements. Sometimes an assistant, engaged by the agent on good recommendations, when he reaches his destination turns out to be an old drunkard, or some other rascal whom no one at home would employ. This trick has been played so often that a man must be on the spot to secure a berth. All who have the pluck, and about 15*l.* beyond the passage-money, should go out, and, if worth their salt, they are sure to succeed. Married men should leave their families to follow when they are definitely settled. No diploma is required by an assistant; but to open shop he must pass an examination before the Medical Board of the colony, or be connected with the Pharmaceutical Society of Great Britain.

38/49. Delta.—Gingerbeer Powder.—The following was given in our August number last year:—Mix $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. bruised ginger, $\frac{2}{3}$ oz. cream of tartar, 4 drops essence of lemon, with as much sugar as will make the packet of presentable size. For use, add to the powder 1 gallon of boiling water and 1 lb. of lump sugar, and when nearly cold float on the liquid a piece of toast, on which place two or three tablespoonfuls of good yeast.

37/40. C. B. (Bath).—The diploma of the Society of Apothecaries confers the legal right to practise medicine anywhere in the United Kingdom. A period of four years must elapse between the preliminary and the final examinations, and a certain course of study and hospital attendance must be gone through during that time. The Society also holds an examination for assistants, something like the Minor of the Pharmaceutical Society. But this does not entitle to registration. Fuller particulars are given in our number for September of last year.

8/19. J. H.—Glycerine and Lime Cream.—Several formulæ were given in our issue for June, 1878. We have now only space to reprint one which we gave in August, 1878, and which was sent to us by a

Salford.

correspondent who said it gave a perfectly white emulsion of syrupy consistency, and inseparable:—

Cera alba	3ss.
Ol. amygdal. dulc.	3viii.

Melt by gentle heat, and add—

Glycerini	3j.
Acid citric	33 gr. dissolved in
Aqua rosea	3ij.
Alcohol	½ oz.
Ess. lemon	3ij.
Ol. amygd. am.	gtt.iv.

Mix thoroughly by frequent shaking.

26/41. **Buying Spirits by Weight.**—“Alehol” referring to a paragraph in our May number mentions that “the Cale Street Distillery amongst others always send out spirits of wine by weight. The strength is indicated by the sp. gr. and temperature, and the number of gallons is then determined by the weight thereof. In your paragraph you say spirit decreases 2 per cent. between the temperature of a hot day of summer and a frosty day of winter, and we may lose 2 gallons in every 100—presumably if bought at summer heat—but conversely if bought in winter you may gain 2 gallons in every 100.”

38/42. **A. F. C.—Liquid Dentrifices.**—You will find a choice of these in our last Diary, and also in our 1878 volume. Here is an additional formula for a saponaceous tooth-wash:—Melt 3 oz. of pure soap (cut in shavings), in a water-bath in 4 fl. oz. of water. While still warm add 12 fl. oz. of alcohol, and perfume with 10 minimis of oil of orange peel, and 5 minimis of oil of cinnamon. For a liquid dentifrice of a different character we give you the following:—

Bitter almonds	2 oz.
Brazil wood	½ oz.
Fir-tree buds	½ oz.
Orris root	2 drachms
Cochineal	1 drachm
Binoxalate of potash	1 drachm
Alcohol	1 quart

Let these macerate for three weeks, then filter and add

Spirit of cochlearia	2 oz.
Oil of peppermint	½ oz.

28/42. **A. F. C.—Lamplough's and Eno's preparations are exempt from stamp duty on these grounds:—**The Medicine Stamp Act originally contained the words “waters, videlicet all artificial mineral waters, and all waters impregnated with soda or mineral alkali, or with carbonic acid gas, and all compositions in a liquid or solid state to be used for the purpose of compounding or making any of the said waters.” This line was struck out from the Act by an amending Act passed in 1833. You will find the final stage of the trial between the Board of Inland Revenue and Mr. Lamplough on this point in our issue for February, 1878.

5/43. **Old Chemist.**—The Register of Dentists will be published at the office of the General Medical Council, 315 Oxford Street. We presume it will appear as soon as possible after August 1. Our correspondent further asks “What would be a proper designation for those registered as practising dentistry in conjunction with pharmacy? It is very undesirable that chemists should assume ‘Dental Surgeon’ or any title which only tends to lower the profession in the estimation of the intelligent portion of the public. I think ‘PL.D.R.’ or ‘R.P.D.’ would be proper or appropriate as ‘Pharmaceutical or Practical Dentist, Registered,’ or ‘Registered Pharmaceutical Dentist.’—Can the Pharmaceutical Society prevent the use of ‘Pharmaceutical Dentist?’ The Pharmaceutical Society could probably (under the Pharmacy Act of 1852) prevent the use of the title by any but their own members. By that Act it is unlawful for anyone not a pharmaceutical chemist to assume any name, title, or sign, implying that he is a member of the society. The most exact description, it seems to us, would be ‘Chemist and Dentist.’”

11/43. **Mice-poison.**—A vermin-killer containing strichnine is a poison in Part I. of the schedule.

22/41. **Amateur,—Gilding.**—We should think you could not do better than use Judson's Gold Paint for regilding the tops of your specie jars. It answers well for picture frames and also for iron bedsteads.

42/69. **W. T. Maddock.**—The plant you send is the *Spergularia rubra*, of Hooker's “Student's Flora.” Natural order Caryophyllaceæ.

42/53. **R. H.—Infant's Food.**—We have published several formulæ quite recently. In the last volume, page 145, you will find a formula for Dictamia, on page 146 for patent baby food. In the current volume, p. 144, you will find a formula supposed to represent Nestle's food and two others. No distinct formula of Liebig's food has been published.

42/53. **R. H.—Natural Mineral Waters.**—You will find formulæ of natural mineral waters in Squire's “Companion to the Pharmacopœia,” and in THE CHEMISTS' AND DRUGGISTS' DIARY for 1877. We believe that Messrs. Ingram & Royle, of Queen Victoria Street, have in preparation a list such as you require.

42/53. **R. H.—Corn Solvent.**—Strong acetic acid is used alone.

42/53. **R. H.—Ratafia.**—We have never heard of any difference between essence of ratafia and essence of almonds.

42/11. **J. C. N.—I.** “Chemistry for Beginners;” see CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST for June, page 264, col. 1; 2. “Chemical Manipulation;” see Faraday's “Chemical Manipulation,” a classic work; it is now out of print, but could probably be obtained through our Exchange Column. Also Griffin's “Chemical Handicraft,” 4s. (Griffin), and Greville Williams' “Hand-book of Chemical Manipulation,” 15s. (Van Voorst); 3. The last English edition of Attfield's “Chemistry” is the sixth, 15s. (Van Voorst).

41/68. **Minor** will find a long article on the “Pharmaceutical Examinations, and How to Pass Them,” by Philip Princep, in THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST for 1878, page 96.

42/28. **Enquirer.—Houseleek Ointment.**—There is no authoritative form for this; it is best made like cold cream, substituting the expressed and filtered juice of houseleek leaves for the rosewater. Pills may be sold in any quantity without a stamp if the label claims for the maker no special or private knowledge of their composition, nor expressly recommends them for any disease. The words “prepared only by” must not be used.

42/43. **J. I. S.** would be glad of the formula for liquor santal. flav. cum buchu et eubebze.

43/15. **Dyeing Lambskins.**—**E. R. G.**—You do not say if you wish to dye the wool or the leather black. In either case a regular dyer or currier will do them better than you possibly can. The leather can be dyed by carefully stretching the skins on a board, furry side down, cleansing the surface from all grease by means of lime water or weak soda lye, and brushing over it any of the ordinary liquid mordants and dyes applied hot. For black, the mordant might be a strong decoction of galls and logwood, and the dye, a solution of acetate, nitrate, or perchloride of iron. Cooly's Cyclopaedia gives directions for dyeing all colours.

6/44. **Niscatore** (a foreign reader) hopes that some correspondent will favour him with hints as to the best method of making dialysed iron, which shall not be so astringent as many of the preparations now in use. One of the supposed merits of this product is that it is not astringent if properly prepared. Some useful hints as to its preparation will be found in the last volume of the “Year Book of Pharmacy.” Or, if more handy, THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST of September, 1878, contains a paper on the subject, by Messrs. Reynolds and Bothamley, and an explanation by Mr. Schacht of the process he adopted for the preparation of dialysed iron.

2/45. **Indian Army.—A Veterinary Surgeon** in the army must have the diploma of the Royal College, and must also pass a special examination. He is appointed for 10 years at a salary of 250*l.* per annum, and ranks as a lieutenant. He may then be specially selected for promotion, or he may be discharged or retire with the sum of 80*l.* in lieu of pension. Provision is made for him in case of wounds or ill-health contracted in the service. Further particulars will probably be given on application to J. Collins, Esq., Principal Veterinary Surgeon, War Office.

42/53. **R. H.—Patent Medicines.**—You will have seen that the Pharmaceutical Council is considering the advisability of altering the Pharmacy Act, so as to prevent the sale of patent medicines containing poisons by any other persons than registered chemists and druggists. At present patent medicines, with or without poisons, may be sold by anybody who pays the medicine licence. We have written on this subject several times recently.

37/43. **E. B.**—You will have to pay a fee of 5*l.* to be registered as a dentist now. Apply to the Registrar of the Medical Council, 315 Oxford Street, London, or consult our back numbers.

42/63. **Carfax.—Oak Varnish.**—The formula we published two months since was taken from Cooley. In a former edition he also gives the following: 3½ lbs. of pale rosin dissolved in 1 gallon of turpentine, or 4 lbs. clear Venetian turpentine dissolved in 5 lbs. of oil of turpentine. Most of the articles in Cyclopedias, Ure, &c., seem to be founded on an article in the 49th volume of the Transactions of the Society of Arts (1832-33-34-35), by Mr. J. Wilson Niel, to whom a gold medal was awarded for his paper on the manufacture of varnishes. There is another article in the Journal of the Society of Arts for April 14, 1871, by C. W. Vincent, on the same subject. Both deal with the manufacture on a large scale. We do not know of any work especially devoted to this subject.

THE following is a verbatim copy of a liquor card hung up in one of the public-houses of a well-known manufacturing town in the “Black Country”:—

Time Card of Drinks.—Eye Opener, 5 A.M.; Refresher, 6 A.M.; Double Header, No. 1, 6.30 A.M.; Appetiser, 7 A.M.; Digestor, 8 A.M.; Big Reposer, 9 A.M.; Stimulator and Lunch, 10 A.M. to 3 P.M.; Talker, 12 noon; Mixed Special, 12.30 P.M.; Scatler, 1 P.M.; Lightning Express, No. 1, 2 P.M.; Delayed, No. 1, 3 P.M.; Social Drink, 4 P.M.; Invigorator, 5 P.M.; Double Header, No. 2, 5.30 P.M.; Solid Straight, 6 P.M.; Accommodation, 7 P.M.; Fancy Smile, 8 P.M.; Pleasant Talk, 9 P.M.; Dick, 9.30 P.M.; Sparkler, 10 P.M.; Rosier, 11 P.M.; Nightcap, 12 P.M.; Floaters, free, N.B.—Wild or irregular drinkers will keep out of the way and off the time of the regular customers. Passengers by late bus carefully forwarded home by Wheelbarrow Express.—Caterer.

ZINCI OXYD. PUR.

(HARRIS'S),

GUARANTEED TO ANSWER ALL THE B.P. TESTS,
In 4, 7, 14 & 28lb. Boxes, Boxes Free. Also in 1lb. & 2lb. Parcels, 1s. lb.

SPECIAL QUOTATIONS TO LARGE BUYERS.

PLEASE NOTE—EVERY PACKAGE HAS OUR LABEL AND SEAL UPON IT.

KEPT IN STOCK BY THE FOLLOWING WHOLESALE DRUGGISTS:—

Messrs. Evans, Lescher & Evans, London.	Messrs. Evans, Sons & Co., Liverpool.	Messrs. Duncan, Flockhart & Co., Edinburgh
" Tidman & Son "	" Boileau & Boyd, Dublin.	" Woolley, Sons & Co., Manchester.

PHILIP HARRIS & CO.,
MANUFACTURING WHOLESALE & EXPORT CHEMISTS, BIRMINGHAM.

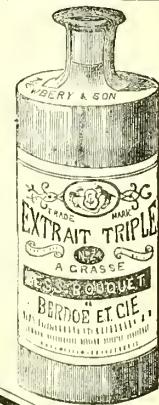


We ask
reference to
the announcement of
MESSRS. W. R. WARNER
& Co., on p. 75. Detailed Price
Lists of the Formulae in stock are now
ready, and will be supplied on application.
The advantages claimed for WARNER'S PILLS
are that they are uniformly and carefully prepared,
thoroughly soluble, and in every way satisfactory.

The attention of the Trade is asked to BERDOE'S
LAVENDER WATER, of Triple Strength.
This article has proved itself worthy of apprecia-
tion, and is really well prepared and in good
condition. Price per Large Bottle,
4s. 9d.; half ditto, 2s. 5d.
(Bottles contain about, or
more than, twenty
fluid ounces.)

Warner's SUGAR COATED Pills.

British Agents—F. NEWBERY & SONS, 37 Newgate Street, E.C.



Proprietors—F. NEWBERY & SONS,
37 Newgate Street, London.

PULVERMACHER'S PATENT GALVANIC CHAIN-BANDS, BELTS, AND BATTERIES

(RECENTLY IMPROVED)

Approved by the Academy of Medicine of Paris, and other Medical Authorities in England and Abroad.

VITAL ENERGY, it is well known, depends upon the normal functions of the nervo-electric fluid governing the whole economy; any deficiency thereof in the system manifests itself, according to the locality, by a variety of troublesome ailments, such as

Indigestion	Asthma	Local Debility
Liver Complaints	Bronchitis	General Debility
Neuralgia	Paralysis	Female Complaints
Sciatica	Epilepsy	Mental and
Deafness	Rheumatism	Physical Weakness
Writer's Cramp	Gout	Functional Disorders
Loss of Voice	Constipation	&c., &c.

This is no conjecture, but an established scientific fact, and it must be admitted that PULVERMACHER'S GALVANIC CHAIN-BANDS, by supplying this electrical deficiency, constitutes Nature's most congenial curative in the ailments referred to, embodying a host of remedies in one.

Thirty years' successful experience has proved the marvellous remedial powers of these appliances, even in cases defying ordinary treatment.

PRICE

GALVANO-PILINE CHAIN-BANDS.

A. NARROW CHAIN-BANDS for Sciatica, Rheumatic, Neuralgic, and Gouty Pains, Chronic Rheumatism, Local Paralysis, and Cramp in the Extremities, according to Electric Power.

5s., 10s. 6d., 15s., 18s., 22s., and 40s.

B. BROAD CHAIN-BANDS or BELTS for Lumbago, Indigestion, Liver, Chest, and Nervous Complaints, &c., wearable as a Belt.

22s., 30s., 40s., and 50s.

C. BROAD CHAIN-BANDS for Nervous Deafness, Head, Tooth, and Face Aches, and Noises in the Head.

21s. and upwards.

D. BROAD CHAINS for Loss of Voice and other Affections of the Throat, Asthma, and Spinal Complaints.

10s. 6d., 18s., 22s., and 40s.

E. BROAD CHAIN-BANDS for Writers' Cramp, Trembling, Nervousness, &c.

22s. and 40s.

For securing a Warm and Comfortable Application, free from possible counter-irritation, any of the above Band can be Feited, if required, at an extra cost of from 1s. upwards.

PAMPHLET POST FREE ON APPLICATION.

J. L. PULVERMACHER, 194 Regent St., London, W.

A most Liberal Reduction allowed to the Medical Profession, Chemists and Druggists, and Hospitals.

BERDOE'S

PERFUMES

THESE Perfumes have been known to the trade for many years, and their constant and largely increased sale is the best proof of their value. Notwithstanding that the prices of some brands of perfumes have been reduced, F. Newbery & Sons find it both impossible and needless to offer any other advantages to buyers than the intrinsic excellence of the Perfumes themselves. The object kept in view is not to produce perfumes which may be sold at a given price and leave a given margin of profit, but to produce such as shall equal or surpass a given standard of quality. Perfumes there have been in all ages, but since the era of the earliest scents—"The myrra, thensens, with al so greet odour"—it is probable that none have appeared of greater "odoriferous" merit than those prepared by Berdoe's method of manufacture. It would of course be possible to appear to meet the demands for impossible discounts by the device of raising the gross prices of Berdoe's perfumes, and then to offer almost any rate of discount that might be desired. This would, however, be no benefit either to the buyer or to the manufacturer, and could only eventuate in confusion and disappointment. Therefore, for the information of the Trade, the following list is re-issued, the prices being still subject to usual discount only:

Forest Rose	Hawthorn	Honey Suckle	Magnolia	Moss Rose	White Rose
Guards' Bouquet	Heliotrope	Lily of the Valley	May Blossom	Spring Flowers	Clove Pink
The above Perfumes at per 20 ozs. 11/-; 10 ozs., 5/7; 5 ozs., 2/10.					
Cassie	Frangipane	Kiss-me-quietly	Mignonette	Queen of the Alps	Tuberose. Verbena
Curious Essenee	Gem of Toilet	Kithli-Knhi	Millefleurs	Rondelletia	Wallflowers
Ess. Bonquet	Geranium	Ladies' Pet	New Mown Hay	Santal	West End
Fleur d'Oranger	Girl of the Period	Lign Alce	Oh! How Sweet	Something New	Wild Flowers
Floral Bouquet	Jasmin	Marchale	Opopanax	Stephanotis	Wild Rose
Flowers of Eden	Joekey Club			Patchouli	Ylang Ylang
The above Perfumes at per 20 ozs. 9/6; 10 ozs., 4/10; 5 ozs., 2/6.					
Aromatic vinegar ..	per 20 ozs. 6/9	* Ess. Musk (strong) ..	per 20 ozs. 15/6	Spent Pomade (French) ..	per 20 ozs. 1/-
Eau de Cologne (super)	4/9	Ess. Violets ..	12/6	Triple (French) Rose Water ..	1/2
* Ess. Ambergris ..	23/-	Ess. Wood Violet ..	12/6	Triple Orange Flower Water ..	1/2
Ess. Civet ..	12/9	Lavender Water (very fine) ..	4/9	<i>Bottles included at above prices.</i>	

* Speciaily subject to finetuation.

NEWBERY'S TREBLE BROWN WINDSOR SOAP

IS SPECIALLY RECOMMENDED TO CHEMISTS.

It is finely scented, not wasteful in use, and is in every way suited to the requirements of a first-class trade.

Per cwt., 75/- net., in 7-lb. Boxes. Per doz. (subject to usual discount), fours, 2/8; sixes (squares), 1/9; sevens, 1/6; Bars, 9/-.

Also GLYCERINE and ALMOND, HONEY SOAP, &c., in Bars and Tablets.

SOLE MANUFACTURERS AND PROPRIETORS,

F. NEWBERY & SONS, 37 Newgate St., London, E.C.
(ESTABLISHED 125 YEARS IN ST. PAUL'S CHURCHYARD.)

**PARIS EXPOSITION, 1878, AWARDED BRONZE MEDAL.
FIVE GRAND WORLD'S FAIR PRIZES.**

ORDERS RECEIVED FROM ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD.

VIENNA, 1873. CHILI, 1875. CENTENNIAL, 1876. SYDNEY, 1877. PARIS, 1878.

**WM. R. WARNER & CO.'S
PERMANENT & SOLUBLE**

SUGAR-COATED PILLS,

OF THE BRITISH PHARMACOPÆIA AND RECIPES OF EMINENT PHYSICIANS.

"Mr. W. R. WARNER, Pharmaceutical Chemist, Philadelphia.

"My DEAR SIR.—You have submitted for my inspection various samples of your SUGAR-COATED PILLS. I have examined them carefully, and can pronounce them both PERFECT and ELEGANT. I speak from my personal knowledge of your character and ability, and I regard the length of your practical experience in manufacturing them as a specialty as the surest guarantee of their excellence."—Yours very respectfully, JOHN M. MAISCH, U.S. Army Laboratory, now Professor in Philadelphia College of Pharmacy.

January 10, 1863.

"I have used W. R. WARNER & CO.'S SUGAR-COATED PILLS for more than fifteen years, and I do not hesitate to say that, in respect of solubility, THEY ARE SUPERIOR TO ANY COATED PILLS I HAVE EVER TRIED, not excepting those coated with gelatine. They possess one quality which I do not find in most other pills, viz., a moist condition of the enclosed ingredients."—ROBERT HUBBARD, M.D.

No.	Price per 100. per 500.	s. d.	s. d.	No.	Price per 100. per 500.	s. d.	s. d.	No.	Price per 100. per 500.	s. d.	s. d.
25. Pil. Aloes et Assaf. B.P. ..	1 0	4	3	46. Pil. Acid. Arsenious ..	1 0	4	3	67. Pil. Rhei. Comp. ..	2 0	9	3
26. " Aloes Barbad. B.P. ..	1 0	4	3	47. " Ague ..	2 3	10	6	68. " Strychnia, $\frac{1}{4}$ gr. ..	1 0	4	3
27. " Aloes et Ferri. B.P. ..	1 0	4	3	48. " Aloes et Mastich ..	1 6	6	9	69. " Iodoform et Ferri ..	6 0	—	
28. " Aloes et Myrrh. B.P. ..	1 0	4	3	49. " Antibilious ..	1 6	6	9	70. " Anealeptic ..	2 0	9	3
29. " Aloes Socot. B.P. ..	1 0	4	3	50. " Antidiastopeptic ..	2 3	10	6	71. " Anodyne ..	2 3	10	6
30. " Assafetid. Comp. B.P. ..	1 3	5	3	51. " Aperient ..	2 3	10	6	72. " Antichlorotic ..	2 3	10	6
31. " Gambogia Comp. B.P. ..	1 0	4	3	52. " Camphor et Hyoscyami ..	1 6	6	9	73. " Antichoromania ..	2 3	10	6
32. " Cinchonidic Sulph. 1 gr. ..	1 8	7	11	53. " Cathartic Co. (Exotic) ..	1 6	6	9	74. " Antispasmodic ..	2 3	10	6
33. " " 2 " 3 0	14 3	54. " (Improved) ..	1 6	6	9	75. " Antiperiodic ..	2 3	10	6		
34. " " 3 " 4 3	20 6	55. " (Vegetable) ..	1 6	6	9	76. " Antisplenetic ..	2 0	9	3		
35. " Colocynth. Comp. B.P. ..	2 0	9	3	56. " Emmenagogue ..	3 0	14	3	77. " Astrigrens ..	2 0	9	3
36. " Colocynth. et Hyoscyami, B.P. ..	2 0	9	3	57. " Ext. Belladonnae $\frac{1}{4}$ gr. ..	1 0	4	3	78. " Cathartic (Cholagogue) ..	2 0	9	3
37. " Confi Comp. B.P. ..	1 3	5	6	58. " Ext. Nuc. Vomicae $\frac{1}{4}$ gr. ..	1 0	4	3	79. " Ecoprotic ..	2 0	9	3
38. " Ferri Carb. B.P. ..	1 3	5	6	59. " Ferri Iodid. ..	2 0	9	3	80. " Laxativa ..	2 0	9	3
39. " Hydrargyri, 3 gr. B.P. ..	1 3	5	6	60. " Morphia Sulph. $\frac{1}{4}$ gr. ..	2 0	9	3	81. " Sedativa ..	2 3	10	6
40. " Hydrgarg. Subchlor. Co.B.P. ..	1 3	5	6	61. " Neuralgic ..	8 6	—		82. " Tonic ..	2 0	9	3
41. " Ipecac. cum Scillâ, B.P. ..	1 3	5	6	62. " Opia, Camph. et Tannin. ..	2 3	10	6	83. " Hydrgarg. 5 grs. ..	1 6	—	
42. " Plumbi cum Opio, B.P. ..	2 0	9	3	63. " Podophyllin. $\frac{1}{4}$ gr. ..	1 0	4	3	84. " Iodide of Mercury, $\frac{1}{4}$ gr. ..	1 0	4	3
43. " Quinia, 1 gr.† ..	7 0	34 3	65. " Podophyllin Co. ..	2 0	9	3	85. " Cathartic Co. ..	1 6	6	9	
44. " Saponis Comp. B.P. ..	2 0	9	3	66. " Quiniae Sulph. 2 gr.† ..	5 0	24	3	86. " Diuretic ..	1 6	—	
45. " Scillea Comp. B.P. ..	1 3	5	6	67. " Quiniae Sulph. 2 gr.† ..	13 8	67	7	87. " Ferri Pyrophos, 1 gr. ..	1 3	5	6

† Price fluctuates with rates for Quinine.

SPECIAL RECIPES FOR 3,000 OR MORE MADE TO ORDER.

**WARNER & CO.'S
SUGAR-COATED PHOSPHORUS PILLS.**

A Perfect and Reliable form for the Administration of Free Phosphorus in combination with

Nux Vomica, Iron, Quinine, Zinc, Strychnia, Morphia, Indian Hemp, Cantharides, Digitalis, Aloes, &c.

Twenty-four combinations in Stock. Detailed Price List, giving the formulæ, may be had on application.

Price per 100 from 3s. to 8s.

V. R. WARNER & CO.'S

A NEW REMEDY, CALLED

INGLUVIN

BY A. F. SHELLEY, M.D., OF PHILADELPHIA.

specific for VOMITING IN PREGNANCY, a potent and reliable remedy for the cure of INDIGESTION, DYSPEPSIA, and SICK STOMACH, caused from debility of that organ.

This is obtained from the gizzard of the domestic fowl (chicken) and is a Specific for Vomiting in Pregnancy. I have used this remedy for twenty years, and it has never failed. It is also the most powerful and reliable remedy for the Cure of Indigestion, Dyspepsia, and Sick Stomach, caused from debility of that organ. It is useful in all cases where pepsines and pancreaticines are used, but with much more certainty of its good results, for it puts all these preparations, in my experience, in the background.

PRICE PER BOTTLE, 4/-.

Tailed Price Lists, giving formulæ of W. R. WARNER & CO.'S Phosphorus and other Pills, sent free by post on application.

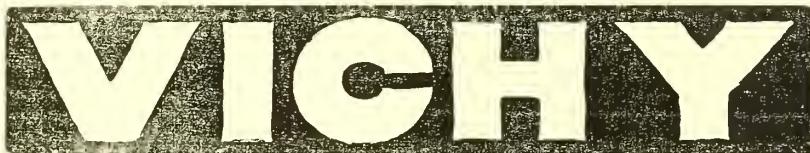
F. NEWBERY & SONS, 37 Newgate Street, London, E.C.

The following hold Stock:—Grattan & Co., Belfast; Proctor & Son, Newcastle-on-Tyne; Raimes & Co., Edinburgh; Symes & Co., Liverpool; T. R. Lester, Cork; McMaster & Co., Dublin; McCaul, Londonderry; Botwright & Kemp, Islington; McIlwaine & Marshall, Newry, &c., &c., &c.

Foreign Advertisements.]

NATURAL MINERAL WATERS

OF



PROPERTY OF THE FRENCH GOVERNMENT.

CELESTINS.—The water of this spring is very agreeable, sparkling, and slightly acidulated. Remedy for Complaints of the Kidneys, Gravel, Gout, Diabetes, Rheumatism, &c.

GRANDE-GRILLE.—The water of the Grande-Grille is particularly employed with success for persons suffering from the digestive organs, congestion of the liver and spleen, obstructions of the viscera, biliary calculi, gravel, &c., &c. It occasionally causes a light purge. It does not undergo *any* alteration by transport in bottles.

HAUTERIVE.—This spring contains a greater quantity of carbonic acid, and is therefore more suited for table use on account of its portable qualities. Its remarkable sapidity, and the ease with which it is supported by the stomach recommend it in addition to its excellent therapeutic qualities.

HOPITAL has great analogy with Grande-Grille, but is less exciting, and more adapted for delicate patients of nervous susceptibility, or disposed to pulmonary congestion or haemorrhage. It renders the best services in cases of indigestion, want of appetite and ovarium tumours, and is particularly applicable to jaundice, and to certain diseases peculiar to women.

“**VICHY WATERS** have a particularly excellent effect in cases of *atonic dyspepsia*, in irritation of the mucous membrane of the duodenum, and the biliary ducts. By their deobstruent effect they strengthen the functions of the liver. In all cases based on an increase of organic acidity *Vichy stands unrivalled.*”—SUTRO.

“**VICHY WATERS** are the pre-eminently Alkaline Waters. Their properties are *sui generis*, uniting the most rare and valuable qualities. Vichy is unapproached and unapproachable, not only in France, but perhaps in the world.”—GLOVER *On Mineral Waters*.

VICHY WATERS are pleasant to the taste, and may be drunk pure or mixed with Wine or Spirits.

CAUTION—When Vichy Waters are ordered, it is absolutely necessary that the name of the particular Spring required, which is on the Capsule, should be stated.

VICHY DIGESTIVE LOZENGES

Manufactured from the Salts extracted from the Mineral Waters of Vichy.

The Vichy Lozenges should be taken by those persons whose digestion is difficult, painful, or laborious. In cases of slow or difficult digestion a few of the Lozenges should be taken before each repast. The Lozenges are flavoured with peppermint, lemon, vanilla, rose, orange flowers, or anisette.

VICHY SALTS FOR BATHS—In Packets sufficient for one bath.

VICHY BARLEY SUGAR—An excellent digestive bonbon.

CHEMISTS can have prospectuses and Medical Notices, with name and address, sent free on application to the Vichy Waters Company, 22 Boulevard Montmartre, Paris.

LONDON DEPOTS:—

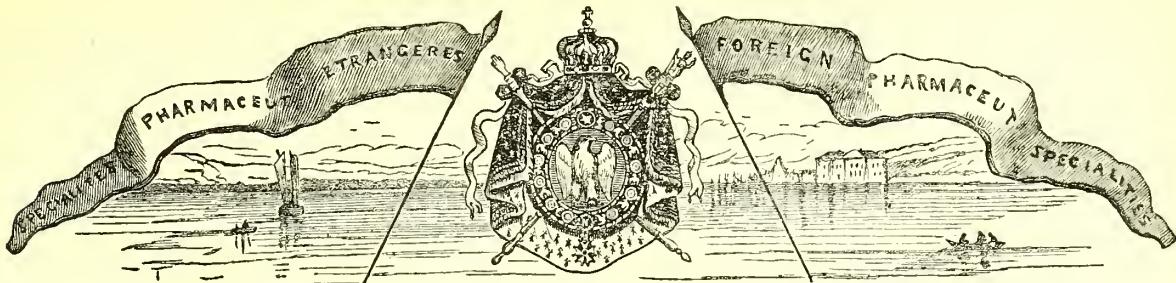
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GALLAIS & Co., 27 Margaret Street, Regent Street.
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FOREIGN SPECIALITIES AND MEDICINES.

ROBERTS & CO.,

FOREIGN AND ENGLISH CHEMISTS, WHOLESALE IMPORT AND EXPORT AGENTS FOR FOREIGN MEDICINES AND PATENTS,

76 NEW BOND STREET, LONDON.

Messrs. Roberts & Co. beg to inform the Trade that they are Agents for all the principal French and Foreign Specialities and Medicines, a large supply of which they have always on hand, and can supply on very favourable terms. They are in daily communication with their Paris House, and can offer exceptional facilities for procuring New Medicines, &c., &c., with very little delay.

The following is a list of a few that they name *au hazard*, and that have a large sale:—

Retail	Per doz.	Retail	Per doz.	Retail	Per doz.	Retail	Per doz.
6/0.. Alcool de Menthe Rieques ..42/	4/6.. Capsules Raquin ..30/	2/9.. Grimault's Syrups ..22/	6/0.. Rabuteau's Elixir Ferrug. ..48/				
2/9.. Ditto ditto ..21/	4/6.. Mathey Caylus ..22/	2/3.. Guyot's Goudron ..17/	3/6.. Sirop ..27/				
3/6.. Anbergier's Syrup ..27/	4/6.. Chassaigne's Wine ..36/	11/.. Laville's Gout Tincture ..84/	4/6.. Racahout ..33/				
1/9.. " Pâté ..13/	2/9.. Pills ..25/	11/.. Papier Fayard ..13/	5/0.. Reynal's Bougies ..42/				
6/6.. Bay Rum ..54/	4/6.. Clin's Bromide Camph. Caps 45/	2/3.. Papier Fruneau ..13/	3/6.. Ricord's Injection ..24/				
3/6.. Ditto ..27/	4/6.. " Dragées 45/	1/12.. Ditto ..6/6	4/6.. " Capsules ..34/				
2/6.. Belloch's Charcoal ..16/	2/9.. Dusart's Syrups ..27/	4/6.. Papier Fruneau ..27/	8/0.. " Syrup ..72/				
1/9.. " Loëzenge ..13/	4/6.. Wines ..36/	2/3.. Ditto ..15/	2/0.. Star Paper ..15/				
4/6.. Blancard's Pills ..30/	5/0.. Eau Botot ..42/	1/9.. Pâté Aubergier ..13/	2/6.. Tamar Indien ..21/				
2/9.. Ditto ..18/	3/0.. Ditto ..26/	1/9.. de George ..13/	2/9.. Vallet's Pills ..24/				
4/6.. Brou's Injection ..26/	2/3.. Espic's Cigarettes ..15/	1/12.. Ditto ..8/6	1/6.. Ditto ..13/				
4/6.. Bugenau's Wine ..36/	2/9.. Flon's Syrup ..23/	1/9.. de Berthe ..15/	4/6.. Veloutine (White and Rose) ..39/				
4/6.. Bully's Vinegar ..33/	2/6.. Gayett's Paper ..18/	1/9.. de Nafé ..13/	3/6.. Ditto ditto ..30/				
2/6.. Ditto ..17/	2/3.. Granules Arsen. Acid ..15/	1/9.. Regnault ..13/	3/0.. Vichot's Trochisques ..27/				
4/6.. Candé's (Lait Antiphilique)40/	2/3.. " Iron ..15/	6/0.. Pierlot's Valerian ..54/	4/6.. Valentine's Meat Juice ..45/				
4/6.. Capsules Bromeide of Camph.45/	2/3.. " Soda ..15/	2/9.. Rabuteau's Dragées Ferrug.27/	4/6.. Vin Mariani ..45/				
4/6.. " Matico ..30/							

Above prices do not include stamps; in those cases where they are necessary they will be supplied and charged extra.

MM. Roberts & Cie. ont l'honneur d'informer MM. les Pharmacien Spécialistes de France et de l'Étranger qu'ils se mettent à leur disposition pour des dépôts qu'ils voudraient établir à Londres. On peut avoir tous renseignements en s'adressant à leur maison de Londres ou à Paris.

House in Paris, ROBERTS & CO., Place Vendome, 23.
ESTABLISHED 1823.

H. RUBECK
begs to call the
attention of
the Trade to his
English-Drawn
OIL
OF CLOVES.

OLEUM
OLEUM
FINEST
ENGLISH
DRAWN.

CARYOPH.
CARUI.
GUARANTEED
PURE AND
UNADULTERATED.

It is guaranteed
perfectly Pure, and equal
to any other make
both in quality and
aroma,
although considerably
cheaper.
It may be obtained of
all the principal
Wholesale Druggists.
A fair trial is solicited.

Foreign Advertisements—continued.]

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Sole Wholesale Agents:—

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H. SUGDEN, EVANS & CO., EVANS, LESCHER & WEBB,
Montreal, Canada. London.



SAVAR'S PROPRIETARY ARTICLES SAVAR'S

INJECTION BROU
EAU DE SUEZ
CIGARS DE JOY

SOLE AGENTS FOR THE UNITED KINGDOM,
WILCOX & CO., 336 OXFORD STREET, LONDON.
Special Prices for Large Buyers. Shipped for Export, Unstamped.

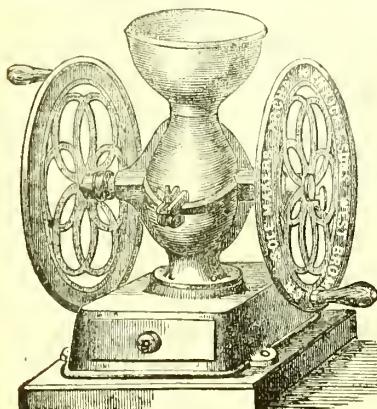
F. H. FAULDING & CO.,
WHOLESALE DRUGGISTS,

Clarence Place, King William Street,

ADELAIDE;

And PORT ADELAIDE.

ESTABLISHED 1845.



AMERICAN DRUG & SPICE MILL.

Advantages—

The cutters or grinders never wear out. Cutters or Grinders can be cleaned and refixed in one minute, thus any quantity of different articles can be ground without fear of intermixture.

Price No. 4a Mill, 70/-	Price No. 2a Mill, 26/-
" " 3a " 50/-	" " 1a " 17/-

Larger size if required.

See PHARMACEUTICAL JOURNAL, November 17, 1877, page 399.

SOLE AGENT,

GEO. BURTON,
221, 223, 226, 232 St. John Street, Clerkenwell.

Foreign Advertisements—continued.]

BAUDON'S RESTORATIVE TONIC WINE.

Prescribed with Great Success in Consumption and Wasting Diseases, &c.

The Lancet recommends it as a substitute for Cod Liver Oil in Pulmonary and other complaints.

The Medical Times and Gazette says—"In our Hospital Reports of May 12th, 1877, we reported a case of pulmonary disease in the London Hospital, in which very marked improvement took place during the exhibition of this wine, without any other medical treatment. It is a very agreeable remedy, the basis being a pure muscat wine, and its usefulness is attested by the names of physicians and surgeons of high standing and repute."

The London Medical Record says—"It is a wine of most agreeable flavour and good alcoholic strength, and is recommended as an agent in strumous and phthisical diseases. A considerable amount of evidence of its effects is said to have been accumulated in the experience of Dr. Labbé, senior surgeon to La Pitié, Dr. Gombault, Dr. Molland, senior physician of the Hospital St. Antoine, Dr. Jules Worms, and in this country by Dr. Langdon Down, Dr. Thorowgood, and other well-known physicians. Its peculiarly agreeable character and favourable influence on the digestion are especial recommendations of the 'Vin de Baudon.'"

The Sanitary Record says—"It is extensively used in the Paris Hospitals as a tonic and restorative in phthisis, strumous disease, and after severe surgical operations."

The Chemist and Druggist says—"It is an extremely popular preparation, and is very agreeable."

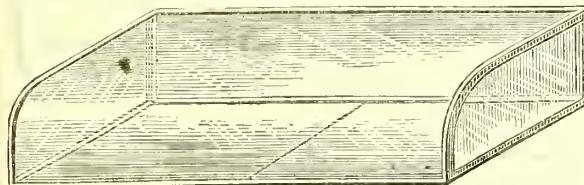
May be obtained of all the principal Chemists. Price, stamped, 4s. 6d. per bottle.

SOLE ENGLISH AGENTS, PAGNY, WALLACE & CO., 48 Finsbury Circus.



E. NATALI,
SHOP FITTER AND GLASS SHOW CASE
MANUFACTURER,
207 OLD STREET (Opposite Great Eastern Street), CITY ROAD,
LONDON, E.C.
WORKS - HOXTON.

CIRCULAR-FRONT GLASS COUNTER CASES.
LOOKING GLASS BACKS.

**BENT PLATE GLASS COUNTER CASES,**

Glass Ends, Spring Fastenings, Looking Glass Backs, Velvet Lined.

MAHOGANY, PLAIN OR EBONIZED.

Long	Wide	Deep	£ s. d.	Long	Wide	Deep	£ s. d.						
30	x	17	x	8....2	5	0	48	x	20	x	8....4	10	0
36	x	17	x	8....2	14	0	60	x	20	x	8....6	5	0
36	x	20	x	8....3	3	0	72	x	20	x	8....7	10	0

Flat Plate Glass Cases, 20 in. wide, 21s. per foot run.

Looking Glass, Carboys, Specie Jars, Desks, and Chemists' Fittings and Utensils in Stock, Bought, or Exchanged. Cases and Fittings to any Design. Estimates free. SHOPS NEWLY FITTED COMPLETE FROM £70.

BRITISH DISPENSARY,
SHANGHAI, CHINA.

Agencies of every description undertaken.

GOODS SOLD ON COMMISSION.

B. STRACHAN,
Manager.

Established 1866.

CHEMIKER-ZEITUNG, CÖTHEN.

Wöchentlich erscheinendes Fachblatt.

Für Chemiker, Techniker, Fabrikanten, Apotheker und Ingenieure.

Correspondenzblatt chemisch-technischer Vereine.

CHEMISCHE CENTRAL-ANNONCENBLATT.

Herausgegeben u. verlegt von Dr. G. KRAUSE in Cöthen.

Durch alle Postanstalten (1. Nachtrag, 1. Abtheilung 855a verzeichnet) und Buchhandlungen des In- und Auslandes zu beziehen. Preis vierteljährlich 3 M., durch die Exped. d. Bl. unter Streifband 4 M., Ausland 5 M.—Der Raum der einspaltigen Zeile 30 Pf., erbeten durch die Expedition des Blattes in Cöthen od. alle Annoncen-Expeditionen. BEILAGEN werden angenommen.

Die CHEMIKER-ZEITUNG, in wöchentlichen Heften von 3 Bogen Quartformat erscheinend, dient dem Chemiker, Techniker, Apotheker und den verwandten Industriellen als Fachblatt. Demgemäß bringt sie chemische, technische und volkswirtschaftliche Original-Abhandlungen, Original-Correspondenzen, wöchentliche Auszüge aus den chemisch-technischen, analytischen und pharmaceutischen Zeitschriften des In- und Auslandes, industrielle Notizen, Marktberichte, Preis- und Exportlisten, sonstige Handelsberichte und statistische Angaben, Mittheilungen über chemische Patente, amtli. Verordnungen, die chemische Industrie betreffend, Fachliteratur nebst Kritiken, und schliesslich einen Fragekasten. Probenummern stehen kostenfrei zur Verfügung.

SAVARESSE'S CAPSULES
Of membrane, each containing 10 drops Purest Yellow
SANDAL WOOD OIL.

The efficacy of this valuable medicine is due to the absolute purity of the oil, and to the very gradual solubility of the membrane as compared with gelatine. [These may advantageously alternate with SAVARESSE'S CAPSULES OF RAISAM COPAIVA.] Box (24 Caps.) 4s. 6d. Full Directions. All Chemists.

OLLAVAND.RECT.

Refined by our Special Process, this Oil is nearly equal to that of Mitcham. Price 2ls. per lb., of SYMES & CO., LIVERPOOL, AND THE WHOLESALE HOUSES.

Foreign Advertisements—continued.]

THOMAS PARKER, APOTHECARY AND PHARMACEUTIST.

An extensive Business connection among the Planters and South Pacific Traders enables me to introduce with advantage goods suited to the requirements of the Islands.

LEVUKA, FIJI ISLANDS.

ESTABLISHED 1870.

PARIS 1867.
MÉDAILLE UNIQUE

LYON 1872.
MÉDAILLE D'OR

VIENNE 1873.
MÉDAILLE DE MÉRITE

PHILADELPHIE 1876
1^{re} MÉDAILLE

BOUDAULT'S PEPSINE

THE PARIS HOSPITALS HAVE USED NO OTHER
Since the introduction of Pepsine by Boudault and Dr L. Corvisart, Boudault's Preparations have been considered the most reliable.

Boudault's Pepsine — dose, 5 to 10 grains.
Also Neutral Pepsine — Pepsine with Morphia — Pepsine with Strychnia — dose, 5 to 10 grains.
Pepsine Wine, in bottles 4/- and 8/- dose, a tablespoonful. Pepsine Elixir, in bottles, 4/- dose, a tablespoonful.
Pepsine Lozenges, in bottles, 3/- Pepsine Pills, in bottles, 3/-

HOTTOT BOUDAULT, 7, Avenue Victoria, Paris. P. & P. W. SQUIRE, 277, Oxford Street, London.
MAY BE HAD OF ALL CHEMISTS.

CHOCOLAT MENIER FOR BREAKFAST.

AWARDED THE HIGHEST PRIZE AT THE PARIS EXHIBITION, 1878.

CHOCOLAT MENIER FOR LUNCHEON.

AWARDED THE HIGHEST PRIZE AT THE PARIS EXHIBITION, 1878.

MENIER'S COCOA REQUIRES NO BOILING.

Sold in $\frac{1}{2}$ lb., $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. Packets, & 1 lb. Tins, by Grocers, Confectioners, and Chemists.
AWARDED THE HIGHEST PRIZE AT THE PARIS EXHIBITION, 1878.

MENIER'S ESSENCE OF COCOA REQUIRES NO BOILING.

Sold in $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. and 1 lb. Tins, by Grocers, Confectioners, and Chemists.
AWARDED THE HIGHEST PRIZE AT THE PARIS EXHIBITION, 1878.

MENIER'S CHOCOLATE POWDER REQUIRES NO BOILING.

Sold in $\frac{1}{2}$ lb., 1 lb., and 2 lb. Tins, by Grocers, Confectioners, and Chemists.
AWARDED THE HIGHEST PRIZE AT THE PARIS EXHIBITION, 1878.

CHOCOLAT MENIER

Annual Consumption exceeds 17,000,000 lbs.
AWARDED TWENTY-THREE PRIZE MEDALS from 1832 to 1878.

The Healthiest, Best, and Most Delicious Aliment for Breakfast known since 1825; defies all honest competition. Unadulterated, Highly Nutritious, and Pure.

WHOLESALE : SOUTHWARK STREET AND WORCESTER STREET BOROUGH.

PRECIPITATED CHALK.

Guaranteed Finest and Purest Quality.

MANUFACTURED BY LEVERMORE BROTHERS,
13 CULLUM STREET, LONDON.

Being the largest Manufacturers, are prepared to execute orders at a special reduction in price.

APPLICATIONS FROM BUYERS ARE INVITED.

EARP & CHASTER, RUNCORN,

Makers of PURE NITRIC, HYDROCHLORIC, and
SULPHURIC ACIDS,
PURE 880 LIQUOR AMMONIA, &c.

Quantities of five dozen Winchesters delivered free within fifty miles. Goods for Export delivered free on Board Liverpool. Being the only makers near the port of Liverpool, E. & C. can offer great advantages to Shippers to America.

MARTINDALE'S NITRO-GLYCERINE TABLETS,

Perfectly Safe, Portable, pleasant to take, and will keep in any Climate.

See "Lancet," vol. 1, 1879, pp. 80, 113, 151, 225, and 850, and vol. 2, 1879, p. 30.

IN BOXES 2/6 & 4/6.

W. MARTINDALE,
10 NEW CAVENDISH STREET,
LONDON, W.

BI-SULPHIDE OF CARBON,

In Strong Iron Drums for Export.

GAS PURIFICATION & CHEMICAL CO. (Limited),
161, 162, 163 PALMERSTON BUILDINGS, OLD BROAD ST., LONDON, E.C.

HENRY'S CALCINED MAGNESIA

Continues to be prepared with scrupulous care in the greatest chemical purity, by
Messrs. THOMAS & WILLIAM HENRY, 11 East Street, St. Peter's, Manchester,
And is sold in bottles, authenticated by a Government Stamp bearing their names.

Price 4s. 6d., or 2s. 9d.

NEW YORK—MESSRS. J. & S. FERGUSON, Pine Street. PARIS—MESSRS. ROBERTS & CO., 23 Place Vendôme.

W. E. BUTT & CO.,
UNION CHEMICAL WORKS,
DEBNAM'S RD., SOUTH BERMONDSEY, S.E.

MANUFACTURERS OF
PHARMACEUTIC, PHOTOGRAPHIC, and PURE
CHEMICALS for Analysis.

SPECIAL PREPARATIONS:—

HYDROGEN PEROXIDE

FRUIT ESSENCES

ZODOFORM

FERRUGINOUS SYRUPS

SCALE PREPARATIONS, &c.



EAU DE COLOGNE

OF THE MOST ANCIENT DISTILLER,

JOHANN MARIA FARINA,

Opposite the Jülichs Place, COLOGNE.

ESTABLISHED A.D. 1709.

PRIZE MEDALS:—LONDON, 1851 AND 1862; OPORTO, 1865; PARIS, 1867.

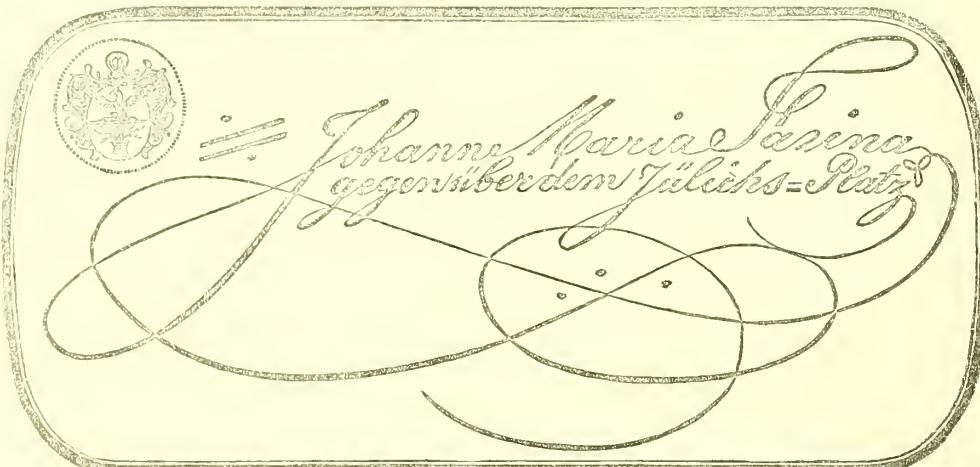
By appointment, Sole Purveyor to Her Most Gracious Majesty Victoria, Queen of Great Britain & Ireland; Their Royal Highnesses the Prince and Princess of Wales; William, King of Prussia;



Albert II., King of Saxony; Alexander II., Emperor of Russia; Francis Joseph, Emperor of Austria; Lewis, King of Portugal; H.R.H. Frederick William, Crown Prince of Prussia.

In consequence of increasing inquiries from the Colonies for my Eau de Cologne, the only genuine, I beg to submit my Price Current.

At the same time I beg to call special attention to the following facsimile of my Trade Mark, for the protection of which I have instituted thirteen suits in the High Court of Chancery, all of which have been decided in my favour.



All similar Labels being more or less imitations of the same, I shall proceed as before against all persons selling or exposing for sale any such imitations.

I only prepare one quality of Eau de Cologne. This quality never varies in the slightest degree, and there has not been the smallest change in the manufacture since the year 1709, when it was invented by my ancestor.

Orders equal to at least 12 dozen short bottles will be promptly executed at 12s. 6d. per dozen, against my bill drawn at three months from the date of invoice, delivered free on board the export ship, at Rotterdam, Antwerp, Hamburg, or Bremen, no charge being made for the case and packing, but insurance charged extra. $7\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. discount is allowed for orders equal to at least 100 dozen, but on no smaller quantities.

I may add that, as I do not draw on the Colonies, all Orders must be accompanied by a credit on some London House, or permission to draw on same at three months.

The Goods can also be shipped in transit through London at a very small additional expense, full particulars of which may be obtained of my Sole Agents for Great Britain and Ireland:—

MESSRS. J. & R. McCACKEN,
No. 38 Queen Street, Cannon Street, London, E.C.

The following are the sizes of my bottles:—

No. 1. Long Green Flasks	...	...	...	...	12 bottles
" 2. Short White Bottles	...	...	...	12	"
" 3. Double ditto	...	...	...	6	"
" 4. Wickered Bottles (small)	as per	...	...	8	"
" 5. ditto (medium)	figure	...	...	4	"
" 6. ditto (large)	plate	...	...	2	"
					to one dozen.

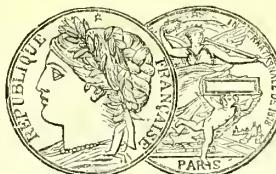
JOHANN MARIA FARINA,

Opposite the Jülichs Place.

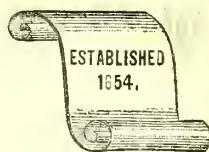
TRADE MARK.



SILVER MEDAL,
INTERNATIONAL
EXHIBITION,
PARIS, 1878.



SILVER MEDAL,
INTERNATIONAL
EXHIBITION,
PARIS, 1878.



GEORGE ATKINSON & CO.,

(Late ATKINSON & BIGGAR),

CHEMISTS, DRUG GRINDERS, &c.,

66 Aldersgate Street, London, E.C.,

Manufacturers of

Potass. Iodid., Potass. Bromid., Ammon. Bromid., Iodine Resublimed,

AND OTHER CHEMICALS.

CAMPHOR REFINERS. LINSEED CRUSHERS.

All our preparations, guaranteed pure, can be obtained of any of the leading Wholesale Druggists throughout the United Kingdom.



TROMMER'S EXTRACT OF MALT

In the following Combinations, viz.:—

TROMMER'S EXTRACT OF MALT with Hops.

TROMMER'S EXTRACT OF MALT with Cod-Liver Oil.

TROMMER'S EXTRACT OF MALT with Hypophosphites.

TROMMER'S EXTRACT OF MALT with Pyrophosphate of Iron.

PREPARED BY—

TROMMER EXTRACT OF MALT COMPANY, FREMONT, OHIO, U.S.

From "THE LANCET," January 25, 1879.

"We find that this extract converts starch into glucose and dextrine rapidly and in large quantity. In flavour it is excellent, and we have therefore no hesitation in praising it highly."

SOLE WHOLESALE AGENTS—

**LYNCH & Co., 171a & 171b Aldersgate St.,
LONDON, E.C.**

N.B.—FULL DESCRIPTIVE PAMPHLET FORWARDED POST FREE ON RECEIPT OF APPLICATION.

THE GREATEST SUCCESS EVER ACHIEVED IN GREAT BRITAIN.

A LITTLE more than a year ago an American gentleman came to London for the purpose of introducing a New Patent Medicine.

Without an acquaintance, and without a friend (save a little gold, if that may be called a friend) he made a start, and to-day the sales of his Medicines are more extensive than any other Patent Medicine in the Market.

The following will show with what avidity the article is taken :—

CHAS. BROMLEY, Chemist, Liverpool, has sold at retail, within 4 months, £102 worth.

CHAS. BRITTEN, Chemist, Birmingham, has sold at retail, within 3 months, £79 worth.

R. L. PICKUP, Chemist, Manchester, has sold at retail, within 3 months, £90 worth.

LEVI TODD, Chemist, Preston, has sold, within 4 months, £300 worth.

Messrs. ISMAY & SONS, of Newcastle-on-Tyne, sold £400 worth the first 2 months they were Agents.

Parties sending Orders from the Colonies can have a supply of printed matter prepared expressly for them by sending us a written request, so that it may be sent for enclosure to their Agent.

The following Letters will show how the Article takes with Retail Chemists that have circulated the Bills :—

Mr. CALEB WEEKS, Chemist, of 83 Lower Union Street, Torquay, writes :—"The almanacks (1,000) have been carefully distributed. I have sold of the Curative Syrup nearly five hundred bottles during the last ten weeks."

J. PHILP, Chemist, Wadebridge, writes :—"I have sold several dozen of the Syrup."

J. A. S. DUNLOP, Chemist, Lockerbie, writes :—"As to the result of the distribution, I am selling a lot of your Syrup and Pills, and it will pay you well."

W. DIXON, Cottingham, near Hull, writes :—"I have had the 1,000 almanacks distributed, one being sent to every house here, and to the surrounding neighbourhood, and I must say I have sold more of the Syrup and Pills in this short time than any Patent Medicine I have ever had before. I make no charge for distributing, as I consider this is to our mutual advantage."

**WHEREVER THE BOOKS
ADVERTISING THE MEDICINE ARE CIRCULATED
THE SALE IS ENORMOUS.**

I will supply Memorandum and Diary Books free of charge to all Chemists (at home or abroad) who will engage in the sale of the Medicines, and who will promise to have them circulated faithfully, which, when done, will create a sale of the Medicine that will outstrip any other article in the market. The article is called **Mother Seigel's Curative Syrup** and **Seigel's Operative Pills for the Cure of Dyspepsia**.

**AGENTS WANTED IN ENGLAND OR THE
COLONIES WHERE WE HAVE NONE.**

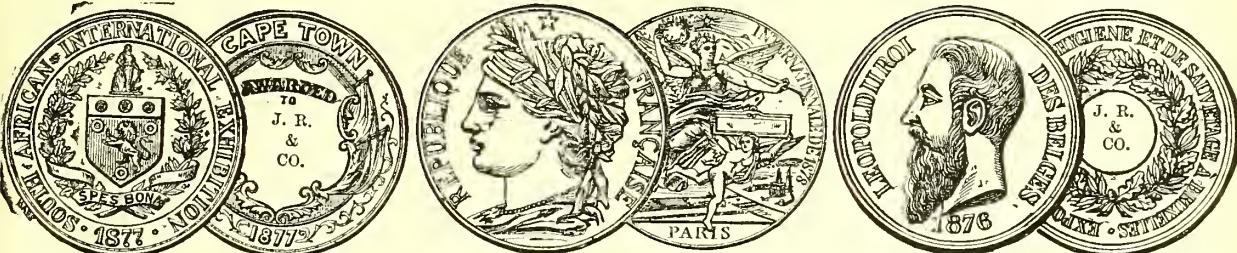
Address, A. J. WHITE, Proprietor,
21 FARRINGDON ROAD, LONDON, E.C.

Under the Direct Patronage of
Great Britain, India,



the Imperial Governments of
and the Colonies.

THE ONLY "GOLD MEDAL" PEARL-COATED PHOSPHORUS PILLS.



JOHN RICHARDSON & CO.'S SOLUBLE PEARL-COATED PHOSPHORUS PILLS.

FREE PHOSPHORUS, in Simple and Compound Forms, since introduced by us ten years ago, has been prescribed by some of the most eminent Medical Men in Europe, America, and the Colonies, and has been found marvellously effective in Neuralgia, Diseases of the Brain, Nerve, and Muscles, Indigestion, Depression, Loss of Power and Memory, Consumption, and Paralysis; in fact, never has a medicine in previous history been employed with such signal success for so many painful diseases.

Phosphorus, in combination with Nux Vomica, has been employed most successfully in India and China as a substitute for Opium, being a powerful tonic, and, at the same time, a sedative, without the harmful effects of Opium.

We beg to append our formulae of simple and compound Phosphorus Pills. They are prepared by a peculiar process, discovered by ourselves after long and diligent investigations, and have been found, by carefully-conducted experiments, to present the Phosphorus in a FREE and diffusible state. They are perfectly soluble in cold water; the coating will never discolor, retaining its pearly whiteness for any length of time.

No. 213.

Phosph. pur. gr. 1-20th in each pill.

No. 211.

Phosph. pur. gr. 1-30th in each pill.

No. 214.

Phosph. pur. gr. 1-50th in each pill.

No. 500.

Phosph. pur. gr. 1-100th in each pill.

No. 218.

Phosph. pur. gr. 1-50th } In each
Ferrum Redact. , iv. } pill.

No. 217.

Phosph. pur. gr. 1-30th } In each
Ferrum Redact. , iij. } pill.

No. 220.

Phosph. pur. gr. 1-100th } In each
Ext. Nuc. Vom. Alc. gr. $\frac{1}{2}$ } pill.

No. 501.

Phosph. pur. gr. 1-50th } In each
Ext. Nuc. Vom. Alc. gr. $\frac{1}{2}$ } pill.

No. 502.

Phosph. pur. gr. 1-30th } In each
Ext. Nuc. Vom. Alc. gr. $\frac{1}{2}$ } pill.

No. 503.

Phosph. pur. gr. 1-30th } In each
Zinci Valer. , ii. } pill.

No. 504.

Phosph. pur. gr. 1-50th } In each
Zinci Valer. , j. } pill.

No. 515.

Phosph. pur. gr. 1-50th } In each
Zinci Valer. , j. } pill.

The above forms are neatly put up in Bottles, containing three, six, and twelve dozen pills in each.

WHOLESALE PRICES, 18s., 27s., and 42s. per dozen bottles.

RETAIL PRICES, 2s. 6d., 3s. 6d., and 5s. each bottle.

No. 218.

Phosph. pur. gr. 1-30th } In each
Ferrum Redact. , ii. } pill.

No. 514.

Phosph. pur. gr. 1-30th } In each
Morphiae Mur. , 1-10th } pill.
Zinci Valer. , j. }

No. 517.

Phosph. pur. gr. 1-30th } In each
Quiniae Sulph. , j. } pill.
Ext. Nuc. Vom. Alc. , $\frac{1}{2}$ }
Aloin . , $\frac{1}{2}$ }

No. 219.

Phosph. pur. gr. 1-50th } In each
Ferrum Redact. , ii. } pill.
Quiniae Sulph. , ss. }
Strychniae . , 1-50th }

No. 516.

Phosph. pur. gr. 1-30th } In each
Aloin . , $\frac{1}{2}$ } pill.
Ext. Nuc. Vom. Alc. , $\frac{1}{2}$ }

No. 518.

Phosph. pur. gr. 1-50th } In each
Ext. Nuc. Vom. Alc. , $\frac{1}{2}$ } pill.
Ext. Aloes Aquos , $\frac{1}{2}$ }

The above forms are neatly put up in Bottles, containing three, six, and twelve dozen pills in each.

WHOLESALE PRICES, 24s., 36s., and 60s. per dozen bottles.

RETAIL PRICES, 3s., 4s. 6d., and 7s. each bottle.

No. 222.

Phosphorus pur. gr. 1-50th } In each
Strychniae , 1-109th } pill.
Ext. Cannabis Ind. , 1-8th }

No. 505.

Phosphorus pur. gr. 1-50th } In each pill.
Zinci Valer. , j. }
Ferri Sulph. , j. }
Quiniae Sulph. , ss. }

The above forms are neatly put up in Bottles, containing three, six, and twelve dozen pills in each.

WHOLESALE PRICES, 30s., 42s., and 66s. per dozen bottles.

RETAIL PRICES, 3s. 6d., 5s., and 7s. 6d. each bottle.

No. 212.

Phosph. pur. gr. 1-50th } In each
Quiniae Sulph. , j. } pill.

No. 221.

Phosph. pur. gr. 1-50th } In each
Ex. Nuc. Vom. Alc. , $\frac{1}{2}$ } pill.
Quiniae Sulph. , j. }

No. 430.

Phosph. pur. gr. 1-30th } In each
Quiniae Sulph. , j. } pill.
Ferri Sulph. , j. }
Ex. Nuc. Vom. Alc. , $\frac{1}{2}$ }

The above forms are neatly put up in Bottles, containing three, six, and twelve dozen pills in each.

WHOLESALE PRICES, 32s., 48s., and 78s. per dozen bottles.

RETAIL PRICES, 3s. 9d., 5s. 6d., and 8s. 6d. each bottle.

IMPORTANT CAUTION.—Beware of Imitations.

SPECIAL NOTICE.—The Prices of Pills containing Quinine fluctuate according to the variation in the price of that article.

JOHN RICHARDSON & CO., MANUFACTURING CHEMISTS, LEICESTER.

MIDLAND COUNTIES STEAM LABORATORY.—ESTABLISHED A.D. 1793.

WHOLESALE AGENTS.—London, Maw, Son & Thompson; Brussels, L. Crêteur; Bombay, Kemp & Co.; Calcutta, Smith, Stanistreet & Co.; Hiogo, Japan, Tabor & Co.; Melbourne, Felton, Grimwade & Co.; Sydney, Elliott Brothers; Wellington, New Zealand, Felton, Grimwade & Co.; Dunedin, New Zealand, Kempthorne, Prosser & Co.; Adelaide, Faulding & Co.

GOLD MEDAL, PARIS, 1878.

T. & H. SMITH & CO.,

EDINBURGH & LONDON,

MANUFACTURERS OF

SALTS OF MORPHIA, PURE CHLOROFORM,

SALICINE, &c.

GABRIEL & TROKE,

WHOLESALE AND EXPORT DRUGGISTS AND MANUFACTURING CHEMISTS,
82 CITY ROAD, LONDON, E.C.

Genuine Crushed Linseed, 20s. per cwt., net cash.

Liquor Limonis, or Soluble Essence of Lemon, 4s. 6d. per lb.

Liquor Aurantii, or Soluble Essence of Orange, 4s. 6d. per lb.

Liquor Zinziberis, or Soluble Essence of Ginger, 4s. 6d. per lb.

These Essences give a fine flavour and aroma to Lemonade, Orangeade, and Gingerade.

Lime Juice Cordial and Lime Juice, 3s. 6d. per gall.; and in Bottles, wholesale, 10s. 6d. & 6s. per doz.

Orange Quinine Tonic Wine, in Bottles, wholesale, 24s. and 12s. per doz.

Lotio Antiseptica, an Alcoholic Solution of Coal Tar, 2s. 3d. per lb.

Liquor Pepsinae (SPECIAL), 5s. per lb.

PRICE LISTS FORWARDED ON APPLICATION.



BURGESS, WILLOWS & FRANCIS,
WHOLESALE & EXPORT DRUGGISTS,
AND
MANUFACTURING PHARMACEUTICAL CHEMISTS,
101 HIGH HOLBORN, LONDON.

Price Lists sent on application. Special quotations given for Shipping Orders.

Fox's "Palatable" Cod Liver Oil

FOX'S "PALATABLE" COD LIVER OIL WITH QUININE.
FOX'S "PALATABLE" CASTOR OIL.

Chemists, Storekeepers, Shippers, and others who have not hitherto dealt in these Oils, would do well to order a trial assortment, as they invariably give the greatest satisfaction when once used. No other Proprietary Medicines are so largely recommended by, or have received so many commendations from, Physicians as these—see circulars, which may be had from all Wholesale Houses. They are specially prepared for shipment, and will stand any climate.

FOX'S "PALATABLE" COD LIVER OIL, 1s., 2s., 3s. 9d.; with QUININE, 2s. 6d., 4s. 9d. FOX'S "PALATABLE" CASTOR OIL, 6d., 1s.

GEORGE W. FOX & CO., CITY ROAD, MANCHESTER, and through all Wholesale Firms. Very Liberal Discounts to Shippers.

DUNCAN, FLOCKHART & CO.,

Wholesale and Export Druggists, Edinburgh.

CHLOROFORM

Prepared from Pure and Methylated Spirit.

Put up in all sizes of bottles. A strap with Name and Trade Mark of the Firm is placed over the stopper of each bottle.

For Export, in bottles corked and luted (stoppers attached) and in hermetically sealed flasks when required.

N.B.—We guarantee our Chloroform prepared from METHYLATED SPIRIT to be PURE CHLOROFORM, answering all the tests of the British Pharmacopœia.

CHLORIC·ETHER.

LIQUOR RHEI DULC. | LIQUOR SENNAE DULC. | SYR. FERRI PHOS. CO. (PARRISH).

Fluid Extracts, Concentrated Infusions, and all Pharmacopœial Preparations.

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The following Paper by HENRY DEANE, F.L.S., and HENRY B. BRADY, F.L.S., was read, amongst others, at the Bath Meeting of the British Pharmaceutical Conference, September 1864:—

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IMPORTANT NOTICE.

13 KING STREET, CHEAPSIDE: April 25th, 1879.

"SIR.—Permit us to call your attention to the recent Judgment of Vice-Chancellor Sir JAMES BACON, in the Action of VON HEYDEN v. MAX NEUSTADT & Co., referred to in our previous Circular. By the Judgment, which is reported in the several Daily Papers of the 24th instant, the validity of the Plaintiff's (Professor KOLBE's) Patent has been established, and a perpetual Injunction has been granted, restraining the Defendants, MAX NEUSTADT & Co., of No. 55 Mincing Lane, E.C., from selling Salicylic Acid, and from using Professor KOLBE's invention, and from parting with the possession, otherwise than to the Plaintiff, of any Salicylic Acid manufactured according thereto as may be in their possession. The Defendants are also ordered to account for all profits derived by them from the sale of Salicylic Acid manufactured as aforesaid, and to pay to the Plaintiff the amount of such profits and the Costs of the Action. This decision establishes Dr. VON HEYDEN's monopoly to manufacture and sell Salicylic Acid in this Country.—Very obediently yours,

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IMPORTANT CAUTIONS

From Lord Chancellor SELBORNE, Vice-Chancellor Sir W. PAGE WOOD,
and the LORDS JUSTICES OF APPEAL.

VICE-CHANCELLOR SIR W. PAGE WOOD, by whom the suit in Chancery was first heard, stated in his judgment that Dr. J. Collis Browne was undoubtedly the Inventor of Chlorodyne, that the whole story of the Defendant Freeman was as deliberately untrue as the falsehood he had deposited to with reference to the use of his Chlorodyne in the Hospital.'

The VICE-CHANCELLOR also stated, 'that Chlorodyne was a fanciful name, and had application been made sooner, the Court would have given Dr. Browne protection.'

LORD CHANCELLOR SELBORNE coincided with the judgment of the Vice-Chancellor upon this point, and stated 'that had application been made at a proper time and place, the Court would have found means to restrain the Defendant from misrepresenting the decision of the Vice-Chancellor.'

LORD JUSTICE JAMES, on appeal, stated in his judgment, 'that the Defendant Freeman had made a deliberate misrepresentation of the decision of Vice-Chancellor Wood.'

It was proved in Court, on affidavit by Mrs. Forbes, of Paris, that the testimonial published in the *Times*, November 14th, 1865, speaking of the great efficacy of Chlorodyne in Cholera, referred to Dr. J. Collis Browne's Chlorodyne, and that she never used any other, that she had written to the Defendant Freeman to that effect; notwithstanding which notice the Defendant publishes the said testimonial as referring to his medicine.

The Editor of the *Medical Times*, in his report on Chlorodyne, January 13th, 1866, gives information that the Chlorodyne referred to was the medicine introduced by a retired Army Medical Officer, which was Dr. J. Collis Browne; still this is published by the Defendant as testimony to his medicine.

Numerous affidavits from eminent Physicians and others were produced in Court, stating that Dr. J. Collis Browne was the inventor of Chlorodyne, and that when prescribing they mean no other.

The Defendant himself publishes that his compound is in effect and composition quite different to any other preparation nevertheless he assumes the name, testimonials, &c., of Chlorodyne.

Technicalities in law prevent that protection which the public should justly have against such a course of conduct. It is now incumbent on all who purchase Chlorodyne to see that the name, 'Dr. J. Collis Browne's Chlorodyne,' is engraved on the Government Stamp, as it is not sold otherwise. All other compounds under the name of Chlorodyne are spurious. All attempts at analysis have failed; hence the statement that the constituents of Chlorodyne are known is a misrepresentation.

FURTHER IMPORTANT NOTICE.

The subjoined list of eminent Firms concur with Vice-Chancellor Sir W. Page Wood's statement in Court, that Dr. Collis Browne was undoubtedly the Inventor of Chlorodyne; and that when Chlorodyne, or the Original Chlorodyne, is ordered, they invariably supply Dr. J. Collis Browne's:—

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Banks & Richards, Birmingham.		Gratton & Co.,	Belfast.	Peake, Allen & Co.,	Dublin.
Barron, Harvey & Co., London.		Grimwade, Ridley,	London.	Raimes & Co.,	Liverpool.
Bell, John, & Co.,	"	Grindley & Son,	Chester.	Raimes & Co.,	York.
Corbyn & Co.,	"	Hearon, Squire & Francis,	London.	Raimes, Blanshards & Co., Edinburgh.	
Cox & Gould,	"	Hodgkinson, Tonge & Stead,	"	Sang & Barker,	"
Curling & Co.,	"	Hopkins & Williams	"	Sanger, J., & Sons,	London.
Curtis & Co.,	"	Hunt & Co.,	Exeter.	Sim, James, & Co.,	Aberdeen.
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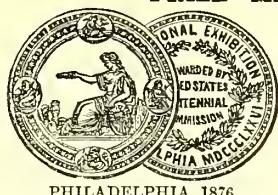
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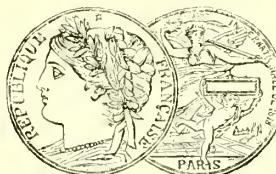


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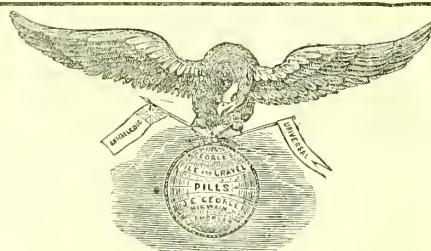
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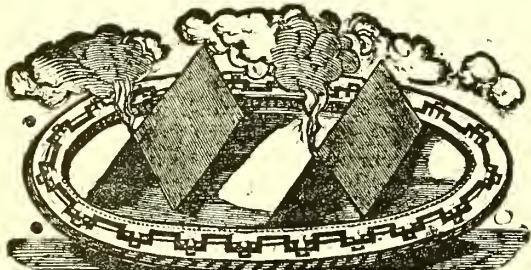
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Under $\frac{3}{4}$ oz. receipt of P.O.O.



LUTSCHAUNIG & CO.,
51 Cable St., Liverpool,
Refiners, Assayers, and
Metallurgical Chemists.



J. S. HAYWOOD,
CASTLE GATE, NOTTINGHAM,
Inventor and Manufacturer of
ELASTIC STOCKINGS, KNEE-CAPS,
LEGGINGS, &c.,
The most efficient means of supporting Varicose Vein,
Weakness, Sprains, Dislocations, &c.

NEW IMPROVED ELASTIC ABDOMINAL
SUPPORTING BELT, REGISTERED,
Always keeps its place.

TRUSSES, CHEST PROTECTORS, SURGICAL APPLIANCES,
AND SUSPENSOR BANDAGES, &c.,

Made to Order on the Premises.

List of Prices and Directions for Measurement forwarded
upon application.

Greatest attention paid to SPECIAL ORDERS, which are
invariably forwarded per return of Post.

LAC BISMUTHI

TRADE MARK.



This Preparation, originated by us Eight
Years since, can be obtained direct or through
the Wholesale Houses.

4s. per lb.

SYMES & CO., LIVERPOOL.

EVANS'S EXTRACT OF MALT.

PROFESSOR ATTFIELD, PH. D., F.C.S. (Professor of Chemistry to the Pharmaceutical Society of Great Britain, Nov. 1872), writes:—"Evans's Extract is incomparably more valuable than any preparation of malt hitherto offered to the Public."

PROFESSOR TICHBORNE writes:—"Other preparations of this class which I have examined, on evaporation yielded only 36 grains of extractive to the fluid ounce, whilst yours contains 101·5 grains."

Dr. APJOHN writes:—"Of these constituents the most remarkable are those which include Nitrogen, the amount of which is unusually large—reaching, as it does, nearly 5 per cent. The Protein compounds in an ounce of it weigh 22·32 grains, and the analogous compounds in an ounce of beef steak 38·43 grains. Hence, weight for weight, the alimentary value of the Extract is very nearly one-quarter that of the beef-steak. It is therefore, nutritious in a high degree, and, being no doubt easy of assimilation, it must constitute a useful supplementary food in cases of debility and weak digestion."

EVANS'S SOLID EXTRACT OF MALT is also prepared with the following combinations:

Malt with Quinine and Iron, Pepsine, Parrishes' Chemical Food, Hypophosphites, Cod Liver Oil.

EXTRACT OF MALT—"EVANS'S" possesses the power of producing a perfect emulsion with Cod Liver Oil, and in this state the taste of the Cod Liver Oil is more perfectly concealed than can be accomplished by any other known process.

PREPARED ONLY BY

JOHN EVANS,

Chemist to H.R.H. the Prince of Wales, H.R.H. the Duke of Connaught, and His Grace the Duke of Marlborough, K.G.,

49 DAWSON STREET, DUBLIN, & QUINSBOROUGH ROAD, BRAY, IRELAND.

London Agents: NEWBERY & SONS, 37 NEWGATE STREET. Agents in United States: J. WYETH & BROTHER, PHILADELPHIA.

HOFF'S MALT EXTRACT.

THE ORIGINAL AND ONLY GENUINE.

HOFF'S MALT EXTRACT

Is beneficial in cases of weakened or diseased digestion, in obstinate catarrhs and coughs, hoarseness, catarrhal diseases of the bronchial tubes, in cases of incipient and progressive tubercular consumption, and in cases of bodily weakness and exhaustion.

HOFF'S MALT EXTRACT.

This valuable preparation has, by its own intrinsic merit, earned for itself a reputation far surpassing all others, and possesses the most numerous and most valuable testimonials of any other in the world.

HOFF'S MALT EXTRACT.

Pamphlets, with directions for use, Testimonials, and distinctions from Emperors, Kings, Princes, and Physicians, with Medals from learned Societies, may he had (post free) of the Sole Consignee,

S. NEWMAN. 9 & 10 RAILWAY APPROACH, LONDON BRIDGE, LONDON.

Price 2s. per dozen; Carriage Free in England only. Sold by all the leading Chemists.

NEWLY ESTABLISHED DEPOTS OF

ED. LOEFLUND'S

(Of Stuttgart, Germany)

EXTRACTS OF MALT.

Loeflund's Malt Preparations have obtained First Prizes at the Exhibitions of Paris, Moscow, Vienna, Philadelphia, and elsewhere. They are superior to all others placed in the market, being evaporated in vacuo and concentrated to the necessary thickness; they perfectly retain the pure and mild taste of the Barley Malt, and may be exported to any climate without risk of deterioration or fermentation.

LOEFLUND'S EXTRACT OF MALT, pure and concentrated (2s. 6d. per bottle, stamp included),

For Coughs, Colds, Sore Throat, Asthma, &c.

LOEFLUND'S EXTRACT OF MALT, with PYROPHOSPHATE OF IRON, contains 2 per cent. of the Pyrophosphate (2s. 9d. per bot., stamp included),

For Chlorosis and Anæmia.

LOEFLUND'S EXTRACT OF MALT, with HYPOPHOSPHITE OF LIME, contains 2 per cent. of the Hypophosphate, 2s. 9d. per bot., stamp included),

For Rickets and Diseases of the Lungs.

LOEFLUND'S EXTRACT OF MALT, with COD LIVER OIL, an Emulsion consisting of equal parts of Extract of Malt and best Norwegian Cod Liver Oil (2s. 6d. per bottle, stamp included),

For Scrofulous & Weakly Persons, especially Children.

All these Preparations are filled in 10-oz. Bottles.

Orders to be addressed to the following Depôts:—Barelay & Sons, Butler & Crispe, W. Edwards & Son, Lyneb & Co., W. Mather; J. Maw, Son & Thompson; R. H. Millard & Sons, F. Newbery & Sons, John Sanger & Sons, W. Sutton & Co., and G. Van Abbott, all of London.

ESTABLISHED 1843.

THOMPSON & CAPPER,
WHOLESALE & EXPORT
HOMŒOPATHIC CHEMISTS,

55 Bold Street, Liverpool,
AND
51 Piccadilly, Manchester.

 NEW ILLUSTRATED PRICE LIST
ON APPLICATION.

THOMPSON & CAPPER have recently purchased the long-established business of HENRY TURNER & CO., Manchester, which they now carry on under their own name.

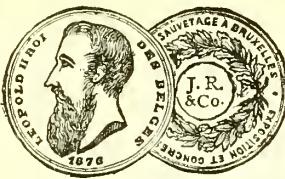
**THOMPSON & CAPPER'S
DENTIFRICE WATER**

Is kept by T. & C.'s Agents throughout the world.

PRICE CARD ON APPLICATION..

INDEX TO ADVERTISEMENTS,

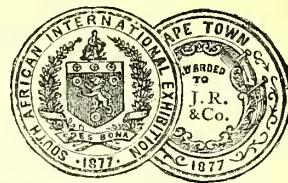
See pages 49, 50.



Prize Medal and Diploma of Merit—Brussels
Exhibition, 1876.

Gold Medal—South African International
Exhibition, 1877.

Prize Medal—Paris Grand Exhibition, 1878.



RICHARDSON'S LIQ. COPAIBÆ CO. C. MATICO.

COMPOSITION—

Pure Balsam of Copaiba, Concentrated Essence of Buchu, Cubebs, and Matico.

It is now nearly twenty-five years since we originated and introduced to the English Medical Profession our LIQ. COPAIBÆ C. BUCHU ET CUBEBA, which has obtained an immense sale not only in England, but throughout India, China, and the Colonies, and its successful administration in Gonorrhœa, Gleet, and all affections of the bladder, has been most amply testified by the most flattering testimonials of eminent members of the English profession.

We were induced about four years since, at the earnest wish of a medical practitioner, connected with one of the largest Lock Hospitals in the North of England, to incorporate a concentrated Essence of Matico with our hitherto excellent preparation, and the success after three years' extensive trial has been most marvellous. In long-continued and obstinate cases of Gleet and Gonorrhœa this addition has been found to produce a most decisive effect, cutting short the disease in a remarkably short space of time.

The greatest care is observed in its manufacture, while the scientific manipulation it undergoes in its manufacture renders it very much less nauseous than the ordinary Copaiba mixture; at the same time it does not disagree with the stomach. It is perfectly miscible with water in any proportion, forming a clear bright solution.

We select a few of the many testimonials we have been favoured with, which we have much pleasure in submitting for perusal.

SELECT MEDICAL OPINIONS—

From A. BOLTON, Esq., M.D., Newcastle-on-Tyne.

In reply to your inquiry with regard to the efficacy of the Liquor Copaibæ Co., with which you have supplied us for some time, we can state that it is a remedy that can be relied upon, and is pleasanter to take than other similar preparations, while it does not disorder the stomach.

From G. B. MORGAN, Esq., L.R.C.S.I., Bishoptswarmouth.

In reply to your inquiry, I beg to say that I have prescribed your Liq. Copaibæ Co. for some time, and have been much pleased with its action.

From T. LYNN, Esq., M.D., Fitzclarence Street, Liverpool.

I have for some time past been prescribing your Liq. Copaibæ Co., and consider it far superior to any other preparation of the kind with which I am acquainted. It is much less nauseous, and more effective.

From THOS. F. HALE, Esq., M.R.C.S., Staveley Iron Works, Barrow Hill, near Chesterfield.

As regards your Liq. Copaibæ Co., I have used it frequently in cases of Gonorrhœa with great benefit, and without the usual unpleasant eructations following the use of Bals. Copaibæ; the readiness with which it mixes with water is also a great advantage. In cases of Chronic Bronchitis it also acts well in small doses combined with Ether Sulph. Co.

From Dr. HODGSON, Crewe.

I have used your Liq. Copaibæ Co. c. Matico for some time, and have found it far more efficacious in Gonorrhœa and Gleet than any other preparation. This combination has undoubtedly reduced the course of Gonorrhœa to a few days. It has also the advantage of being comparatively palatable, no one even having complained of nausea after taking it.

From W. G. SPENCER, Esq., M.D., &c., Manchester.

I have used your Liq. Copaibæ Co. c. Matico frequently during the last twelve months, and with very good results, in both Gonorrhœa and Gleet; in no case has it produced any unpleasant effects, and the results have been so satisfactory that I shall continue to administer it in preference to any other mixture containing Copaiba.

From SHIRLEY W. ARUNDEL, Esq., Gateshead.

For the last twelve months I have prescribed your Liq. Copaibæ Co. c. Matico, with very satisfactory results. I prefer it to the other preparations by different Chemists, being perfectly miscible with water, not disagreeable to taste, and invariably curing cases both of Gonorrhœa and Gleet, without the aid of Injections.

From Dr. E. G. LEGER ERSON, Huddersfield.

I have much pleasure in testifying to the valuable efficacy of your Liq. Copaibæ Co. c. Matico. I have found it especially useful in old standing cases, and more than once recently marked success has attended its use, where all other well-known combinations failed to be of any permanent benefit. The almost complete absence of disagreeable taste and odour hitherto attendant on Copaiba and its preparations, combined with its therapeutical qualities, will, I doubt not, render it before long a great favourite with the Profession.

The above Liquor is put up in 1lb., 2lb., & 4lb. bott., price 4/, 7/6, & 14/ each.

PREPARED ONLY IN THE LABORATORY OF

JOHN RICHARDSON & CO.,
Manufacturing Pharmaceutical Chemists, LEICESTER, ENGLAND.

CAUTION.—The great demand for our MEDICAL SPECIALITIES has caused many systematic imitations. The Profession is earnestly requested, if ordering through Wholesale Houses, to state distinctly that our preparations are wanted. They are sent out only in bottles labelled with our Name and Trade Mark.

WHOLESALE AGENTS.—London, Maw, Son & Thompson; Brussels, L. Crêteur; Bombay, Kemp & Co.; Calcutta, Smith, Stanistreet, & Co.; Hiogo, Japan, Tabor & Co.; Melbourne, Felton, Grimwade & Co.; Sydney, Elliott Brothers; Wellington, New Zealand, Felton, Grimwade & Co.; Dunedin, New Zealand, Kempthorne, Prosser & Co.; Adelaide, Faulding & Co.

SILVER MEDAL, PARIS, 1878.



PHILADELPHIA, 1876.

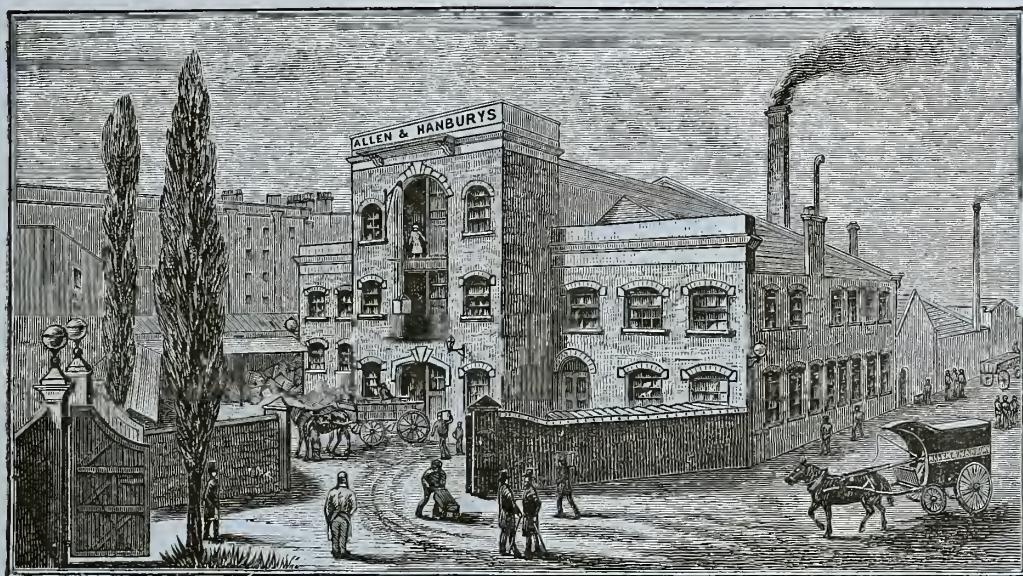


A

SPECIAL LIST

OF

SELECTED ARTICLES.



ALLEN & HANBURY'S,
WHOLESALE DRUGGISTS,

AND

Manufacturers of Pharmaceutical Preparations,
PLOUGH COURT, LOMBARD STREET, LONDON, E.C.

WORKS: BETHNAL GREEN.

General List free on application.

ACID HYDROCYANICUM DILUTUM,			
of accurately adjusted strength, in 1 oz. vials, per lb. 3/			
" Scheele's	4/		
Or in stoppered bottles at 6/- and 7/- per doz.			
AQ. AURANTII FLORUM (trip.) by the gal. 11d., per lb. 1/2			
" ROSÆ EXOT. (trip.)	11d.	1/2	
" CINNAMOMI	"	4/6, per lb. 6d.	
" DESTILLATA, specially drawn,	10 gals. at 5d., per gal. 6d.		
" MENTHÆ PIP	the gal. 2/6, per lb. 4d.		
ARROWROOT, NATAL opt.	... ...	per lb. 1/2	
ATROPINE GELATINE, for the eye, in			
packets of 25 applications	... ...	per doz. 6/-	
CALABAR BEAN GELATINE, in packets			
of 25 applications	... ...	6/-	
CAPSULES, A. and H.'s, in boxes, each con-			
taining 24.			
" COPAIBA	... ...	8/-	
" " and Eth. Ext. of Cubebs	16/-		
" SANDAL WOOD OIL	... "	24/-	
CHLORODYNE, A. & H.	... ...	per lb. 8/-	
CONFECTIO SENNÆ, A. & H.	... ...	1/6	
DECOCT. ALOES COMP., A. & H.	... "	1/6	
	P. B. ...	1/2	
" CINCHON. FLAV., Conc. 1 to 7	"	4/-	
" HÆMATOXYLI, Conc. 1 to 7	"	1/8	
" PAREIRÆ, Conc. 1 to 7	"	2/8	
" QUERCUS	"	1/8	
" SARZÆ JAM., Conc. 1 to 15, gal. 8/-	"	8/6	
" " Co. Conc. 1 to 15 "	8/-	8/6	
" SCOPARI, Conc. 1 to 7	"	1/8	
" UVÆ URSI	"	1/8	
2d per lb. less by the Winchester quart.			
ESS. VANILLÆ	... ...	9/6	
" ZINGIB.	... ...	5/4	
EXT. CANNAB. IND., 18/- per lb. ...	... per oz	1/4	
" CINCH. RUB. LIQ. (Dr. D'Unger's)	per lb. 12/-		
" CINCHONÆ FLAV. Liquid	... "	24/-	
" COLOCYNTHIDIS, Comp. A. & H.	... "	16/-	
" " pulv.	"	18/-	
" " B. P. ...	14/-		
" " pulv.	"	16/-	
" ERGOTÆ LIQ.	... ...	4/4	
" FILICIS LIQ.	... ...	per oz. 1/-	
" FUCI FLUID	... ...	per lb. 3/4	
" MALT, præp. in vac.	... ...	1/4	
" NUCIS VOMICÆ, 24/- per lb.	... per oz.	2/-	
" OPII	... ...	3/-	
" SARZÆ LIQUID, Fam., gallon 8/-	per lb.	8/6	
" COMP. LIQUID	8/-	8/6	
GLYCERINE ENGLISH (pure),	... ...	rod.	
" W. quarts	...	9d.	
" in ½ cwt. tins	...	8d.	
GOA POWDER	... ...	6/8	
INF. ANTHEMIDIS, Conc. 1 to 7	... "	2/-	
" AURANTII	... "	2/-	
" AURANTII COMP.	... "	1/10	
" BUCHU	... "	2/-	
" CALUMBÆ	... "	1/8	
" CARYOPH	... "	1/8	
" CASCARILLÆ	... "	1/6	
" CHIRATÆ	... "	1/8	
" CINCHONÆ FLAV.	... "	4/-	
" CUSPARÆ	... "	3/4	
" GENTIANÆ COMP.	... "	1/6	
" LUPULI	... "	2/2	
" QUASSIÆ	... "	1/4	
" RHEI	... "	2/4	

INF. ROSÆ ACIDUM, Conc. 1 to 7	...	per lb. 2/8
" SENECAE	"	3/4
" SENNAE	"	2/-
" SERPENTARIAE	"	2/-
" UVÆ URSI	"	1/10
" VALERIANÆ	"	1/10
And all other concentrated infusions.		

2d. per lb. less by the Winchester quart.

INSECT POWDER (Dalmatian)	...	per lb. 2/10
LIN. ACONITI, Meth. 2/6	...	6/-
" BELLADONNAE, Meth. 2/6	...	6/-
" POT. IODID, c. Sapone	...	3/8
" SAPONIS, Meth. gd.	...	2/8
LIQ. CHLOROFORMIC CO. (Chlorodyne)	...	8/-
" MAGNESIÆ CARB. B. P.	...	per gal. 3/6
" OPII SEDAT., A. & H.	...	per lb. 10/-
" SENNAE DULC., A. & H.	...	2/4
OL. ASELLI JECORIS opt. (See next page.)	No. 2	per gal. 4/9
" PINI PUMILIONIS	...	per oz. 2/8
" SYLVESTRIS (genuine)	...	per lb. 10/-
" THEOBROMÆ, refined, A. & H.	...	2/-
SP. ÆTHER. NIT.	...	3/4
" AMM. AROM	...	3/-
" COMP., A. & H.	...	4/-
SUCC. BELLADONNAE	...	2/-
" CONII	...	2/-
" TARAX.	...	2/2
SYR. AURANT., per gal. rod.	...	1/-
" CALCIS LACTOPHOSPH.	...	2/-
" FERRI ET QUIN. CIT.	...	4/-
" IODIDI	...	1/8
" PHOSPH. CO. per gal. 1/6	...	1/8
" ET CALCIS LACTOPHOSPH.	...	2/8
" QUIN. ET STRYCH. PHOSP.	...	4/8
" PAPAVERIS, per gal. rod.	...	1/-
" SENNAE, A. & H.	...	1.6
" ZINGIBERIS, per gal. 11d.	...	1/-
TINCT. ARNICÆ	...	3/4
" AURANTII	...	2/6
" BELLADONNAE	...	2/8
" BENZ. COMP.	...	3/8
" CALUMBÆ	...	2/6
" CAMPH. COMP.	...	2/4
" CARDAM. COMP.	...	2/6
" CINCHONA	...	3/6
" CINCH. COMP.	...	3/6
" FERRI PERCHLOR.	...	3/-
" GENT. CO.	...	2/6
" GENTIAN COMP.	...	2/6
" HYOSCYAMI	...	3/8
" LAVAND. COMP.	...	3/8
" MYRRHÆ	...	3/6
" NUCIS VOM.	...	3/6
" OPII	...	4/-
" QUINIÆ	...	7/-
" RHEI	...	3/4
" SENEGÆ	...	3/-
" SENNAE	...	2/6
" ZINGIB	...	3/6
And all other Tinctures.		
2d. per lb. less by the Winchester quart.		
VIN. CINCHONÆ (Malaga)	...	2/8
" FERRI, gal. 1/10	...	2/0
" IPECAC., gal. 2/-	...	2/2
" QUINIÆ, gal. 1/6	...	1/8

A. & H.

**COD LIVER OIL.**

A. & H.'s OWN MANUFACTURE, 1879.

TRADE MARK. In Half-Gallon Winchesters, and in Stone or Tin Bottles, **8/6** per gall.
In **25-GALLON TIN-LINED CASKS**, **7/9** per gall.
Every Package being either sealed or Capsuled with Trade Mark.



A. & H. also invite attention to the terms on which they offer the Cod LIVER OIL of their own manufacture, supplied in Capsuled Bottles for retailing, bearing their registered Trade Mark and Label.

Imperial Pints ... 32s. per doz.

" Half-pints ... 18s. "

" Quarter-pints 10s. "

Put up in this form the Oil finds a ready sale at home and abroad.

Show Cards and Handbills on application.

THE MEDAL of the British Section of the American Centennial Exhibition was awarded to this Oil, "for excellent quality and purity."

A SILVER MEDAL was awarded to this Oil at the Paris Exhibition, 1878.

NITRITE OF AMYL CAPSULES. For Angina pectoris, Sea Sickness, &c.

A. & H. supply NITRITE OF AMYL in Glass Capsules containing about 4 grains each.

DIRECTIONS.—In a small piece of lint, or the corner of a handkerchief, break one of the Capsules, and immediately apply the moistened surface to the nostrils for the inhalation of the vapour. In Boxes (containing 6), to sell at 2/- per box, 16/- per dozen.

EXTRACT FROM A LETTER TO THE EDITOR OF THE "LANCET," AUGUST 10TH, 1878.

" Though Dr. Leeson's success with the drug was not so marked as my own, his results are, I think, sufficiently encouraging, and I hope that the fact of his recalling attention to the use of Nitrite of Amyl in the treatment of sea-sickness will lead those to a more extensive trial of its value by having opportunities of testing it.

" There is some difficulty in preserving Nitrite of Amyl when carried in a bottle, as, especially in hot weather, the stopper is liable to be blown out, and an escape established. I now always recommend patients to carry the drug in capsules, such as are manufactured by ALLEN AND HANBURY'S, Plough Court, which may be broken, and their contents dropped upon a handkerchief as required.

" Surbiton, July 29th, 1878.

CROCHLEY CLAPHAM."

Dr. A. H. Jacob, of Dublin, says:—"I have tried ALLEN AND HANBURY'S Nitrite of Amyl Globules in two cases of amaurosis, with excellent results."

EXTRACT OF MALT, prepared *in vacuo* by a special process to insure the presence of as large a quantity of *diastase* as possible, **1/4** per lb.; or, put up ready for sale in 8-oz. wide mouth bottles, containing 12 ozs. each, **16/-** per doz.

Agents for SWAN & PROCTOR'S **OPIUM RECTIFICATUM** and its Preparations.

Purum Rectificatum, in powder, 30/- per lb.; Tinct. Opii Rect., 5/6 per lb.; Liquor Opii Rect., 5/6 per lb.

THE BEST BASIS FOR OINTMENTS.

REGISTERED

NAME

AND

LABEL.

Prices,

In 100-lb. Tins, **1/9** per lb.In 5-lb. or 10-lb. Tins,
1/10 per lb.In 1-lb. Tins, **2/-** each.

Packages included.

Or in bulk (packages extra),
1/9 per lb.

This Article was awarded the Medal at the Centennial Exhibition, and commended—1st, for absolute purity; 2nd, for great utility in Pharmacy; 3rd, for Cheapness.

Sole Consignees—ALLEN & HANBURY'S.

ALLEN & HANBURY'S, PLough COURT, LONDON, E.C.

SILVER MEDAL, PARIS, 1878.



JUJUBES

A. & H.

TRADE



MARK.

A.D. 1715.

BY

HAWKER'S PATENT PROCESS.

By HAWKER'S Patent Process.

	1-lb. size.	1/- size.	6d. size.		1-lb. size.	1/- size.	6d. size.
BLACK Currant JUJUBES,	Per doz. 30/-	Per doz. 8/-	Per doz. 4/-		Per doz. 32/-	Per doz. 8/6	Per doz. 4/4
GLYCERINE	"	"	"	PASTILLES,	"	"	"
LICHEN	"	"	"	2/2	"	"	"
LIQUORICE	"	"	"	PER LB.,	"	"	"
MAGNUM BONUM	"	"	"	or in tin	"	"	"
PECTORALE	PER LB.,	"	"	boxes.	"	"	"
PINE	"	"	"	See special notice below	"	"	"
RASPBERRY	or in tin	"	"	boxes.	"	"	"
ROSE	boxes.	"	"	2/4	34/-	8/6	4/4
TAMARIND	"	"	"	PER LB.	"	"	"
VOICE	"	"	"		"	"	"
DELECTABLE	2/4	34/-	8/6		"	"	"
EXTRACT OF MALT	PER LB.	"	4/-		"	"	"
VIOLET	"	"	"		"	"	"

All the above tins are neatly wrapped ready for sale. The One Pound Tins are returnable at 6/- per doz.

GUIMAUVE, cut into Cubes, unless ordered in sheet	2/6	36/-	8/-	not supplied
GUIMAUVE PASTILLES	PER LB.			
ANISEED LIQUORICE	2/-	30/-	8/-	4/-
JUJUBES	PER LB.			

GUIMAUVE PASTILLES (Crystallized)... 2/6 per lb. } The two can be
(Rose) 2/6 per lb. } had mixed.
CRYSTALLIZED FRUIT PASTILLES ... 2/- per lb.
CRYSTALLIZED VOICE JUJUBES... 2/- per lb.

PECTORAL FRUIT PASTILLES.

(Registered.)

An efficacious bronchial and pulmonic Jujube of an agreeable flavour.
Sold only in round boxes, to retail at 1s. 6d. each, 13s. 6d. per doz.

A sample of any of the above Jujubes, &c., sent free by post if desired.

SUPERIOR UPRIGHT SHOW CASES.

Frames Fitted with Glass Shelves, Silvered-glass Backs, and lettered in Gold; with three Glass Dishes to display three kinds of Jujubes or Pastilles. Price 42/- each. Size, 21 in. high, 10 in. broad, and 8 inches deep. Show Cards and Handbills on application.

NOTES ON THE PARIS EXHIBITION, 1878.

FROM THE "CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST," JULY 15, 1878.

"Messrs. ALLEN & HANBURYS exhibit their Cod Liver Oil and Patent Jujubes, products so familiar to the British druggist that we only refer to them to note the results of a severe test. During the last week of June the temperature of Paris averaged 90° F. in the shade; that is to say, during that time the Jujubes, as well as all other things, were as hot as if they had been in Calcutta. Still, although they were not carefully protected, their edges had not lost their sharpness, nor their surface its brightness, except in a very slight degree. The test was all the more satisfactory that it was unforeseen."

MONTserrat LIME-FRUIT JUICE

"MONTserrat LIMETTA CORDIAL."



AND
"AROMATIC MONTserrat."

56, HANOVER STREET,

LIVERPOOL, JULY, 1879.

SIR,

Now that Lime-Fruit Juice has become one of the most popular Beverages of the day, either in its natural form or as a Cordial, principally due to the introduction by us of a Palatable Article, and one procured uniformly from one regular source, and therefore of known purity, and as the season has now commenced we have to caution the trade generally from buying many Lime-Juice Cordials which are such only in name. *There is no regular source from which Pure Lime-Juice can be obtained, and where it is cultivated to any extent but the Island of Montserrat, W. I.* The only guarantee the Trade or Public can have is by obtaining the Montserrat Lime Fruit Juice and Preparations with the Trade Mark of the Sole Consignees on the Labels and Capsule of each Bottle.

Attention has been called to a recent decision in the Chancery Courts as to the use of the word "Limetta," and as there seems to be some misunderstanding on the part of some of our customers as to the effect of it, upon our using the word, &c., we may mention that it does not affect the usage of the word by us in any way, and that our preparation will be offered exactly in same style and label as hitherto. The Plaintiffs not satisfied with the benefit of a doubt given them in a very debatable case have seen fit to publish a report in which, while claiming for themselves apparently a monopoly of "high-souled honourable trading" and a strict regard to "aphorisms," they carefully exclude any evidence except the opening statements of their own Counsel. To put this right we append a copy of part of the Cross-Examination of Mr. Rose as to the usage of the word "Limetta" in connection with his "Ginger Cordial," and also of Mr. Cox, one of his customers for it, and one of his witnesses, and whose evidence he relied upon, and leave the Trade to judge for themselves, hoping they may not be compelled to do with their supplies what Mr. Cox did with his. The word "Limetta" has not been expunged but altered to "Montserrat Limetta."

Messrs. ROSE & CO. very modestly assume that all Lime-Juice Preparations are an imitation of theirs; but we are extremely anxious that our preparations be not confounded with theirs or any other Lime-Juice Cordial, as ours are entirely different in flavour and quality; the superiority being, as before stated, to the fact that they are prepared solely from the Lime-Fruit Juice produced on the Plantations of the Company in the Island of Montserrat. The *Lancet* has called attention to this lately, and recommends Lime-Fruit Juice simply, owing to the numerous concoctions called Lime-Juice Cordial, and we append a copy of the article. Our "Limetta Cordial" and "Aromatic Montserrat" are, however, simply Cordialised, and Montserrat Lime-Fruit Juice *only* is used in their preparation, and they form a most convenient method of taking Lime-Fruit Juice. On other side we hand full particulars of all our preparations, and attention is drawn to the fact that *our prices are lower than that of others, our quality superior*, and that bottles and packages are all excluded, and are of a description readily saleable, thus saving expense and trouble of returns.

Yours truly,

EVANS, SONS & CO.,

56, Hanover Street, LIVERPOOL,

EVANS, LESCHER, & WEBB,

60, Bartholomew Close, LONDON,

Sole Consignees of the Montserrat Company, (Limited).

MONTREAL, CANADA,
H. SUGDEN EVANS & CO.

NOTICE.—Messrs. CROSSE & BLACKWELL act as Special Agents for "Montserrat Limetta Cordial" and "Aromatic Montserrat." These meet with steadily increasing success. For Trade Prices and Terms, see their Trade Lists.

[P. T. O.]

MONTSERRAT CO'S PREPARATIONS.

The following are now the preparations of Lime-Fruit Juice bottled by the Sole Consignees, or prepared under their special authority:—

THE MONTSERRAT LIME-FRUIT JUICE.

In Imperial Quarts	... ... ...	2s. 6d. each.
" Pints	... ... ...	1s. 4d. "

This is the pure Lime-Fruit Juice as imported, but clarified by subsidence, and entirely free of alcohol. Lime-Fruit Juice is the best remedy known for Scurvy, Scrofula, and all skin diseases, and is most valuable for Dyspepsia, Indigestion, &c.

The Sole Consignees also bottle under provisions of Merchant Shipping Act, in Bond, fortified for Ship Stores, in Cases of 12 Imperial Quarts or 3 Gallons, and Cases of 8 Imperial Quarts or 2 Gallons.

The "LANCELOT" reports June 18th, 1870.

"We have subjected the samples of the 'Lime-fruit Juicce' of the Sturge's Montserrat Company to full analysis, with a view to test its quality and purity. We have found it to be in sound condition, and entirely free from adulteration. It is claimed for this juice that it is expressed only from the prime fruits, those in a perfect condition of ripeness; moreover, only about two-thirds of the juice is expressed from these selected fruits, and it is affirmed that this mode of preparation renders the keeping properties of the juice greater. In fact, in place of deteriorating, it improves with age, and this even without the addition of alcohol."

The "MEDICAL PRESS" reports July 2nd, 1870.

"It is pressed from the very best fruits, so that now we have offered to us Fresh Fruit Lime-Juice, with the advantage that it will keep any length of time in bottle. We should prefer this preparation in all cases in which Lime-Juice is prescribed as a medicine. We have diluted it with four to six times its bulk with water, and found it, in the late hot weather, very refreshing. It is therefore cheaper than represented."

MONTSERRAT LIMETTA, OR PURE LIME-FRUIT JUICE CORDIAL.

In Bottles	... ... ...	1s. 6d. each.
In Half-Bottles	... ... ...	1s. Od. "

This is a Cordial made from the Lime-Fruit Juicce, and is a delicious Summer Beverage. It is perfectly free from alcohol; nor is it, like many like preparations, so highly charged with deleterious acids as to be injurious to health.

AROMATIC MONT SERRAT.

A Winter Beverage.—Encouraged by success attending the introduction of the Limetta Cordial as a Summer Beverage, this has been more recently brought out as a Winter Beverage, though it is also largely consumed in Summer. It is made entirely with the Montserrat Lime-Fruit Juice combined with aromatics, and is wholesome, refreshing, and invigorating. A small quantity taken with Aerated Water forms a most refreshing Beverage resembling Ginger Ale.

In Bottles	... ...	1s. 9d. each.
In Half-Bottles	... ...	1s. Od. "

MONTSERRAT LIME-FRUIT JUICE BISCUITS.

These supply a want long felt, of Lime-Juice in a portable form, and are prepared under Dr. MORFITT'S Patent, by Messrs. CARR & Co., the well-known Biscuit Manufacturers of Carlisle, and are in small tins of convenient size, and in 1 lb. and $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. packages.

NOTICE.—The words "MONT SERRAT" and "MONT SERRAT LIMETTA" being both Registered by Sole Consignees as their Trades Marks, under the Trades Mark Act, proceedings will be taken against any person using the words in connection with Lime-Juice or its preparations.

The Sole Consignees of the Montserrat Co.

EVANS, SONS, & CO., | EVANS, LESCHER, & WEBB,
LIVERPOOL. | LONDON.
H. SUGDEN EVANS, & CO., MONTREAL, CANADA.

Special Agents—CROSSE & BLACKWELL, London.

LAUCHLAN ROSE.—Cross-examined on the 26th March, on behalf of the Plaintiffs, on his Affidavits filed the 28th day of November, 1878, the 11th day of December, 1878, the 31st day of December, 1878, and the 17th day of January, 1879, in this Action saith as follows:—I first made Limetta Ginger Cordial in August, 1872, and we certainly sold it in September, 1872. On the 25th September, 1872, we sold it to a Wholesale Druggist at Newcastle-upon-Tyne. All that we sold we made ourselves. We are not making any Limetta Ginger Cordial at the present moment. We made the last within seven or eight months of this time—certainly within a year from now. * * * * *

The reason of that (withdrawing a Bill with Limetta on) was that in the preparation of the Limetta Ginger Cordial a certain percentage of Spirit was necessary, and inasmuch as our other Lime Juice Beverages were entirely free of Spirit we thought it best not to include the "Limetta" in our List after a certain period after its introduction. We were influenced in doing so by inquiries made by the Excise regarding the fact, whether or not, our beverages were entirely free of spirit. We also withdrew it on our own account, thinking it better to be able to advertise our Lime Juice Beverages "entirely free of Spirits" * * * * * We have never advertised it since '75. Our travellers have a Price List. I have not one here. Our List does not contain all our Lime Juices Beverages. It does not contain "Limetta Ginger Cordial" for the reasons already given. I am not sure but I think it has not since '75. We did profess to sell Limetta Ginger Cordial free from Spirit, and it was so stated on the labels on the bottles; but there would be a trace of Spirit from the Extract of Ginger used in this manufacture, and very probably it was that trace of Spirit, coupled with the name of Cordial, which alarmed the Excise. We had a remarkably large sale for it, considering the nature of the Cordial. I am speaking of the time when we were advertising. *I do not say that we have a large sale for it now.* *

* * * * * These labels were printed a long time ago—my impression is in 1872. We are now using them up, and may have a few remaining. *I will swear that we sold a dozen bottles last year. I cannot say that we sold a hundred dozen.* I cannot give you the particulars of the sales last year at the present moment.

JOHN COX.—Cross-examined on behalf of the Plaintiffs, on his Affidavit filed the 9th day of January, 1879, in this Action saith as follows:—I have dealt with Rose & Co. from about 1870, and I am dealing with them now. I did not deal with them about 4 years ago. I dealt with them from 1870 to 1875; and not for the last 18 months. I only know of "Limetta Ginger Cordial" through Mr. Rose. *I bought it first about 1872.* It was introduced to me by their traveller, Mr. Warner. *I bought two lots of about two dozen of it. It did not sell well; I drank the greater part of it myself.* The two lots were bought close one upon the other. I am sure that I have not any of it left. I have not been asked to buy any since.

From the "LANCE T."

LIME-JUICE V. ALCOHOL.

There are visible signs of no uncertain kind that alcohol, as a beverage, is not likely in the future to have quite its own way, even in the metropolis. Coffee-taverns and coffee-tavern companies are being established now at a rapid rate, and, as far as we can judge, have worked very successfully. But before these places were much thought of—i.e., about two years ago—those who looked about them might have observed in the windows and at the bars of most public-houses, eating-houses, and ginshops, more or less conspicuous advertisements of several varieties of so-called lime-juice beverages. We have at the present moment before us examples of several of this kind, and there is no doubt that, particularly during the warmer months (though these by the way, are few and far between), lime-juice and its components constitute among the metropolitan public an exceeding popular drink. Most people have had, or think they have had, at one time of life some variety of cutaneous affection, which often takes the convenient synonym of scurvy. And as the latter disease was, not many years since, much written and talked about in connexion with the mercantile marine, and still more, two years ago, in connexion with the Royal Navy, we are not much surprised at the success of those who endeavour for commercial purposes to promote the sale of such drinks. It seems, however, that they do not meet with the unqualified approval of publicans, or rather of distillers and brewers. The former are now absolutely compelled to keep them, to sell them, to advertise them. But, if we are correctly informed, the poor man's friend, in the shape of the licensed victualler, deprecates the imbibition of lime-juice in any form whatever. He sells it because the inevitable law of commerce—i.e., of supply and demand—compels him to do so. But he will tell the individual who asks for a glass that it promotes acidity of the stomach, that it deranges the kidneys, congests the liver, corrodes the intestinal canal, and so on, and then the customer is told that he had much better keep to the old glass of "bitter," or "gin," &c.

Being tolerably certain that the reports as to this sort of gossip are substantially correct, we counsel the public to turn a deaf ear to such elaborate and ignorant nonsense, and to drink their lime-juice whenever and wherever they list. There are with this as with other liquids, pure and adulterated varieties, and as to this matter they must, of course, use their own judgement. But they may be assured that, as a rule, lime-juice is, particularly during the summer, a more wholesome drink than any form of alcohol, and that, say, an ounce or two of the pure juice in a tumbler of really cold water, sweetened to taste, is about the pleasantest beverage that can be taken when the thermometer is over 65° or 70° F. We commend this drink to the attention of the coffee-tavern companies, but recommend them to procure the *best* West India Lime-Juice, as more wholesome than any mixture containing other ingredients.—*Lancet*, 1879.

We have subjected the samples of the "Lime-Fruit Juice" of the Montserrat Company to full Analysis, with a view to test its quality and purity. We found it to be in sound condition, and entirely free from adulteration.—*Lancet*, 1870.

COX'S TASTELESS PILLS.

By Royal Letters Patent.

Dated and Sealed April 13th, 1854.

These Pills are covered with a non-metallic film, and present an elegant pearl-like appearance; they may be kept in the mouth for several minutes without the slightest taste, though perfectly soluble in the stomach, and even in cold water, after a little immersion.

They were introduced to the medical profession by the present Proprietors a quarter of a century ago, and many thousands of unsolicited testimonials have been received from the highest medical authorities, and are now used, and have been used for many years past, by the largest and best-conducted hospitals and dispensaries. Of course a success like this has led to many imitations, and highly-varnished pills, made to resemble ours, have been introduced by some unscrupulous people. Many of these pills pass through the stomach unaltered, and a useful invention is thus likely to be brought into disrepute.

The most impudent assertions are made by some of these people, who combine, in one incongruous whole, the trades of druggists' sundrymen, retail druggists, soap makers, and horse and cattle dealers.

We make and sell nothing but pills, and have testimonials from regular customers residing in China, Australia, and every part of the civilized world, as well as from friends in almost every town and village in the kingdom; and our trade, which is constantly increasing, is perhaps four or five times as large as all the rest of our copyists put together.

The Registrar of Trade Marks (after giving the usual public notice prescribed by Parliament to allow of opposition) has granted us the following "Trade Mark," thus officially recognizing us as the "Original Makers of Tasteless Pills," and no pills will be sent out without this Mark on all bottles or packages.

ARTHUR H. COX & CO.,

TASTELESS PILL MANUFACTURERS,

ST. MARTIN'S PLACE, BRIGHTON.



COX'S TASTELESS PILLS.

By Royal Letters Patent. Dated and Sealed April 13th, 1854.



PRICE LIST FOR CHEMISTS ONLY.

BRIGHTON, JULY 1879.

Chemists selling TASTELESS PILLS have an advantage over others negleeting to do so.

We strongly recommend our Aperient Pills as a good general saleable Pill. These, with the Pharmacopæia Pills quoted below, are sent out to every part of the United Kingdom in half-pound parcels, package, postage, and carriage free on the same day as the order is received; and, to avoid booking and other expenses, 1d. in the Shilling will be allowed if stamps or P.O.O. are remitted with order.

All orders from abroad, if accompanied with a remittance, will be securely packed and sent free of cost to any Shipping Agents or other Merchants to any part of the United Kingdom. Any Pills can also be obtained from any Wholesale Druggist. In ordering please specify "Cox's TASTELESS PILLS."

Quotations for other Pills on Application.

NO. IN CATALOGUE.	PIL APERIENS ET CATHARTIC.	PRICES PER POUND IN FOUR OR FIVE GRAIN PILLS.	
		COATED.	UNCOATED.
1 & 2	Pil Aper. (Cox) c. Cal.	6/-	5/-
3 & 4	" " (Cox) sine Cal.	6/-	5/-
193	" Cathartic Fort. (Cox)	6/-	5/-
PILLS OF THE BRITISH PHARMACOPÆIA.			
6	Pil. Aloes. Barb.	6/-	5/-
8	" et Assafetidæ	5/-	4/-
9	" " Ferri	5/-	4/-
10	" " Myrrh	12/-	11/-
7	" Soc.	6/6	5,6
122	" Assafetidae Co.	6/6	5/6
66	" Cambog. Co.	6/-	5/-
24	" Coloc. Co.	20/-	19/-
30	" et Hyos.	20/-	19/-
62	" Ferri Carb.	5/-	4/-
71	" Hydrag.	5/-	4/-
92	" Subchlor Co.	6/6	5/6
77	Ipecac. c. Scillæ	7/-	6/-
90	" Plumbi. c. Opio.	12/-	11/-
104	Rhei. Co.	7/-	6/-
119	Saponis Co.	12/-	11/-
321	Scammon Co.	22/-	21/-
115	Scillæ Co.	5/-	4/-

Any Formulae Dispensed, Covered, and Estimates Given.

Samples, with a list of pills from upwards of 500 different forms which are kept in stock, will be forwarded free on application.



ARTHUR H. COX & Co.,

TASTELESS PILL MANUFACTURERS,

ST. MARTIN'S PLACE, BRIGHTON.

WHAT IS GOUT ? WHAT IS RHEUMATISM ? WHAT IS RHEUMATIC GOUT ?

Those who suffer from these distressing maladies care little what the theoretical reply to the above questions may be, nor do we care to further afflict them with scientific supposition. The question is, WHAT WILL REMOVE THEM? what will allay the agonising pain, remove the cause from the system, and restore the afflicted one to a normal state of health and wonted agility? The question has been asked for years, but no satisfactory reply has been given, no *certain* cure recommended, until the discovery of Lindley's celebrated Gout and Rheumatic Pills. Since their introduction thousands have taken them, and there has never been one instance wherein they have been taken in vain!

Unfortunately there are so many so-called "remedies" recommended by so many well-meaning but irresponsible and often misinformed or ignorant people, as well as so many nostrums, introduced by charlatans into the market, that frequently enough the patient, after having tried a dozen or so different compounds without avail, comes to the conclusion that all specifics are alike—that nothing can be of any use, and that the ills from which he so constantly and so severely suffers are absolutely incurable. The wonder is, that after having been drenched with such a variety of compounds, he remains as well as he is. Let this be as it may, we have no hesitation in asserting (and it is confirmed by a multitude of testimonials) that LINDLEY'S GOUT and RHEUMATIC PILLS are the undoubted antidotes for GOUT, RHEUMATIC GOUT, RHEUMATISM, SCIATICA, LUMBAGO, TIC-DOULOUREUX, &c., more particularly and especially if used in connection with LINDLEY'S RHEUMATIC EMBROCATION. Words are of course valueless unless they convey truths; but we defy any statement to be impugned which conveys this fact, that the above remedies have not only no equal, but are infallible.

LINDLEY'S RHEUMATIC EMBROCATION is the most effective external remedy known, as it instantly removes all excruciating pain, from whatever cause, including rheumatic gout, lumhago, sciatica, tic-douloureux, &c. By merely spreading over the affected parts on the ends of the fingers, or on spongi piline, the pain, no matter how severe, is instantaneously removed.

Mr. Inspector STRAW, of the Sheffield Borongh Police Force, wrote on January 3, 1879:—

"When I called at your shop two days ago I was quite unable to walk about without a stick, and then with difficulty. I took six of your pills at three times, which were given to me by Wm. Baily, of 52 Earl Street, Sheffield, and on the following morning I was, I am happy to say, as sound as ever. I feel now able almost to challenge Weston at a mile."

WILM. SCHLIERER, of Giessen, Germany, wrote on June 15, 1879:—

"I received a box of your rheumatic pills and a bottle of the liniment from a friend, a few days ago, which I have proved to be the best remedies and specifics I have ever used for sciatic pains, and I am thankful to have found such."

On May 19, 1879, Dr. FRANCIS XAVIER and DON ALFREDO AGOSTINHO CORREA, of Lisbon, Portugal, say:—

"We have tried your gout and rheumatic pills and embrocation, and find them the best we have ever used. You will greatly oblige by sending at earliest convenience one dozen boxes pills and one dozen bottles embrocation, each 2s. 9d. size."

Mr. WILLIAM ROWAN, 139 Cedar Street, New York, U.S. America, wrote on May 19, 1879:—

"Mr. Lindley. Dear Sir,—The gout having come upon me very bad, I had to take to your pills—the old remedy. I got completely rid of it again after three doses, having contracted it by carelessly exposing myself to the severe damp and cold weather. A friend of mine out here, who has suffered very severely of late from rheumatic gout, asked me for a remedy; I gave him six of your never-failing pills, which very promptly made him a sound man again. As my stock of your pills is running very low I am very anxious to get a fresh supply; please forward by return mail 1 (one) large box (11s. size), to the above address, and believe me, yours truly,

WILLIAM ROWAN."

The above Pills and Embrocation are prepared solely by the Proprietor,

HENRY LINDLEY, Chemist, 57 South Street Moor, Sheffield

(Five years Principal Assistant to Robert Lathbury, Liverpool, Chemist by Special Appointment to the Queen).

Sold retail in boxes, 1s. 1½d., 2s. 9d., 4s. 6d., and 11s. each; and the Embrocation in bottles at 1s. 1½d., 2s. 9d., 4s. 6d., and 11s. each.

Canadian Agents: Messrs. H. SUGDEN EVANS & CO., Druggists, Montreal. Export Agents: Messrs. EVANS, SONS & CO., Liverpool; and EVANS, LESCHER & WEBB, London.

CHEAPER BOTTLES, BARNSBURY GLASS CO., 5 LITTLE BRITAIN, LONDON, E.C.

(Opposite Max, Son, & Thompson's)

Made Vials. ½ & 1 dr. 2 dr. ½ oz. 1 oz. 1½ oz. 2 oz. 3 oz. 4 oz. 6 oz. 8 oz.

Blue Chlorodyne, octagons 2/9 3/3 3/9 4/3 4/9 6/ 7/ 8/3 9/6 10/6

Homœopathic, plain or spouted... ... 3/ 3/3 3/9 4/6 5/ 6/ 7/3 9/ 10/ 12/

White flint, tall, medium, or squat round octagon or graduated to tea-spoons ... 2/6 3/ 3/6 4/ 4/6 5/9 6/9 7/9 10/ 12/

Green glass, ditto ... 2/3 2/9 3/3 3/9 4/3 5/6 6/3 7/ 9/6 10/6

Rond shoulder'd, lime and glycerine... 2/9 3/3 3/9 4/3 4/9 6/ 7/ 7/6 9/ 11/6

Ditto, ditto, wide mouth 2/9 3/3 3/9 4/3 4/9 6/ 7/ 7/6 9/ 11/6

Essences.—White flint glass, round, oval, and square... 4/6 5/6 7/ 8/ 9/ 9/

Luhin's or Oldham, square ... 4/9 5/9 7/3 8/3 9/3 9/3

Rimmel or Cannon's, round ... 5/ 6/ 7/6 8/6 9/6 9/6

Lavenders, long neck, squares ... 5/ 6/ 7/6 8/6 10/ 10/ 12/ 15/

Ditto Oxford ... 6/ 7/6 8/6 10/ 10/ 12/ 15/

White Flint Pomades. Round, lipped, or turned back ... 2 dr. ½ oz. 1 oz. 1½ oz. 2 oz. 3 oz. 4 oz. 6 oz. 8 oz.

mouths ... 3/3 4/ 6/ 8/ 8/9 9/ 10/

Ditto, ditto, stoppered ... — 14/ 16/ 18/ 19/ 20/ 25/ 30/

Oval or round, flatack caps ... — — 11/ 12/ 14/ 16/6

Ditto, hoxwood caps ... — — 15/ 16/ 19/ 22/

Round hoxwood, screw caps ... — — 17/ 18/ 20/ 24/

Squat, boxwood screw caps ... — — — 18/ 20/ 24/

Blue Fluted Poison ... — 4/ 5/ 6/ 8/ 10/ 12/ 14/ 15/

Patent Medicines and Proprietary Goods, as Powell's, Floriline, Kay's Linseed, Winslow's Syrup, Atkinson's Preservative, Seigel's Syrup—Green glass ... 3/3 3/5 5/6 6/ 7/ 8/ 9/ 10/ 12/

Five gross quantities, name plate charged, 5/-

Kali and Quinine. ½ oz. 1 oz. 1½ oz. 2 oz. 3 oz. 4 oz. 8 oz.

Wide mouth, white flint ... 4/3 4/9 6/ 7/ 7/6 8/6 11/9

Dispensing Medicals. Any shape or gradua- 2 oz. 3 oz. 4 oz. 6 oz. 8 oz. 10 oz. 12 oz. 16 oz. 20 oz. 24 oz.

tions, Blin or Green ... Tint ... 7/ 7/ 8/ 9/6 9/6 11/6 14/ 16/ 19/ 22/

Dispensing (Water Blue) Medicals. Very best goods in the English market ... 9/ 10/ 10/ 11/6 11/6 15/ 18/ 22/ 28/ 28/

Name Plates free of charge, in Crates.

Bicarbonate of Magnesia. Blue, plain ... 3 oz. 7/6; 6 oz. 9/6; 8 oz. 12/

Ditto, ditto, fitted with hoxwood top corks ... 12/6 14/6 18/

* * In 5-gross quantities, own name free of charge.

Mineral Water and Sauce Bottles. Long neck, squares and rounds, 5 or 6 oz. Sauce ... 9/ per gross.

round cork, lined and stoppered, as Lea & Perrin's, York Relish, &c. ... 11/6 "

Imperial pickle quarts... 22/

vinegar quarts... 21/

Reputed ... 20/

Pickle pints, largo ... 15/6

" small ... 14/6

" half-pint ... 13/

" quarter-pint ... 11/

Jelly quarts ... 22/

pints ... 18/

half-pints ... 15/

Mustards, 1-lb. ... 15/

" ½-lb. ... 13/

" ¼-lb. ... 11/

Wholesale Druggists' Bottles a specialite.

TERMS: Net Cash, seven days from date of invoice, with approved references; or 3d. per gross less, cash with order. All goods carefully packed for export, at buyers' risk, and no allowance can be made for carriage or breakage. Export orders must be accompanied with draft payable on demand.

NEALE'S PURIFYING BLOOD PILLS AND SKIN OINTMENT

Are the most valuable remedies in Scorbutic Eruptions, Erysipelas, Ringworm, Tetter, &c. They animate, restore, and maintain a healthy circulation of the blood with proper secretional discharge.

TO KEEP THE SKIN CLEAR, AND FREE FROM DISEASE, IS OF VITAL IMPORTANCE.



Retail, in Boxes, 7½d., 1s. 1½d., 2s. 9d. In Pots, 1s. 1½d., 2s. 9d., of all Chemists.

These Pills are a thoroughly potent medicine, made of well-selected drugs; their efficacy in removing impurities from the system, and arresting the circulation of virus, is truly remarkable. No housekeeper ought to be without such an antidote to bites, stings, scratches, pimples, &c., as the above medicines afford.

SPECIAL QUOTATIONS TO LARGE BUYERS.

*London or Country Wholesale Houses requiring less than six dozen assorted supplied through
W. MATHER, Wholesale Agent, LONDON and MANCHESTER.*

SOLE PROPRIETOR : H. NEALE, RIDDINGS, NEAR ALFRETON.

TOWLE'S CHLORODYNE

The Original Preparation, as approved by the Medical Profession
on account of its known composition and uniform strength.

Retail at 13½d. 2s. 9d., and 4s. 6d. Dispensing, 4 ozs., 4s. 6d., and 10 ozs., 11s.,
stamped.

LIQ. CHLORODYNII,

As originally introduced by A. P. Towle, and free from stamp
duty for dispensing.

4 ozs., 4s.; $\frac{1}{2}$ lb., 5s. 6d.; 1 lb., 10s.

TOWLE'S CHLORODYNE LOZENGES AND JUJUBES

In 1, 2, and 4 lb. Bottles, at 3s. per lb., and 6d. and 1s. Boxes.
Foiled, Lined and neatly got up for the counter, 4s. 6d. and 9s. per doz.

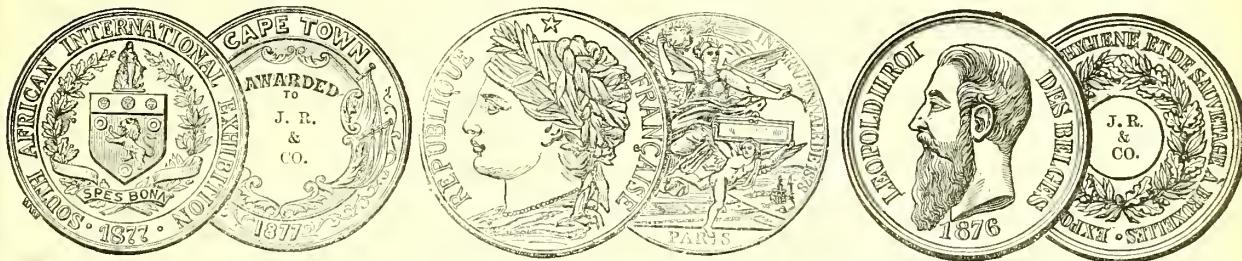
**A. P. TOWLE, Chlorodyne Manufacturer,
75 BACK PICCADILLY, MANCHESTER.**

Bills with name on application with instructions for forwarding.

Under the direct Patronage of
Great Britain, India,



the Imperial Governments of
and the Colonies.



FAGRANT, ANTISEPTIC, EMOLLIENT.

RICHARDSON'S PURE THYMOL SOAP.

BEWARE OF SPURIOUS IMITATIONS.

The discovery of this new, interesting, and powerful Crystal has added another, and, beyond doubt, the most complete, disinfectant to those we already possess.

Thymol, from Wild Thyme, is an irregular crystal, nearly transparent and colourless, of a burning and aromatic taste, freely soluble in alcohol, aether, or chloroform ; and so powerful is it as an antiseptic that ONE-TENTH of ONE PER CENT. of Thymol has been found to arrest saccharine and lactic fermentation, which places this substance even higher in rank than Carbolic or Salicylic Acids.

Another special advantage of this new and valuable antiseptic is that it is NON-POISONOUS, and instead of the disagreeable, and to many nauseating, odour of Tar, Carbolic Acid, and other disinfectants, it has the delightful and refreshing fragrance of Wild Thyme.

The obvious convenience of such a preparation in the manufacture of a Toilet Soap, at once elegant and yet possessing in the highest degree the advantages of a powerful antiseptic, must be at once apparent, and we have much pleasure in introducing our elegant and superior soap to the favourable commendation of the medical profession.

As a Skin Soap it is marvellously beneficial, and well adapted for the bath or toilet, and general family use.

Sold in Tablets, 6d. each, or in Boxes containing 3 large Tablets, 1s. 6d. per Box.

SOLE MANUFACTURERS,

JOHN RICHARDSON & CO.,

Manufacturing and Export Chemists, LEICESTER, ENGLAND.

Sole Wholesale Agents—MAW, SON & THOMPSON, London.

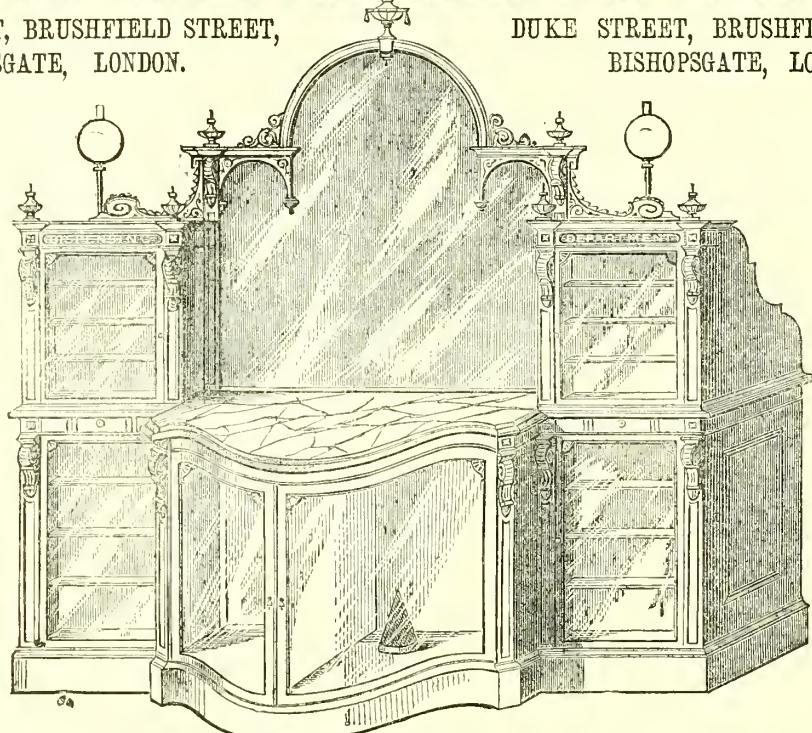
Midland Counties Steam Laboratory. Established A.D. 1793.

F. KIDSTON, MEDICAL SHOP FITTER AND SHOW CASE MANUFACTURER,

DUKE STREET, BRUSHFIELD STREET,
BISHOPSGATE, LONDON.

DUKE STREET, BRUSHFIELD STREET,
BISHOPSGATE, LONDON.

Shops fitted up
complete at
Contract Prices
to suit
the Profession.
Workmanship
and Design
Guaranteed of
the Best.



Manufacturer
of a superior
kind of
Fittings for
Shops, Show
Rooms,
and Offices.

PLANS AND
ESTIMATES SUPPLIED.

KIDSTON'S PRIZE DISPENSING COUNTER.

THIS handsome counter is manufactured in French polished Spanish mahogany, with the mouldings relieved in black wood if preferred (7 feet long by 2 feet 3 in. wide; total width on marble slab, 3 feet 6 in.). The under part, consisting of Plate Glass Case Counter Fronts, fitted with shelves inside, and sponge case in the centre, the doors of which are hinged to open, bringing with them the contents, so that the sponge is served as from a bin, and cones and trays inside for wet sand.

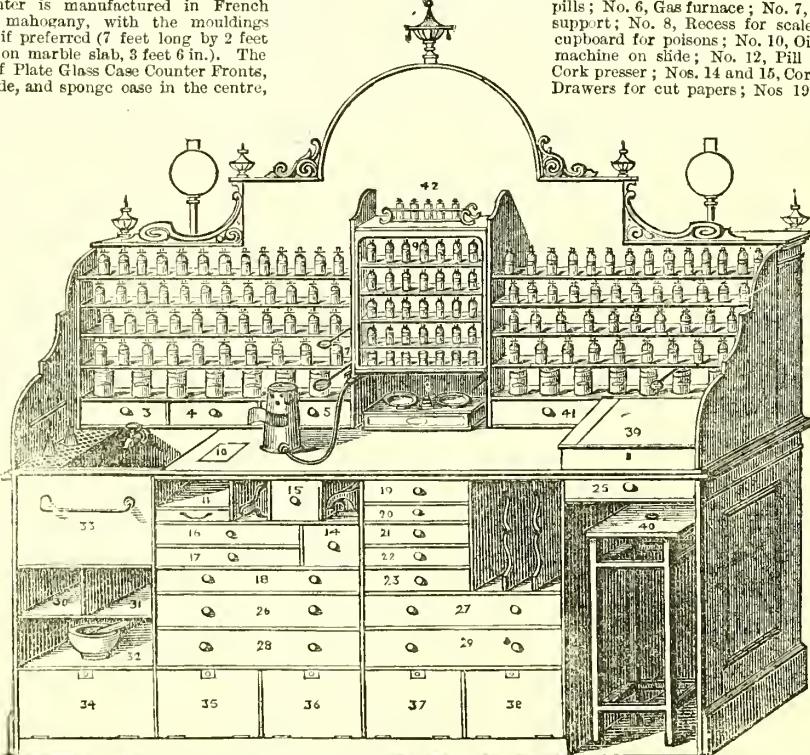
Marble slab on top for soda water or a leech aquarium, plate glass mirror above in handsome carved mahogany frame, and plate glass cases on either side, fitted inside with plate glass shelves and mirror glass backs, and bronzed gas lights, with Argand burners, opal shades, frames, and chimneys.

The back of counter, fitted with drawers, shelves, &c., consisting of—No. 1, Rack for spatulas; No. 2, Strainer for measures, &c.; Nos. 3, 4, and 5, Drawers for

pills; No. 6, Gas furnace; No. 7, Retort stand and funnel support; No. 8, Recess for scales; No. 9, Glass fronted cupboard for poisons; No. 10, Ointment slab; No. 11, Pill machine on slide; No. 12, Pill machine roller; No. 13, Cork presser; Nos. 14 and 15, Cork drawers; Nos. 16 to 18, Drawers for cut papers; Nos. 19 to 23, Drawers fitted up for labels; No. 24, Recess for books; No. 25, stationery drawer and prescription book; Nos. 26 to 29, Drawers for varied purposes; Nos. 30 to 32, Spaces for mortars, &c.; No. 33, Open sink lined with lead, with water supply and waste pipe attached, and towel rack on front; Nos. 34 to 38, Lockers for medicine bottles; No. 39, Mahogany desk, with flap and lock and key; No. 40, Knee-hole and stool; No. 41, Drawer for twine; No. 42, Rack for 5 essential oils used in pill-making.

Price, complete, without bottles, pots, and sundries, £55.

If with bottles, pots, and all utensils and sundries, £60.



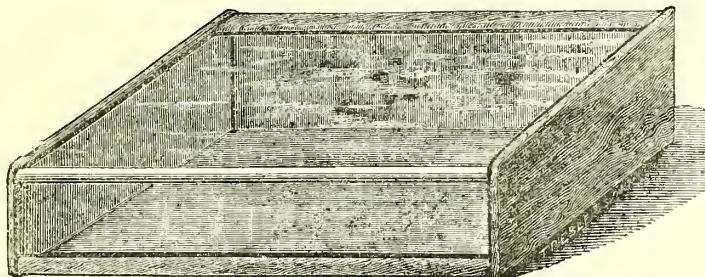
BACK OF PRIZE DISPENSING COUNTER.

A LARGE ASSORTMENT
OF SHOW CASES, &c.,
ALWAYS IN STOCK.

DUKE ST., BRUSHFIELD ST., BISHOPSGATE, LONDON.

ILLUSTRATED LISTS
OF SHOW CASES, &c.,
ON APPLICATION.

TREBLE & SON'S SPECIALITIES.



THE WELL-KNOWN
"LONDON" SHOW CASE.

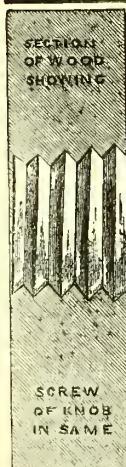
SIMPLE, ELEGANT, AND USEFUL.

Made of Solid Mahogany and French Polished; Polished Plate Glass Top and Front $\frac{1}{4}$ inch thick.

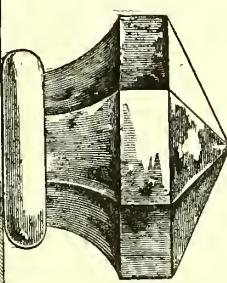
This Show Case cannot be equalled at the price.

Among the many advantages combined in this useful and inexpensive SHOW CASE, we may mention that it is so made that two or any number may be placed together, to occupy full length of counter if required. It is made 24 in. long, 18 in. wide, 8 in. high at back, and 7 in. in front. A bright burnished Silverdine Bar has been introduced in front, which has an excellent effect; does not change colour; is always bright, and merely requires dusting. The back of Case is hinged to open, and secured by a brass spring catch. The bottom of Case is covered with blue leatherette.

Special Price, 18/6 for Cash.



FULL
SIZE.

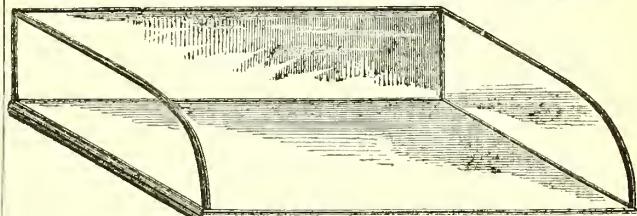


REGISTERED
CRYSTAL
CUT GLASS
DRAWER KNOB
PRICE 4/6 doz.

Borers for Making Holes,
and Tool for making the
Screw in drawer front,
1s. each.

A Sample Knob will be sent by Post
on receipt of Six Stamps.

TREBLE'S
HALF-GUINEA SHOW CASE.



10/6 Cash.

Packed in Deal Box for enclosure Free of Charge.

This neat and elegant little Show Case is 14 inches long, 10 inches back to front, 3 inches deep inside, with clear bent glass top, glass ends, silvered glass mirror back, the bottom lined with blue velvet, and edged with ebony.

GEO. TREBLE & SON,

MANUFACTURERS OF

CHYMIST'S SHOP FITTINGS

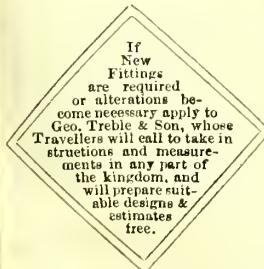
OF ELEGANT DESIGN

AND SUPERIOR CONSTRUCTION,

GLoucester Street,

Hoxton,

LONDON, N.



NESTLE'S MILK FOOD,

For Infants, Children, and Invalids.
London Depot—7 BARBICAN, E.C.

NESTLE'S MILK FOOD is prepared at Vevey, Switzerland, from the pure milk of Alpine fed cows, the finest wheaten flour and sugar, combined in exact proportions to imitate closely the natural food for infants. It is thoroughly cooked, and reduced to a fine powder, perfectly soluble in water, requires only the simple addition of water to prepare it for use—in this respect having the advantage over all other foods.

NESTLE'S MILK FOOD is highly recommended by the best medical authorities in all parts of the globe as a perfect diet.



Nestle's is the original and genuine Milk Food or Powder. The extensive demand for this Food, its well known superiority and universal recognition by the medical profession, have produced the inevitable imitations. The trade and the public are hereby cautioned. Nestle's Milk Food has stood the test of years. Take no other under any pretence whatever.

NESTLE'S MILK FOOD is put up in tins, packed in lined cases specially for the export trade. Is highly concentrated and in a perfectly dry state. Will keep good in any climate.



Our Wholesale Agents at any port will pack and ship the Food to or for any part of the world.

Wholesale Depot : HENRI NESTLE, 7 BARBICAN, LONDON.

WHOLESALE AGENTS AND SHIPPERS :

Barclay & Sons, London
Jno. Sanger & Sons, London
F. Newbery & Sons, London
S. Maw, Son & Thompson, London
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R. H. Millard & Sons, London
Lynche & Co., London
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Wholesale Depot : HENRI NESTLE, 7 BARBICAN, LONDON.

LA TROBE'S PURE SOLUBLE COCOA.

Supplied to Chemists only, all other Trades refused.

H. L. T.'s production stands entirely upon its own merits, as the Purest Cocoa manufactured.

That the Trade may have an opportunity of testing, H. L. T. sends samples for gratuitous distribution amongst the medical profession upon receiving from Agents a list of same.



Retailed in Canisters,

1s. and 2s.

Pure Soluble Cocoa.

Also Manufacturer of

La Trobe's Highbury Bouquet,
La Trobe's Constitution Powder,
La Trobe's Cough Lozenges,
La Trobe's Plate Powder.

Price List, with Terms, on application to

**H. LA TROBE,
COTHAM, BRISTOL.**

CHOICE PACKED TOBACCOS.

Best Birdseye, in $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. tins; also $\frac{1}{2}$ lb., $\frac{1}{8}$ lb., $\frac{1}{16}$ lb. packets.
Superfine Birdseye, in $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. tins; also $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., $\frac{1}{8}$ lb., $\frac{1}{16}$ lb. ..
Imperial Birdseye, Foil, 2 oz., 1 oz.

"Yellow Honey from Down South." In $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. tins;
This Tobacco is the most highly esteemed also
in the States. Foil, 2 oz., 1 oz.

"Virgin State," Selected from the } In $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. tins; also
Finest Virginia Leaf. } Foil, 2 oz., 1 oz.

Superfine Oriental Returns, } In $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. tins; also
A Mild Smoking Tobacco. } Foil, 2 oz., 1 oz.

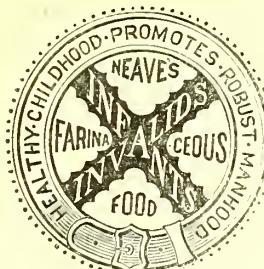
Fine Turkey Returns, Foil, 2 oz., 1 oz.

PACKED SHAG.

Superfine Shag	...	...	...	$\frac{1}{4}$ lb., $\frac{1}{8}$ lb., $\frac{1}{16}$ lb.
Fine Shag	...	...	...	$\frac{1}{4}$ lb., $\frac{1}{8}$ lb., $\frac{1}{16}$ lb.
Fine Ragg	...	...	...	$\frac{1}{4}$ lb., $\frac{1}{8}$ lb., $\frac{1}{16}$ lb.
Good Shag	...	...	...	$\frac{1}{8}$ lb., $\frac{1}{16}$ lb., $\frac{1}{32}$ lb.
"Old Honest"	...	...	...	$\frac{1}{8}$ lb., $\frac{1}{16}$ lb., $\frac{1}{32}$ lb.
"Uncle Tom"	...	...	...	$\frac{1}{8}$ lb., $\frac{1}{16}$ lb., $\frac{1}{32}$ lb.
"Aunt Chloe"	...	...	...	$\frac{1}{8}$ lb., $\frac{1}{16}$ lb., $\frac{1}{32}$ lb.

**E. & W. ANSTIE,
MANUFACTURERS,
DEVIZES, WILTS.**

ESTABLISHED ONE HUNDRED AND FIFTY YEARS.



TRADE MARK.

NEAVE'S FOOD

FOR INFANTS AND INVALIDS,

Is pre-eminently rich in albumenoids and phosphates, and the starch which it contains is in a state readily assimilated by the infantile digestion.



NEAVE'S FOOD has received the high and unqualified approval of eminent medical men for many years past. It commands a ready sale, for it is strongly recommended by mothers to the notice of their lady friends; and infants often give it a preference, refusing other foods. As a natural result, the sale has extended rapidly, especially during the past four years, necessitating the erection of extensive premises, again enlarged in December, 1876, where the preparation is carried on under the personal supervision of Mr. NEAVE.

NEAVE'S FOOD is sent in large quantities to the Colonies and to the United States. It is prepared with special reference to exportation, for which the 5s. tin is particularly adapted.

NEAVE'S FOOD is sold in 1s. and 5s. Tins, and 4d. Tinfoil Packets, by Chemists, Grocers, and Storekeepers at home and abroad.

PRIZE MEDAL, PARIS MARITIME EXHIBITION, 1875.

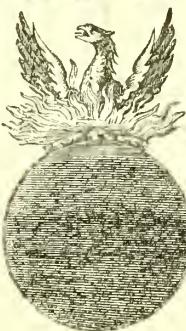
For Terms, apply to any Wholesale or Export House, or to the Manufacturers,

JOSIAH R. NEAVE & CO., FORDINGBRIDGE, ENGLAND.

Agent for the United States, Mr. J. O. NOXON, 444 Fulton Street, Brooklyn, New York.
Agent for France, M. BERAL, 14 Rue de la Paix, Paris.

COLTHURST & HARDING,
TEMPLE GATE, BRISTOL,
IMPORTERS OF
Petroleum, Benzoline, Gasoline, Turpentine,
OLIVE, COLZA, COD, CASTOR, SEAL, WHALE, & SPERM OILS,
TALLOW, PITCH, TAR, ROSIN, &c.

MANUFACTURERS OF
WHITE LEAD, PAINTS,
OF ALL
Soft Soap, Greases, Linseed
PAINTS IN TINS



COLOURS, AND VARNISHES
KINDS.

Meal, and Crushed Linseed.

MIXED FOR USE.

TRADE
Ball denotes

M A R K.
Colour of Paint.

All Colours in 1, 2, 4, and 7 lbs.

VARNISHES OF ALL SORTS IN TINS OF ALL SIZES.

HONOURABLE MENTION, INTERNATIONAL EXHIBITION, 1862.

ISINGLASS

Of every description, suitable for CHEMISTS, GROCERS, BREWERS,
WINE COOPERS, &c., imported and cut by

J. W. HART, 5 St. Mary Axe, LONDON.

Orders accompanied by a remittance executed as under—

RUSSIAN.

No. 1, 13/- per lb.; No. 2, 11/6 per lb.;
No. 3, 9/6 per lb.

BRAZIL.

No. 1, 5/9 per lb.; No. 2, 4/9 per lb.;
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PACKED IN SMALL BOXES, 1s. per lb. EXTRA.

ROBERT GIBSON,
MEDICATED LOZENGE MANUFACTURER,

CARLTON WORKS, HULME, MANCHESTER, AND 1 FINSBURY CIRCUS, LONDON,
MAKER BY STEAM POWER OF MEDICATED AND HIGH-CLASS LOZENGES OF EVERY KIND.

Boiled Sugars, of the Finest Quality, Packed for Home or Export.

Fragrant Bouquet Lozenges, 100 in an Ounce, have an immense sale.

SUGAR WORM CAKES,

Keep in any Climafo, give great satisfaction, and have an increasing demand, especially in Africa and Australia. Put up in Tins, each containing 6 Dozen or 12 Dozen Cakes.

Price List, sent by post on application. Our Goods can be bought through any Wholesale House in London.

BEER IN BOTTLE.

"To get a good sound beer in bottle we want two things—absolute cleanliness and good material—to begin with. We lay especial stress on the former, for it is that, simple though it be, which is too often neglected. And if you put ever so good beer in dirty bottles the result will be the reverse of satisfactory. We have been induced to make these observations à propos of certain specimens of bottled beer submitted to us. The beer is Whitbread's, and it is bottled by Mr. Robert Baker, of 277 Gray's Inn Road, W.C. We have since visited the bottling premises, and can say this, that there cleanliness rules and reigns. And the product is good; the beer fairly tested is excellent. Six kinds of beer altogether are bottled. Two of these—the extra stout and old ale—are very fine; but it is of the former we mainly desire to speak. It has often been our desire to prescribe stout for a patient who could digest it, and we had only Guinness's to fall back upon. Now, without derogating for a moment from the admirable qualities of the Dublin product, we can obtain here in London a beer—if you know where to go for it—which, in the estimation of many, is far superior. Such a beer we have frequently desired to obtain in bottle, but never could until we came across this, which is Whitbread's best, duly matured in wood, and bottled with all proper precautions when fully ripe. This beer we can fully commend to our readers, though even the inferior quality—ordinary stout—is very much better than that usually obtainable. The price, too, is most moderate: the ordinary stout is sold retail at the rate of threepence per pint; the extra stout costs a halfpenny more. It is, moreover, to be noted that the bottles are all imperial pints, no 'reputed' measures being used. We should say, 'Give it a trial!'"—*Medical Times and Gazette*, June 1, 1872.

ESTABLISHED 1836.

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WHOLESALE AND FOR EXPORTATION.

QUALITY AND STRENGTH GUARANTEED.

Put up in best style in Plaid Boxes, 6s. per doz. Fancy Gold ditto, 7s. Gold, Enamelled, and Embossed, best hinged ditto, Gold Labels, &c., 7s. 6d. per doz. Ginger Beer and Lemonade Powders, 5s. per doz. Soda Powders, 3s. Sherbet, 7-lb. Bags, 8d. per lb. Chlorodyne, 6s. per lb.; W. Qts., 5s. 6d.

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CHEMIST,

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THE WANT OF THE DAY.

Registered.



1d., 3d., & 6d.

MAKES STARCH LINEN AS NEW.

Starched Linen is made to Iron Easier, and is unequalled for Stiffness and Gloss. Sold by most starch sellers, at 1d., 3d., and 6d. each. Wholesale by the Proprietor,

T. CRITCHLEY,
CHEMIST & WHOLESALE DRUGGIST
BLACKBURN.

CAUTION!—Makers and Sellers of imitations will be prosecuted.

SPECIAL NOTICE TO DRUGGISTS.

Increase your Business by Selling the
ORIENTAL COMPANY'S TEA.

IN SUBMITTING THEIR TEAS to Agents, the above-named Company desire to offer the following remarks:—

THE PROPRIETORS have been long connected with the EAST, as IMPORT and EXPORT MERCHANTS, and, with the means at their command, are enabled to avail themselves of their experience in purchasing at the proper season, from the best markets, and direct from the TEA PLANTERS, thereby securing the choicest pickings, and saving all intermediate profits between producer and consumer.

THE TEAS being thus bought are carefully cut, sifted, and mixed by the most improved machinery, under the superintendence of a PRACTICAL TEAMAN, whose whole study has been devoted to the ART OF BLENDING TEAS to suit the Tastes of the general public; and it may be added that it is greatly due to judicious blending that the COMPANY'S TEAS have acquired the position they now hold.

INDIAN TEAS have within the last few years obtained such favour with connoisseurs for Strength, Aroma, and Delicacy of Flavour, that THE ORIENTAL COMPANY have introduced, as a SPECIALTY, a blend of these fine Teas, the sale of which has attained such proportions as to warrant the assertion that it produces the most delicious beverage ever offered to the public.

THE TEAS are packed in specially-prepared wrappers, with TINFOIL LINING, in $\frac{1}{4}$ -lb., $\frac{1}{2}$ -lb., and 1-lb. Packets; 5-lb., 10-lb., and 20-lb. Tins; 20-lb. Boxes, Half-chests, and Chests; and retailed as under.

Fine China Blended Tea, Magenta Label	...	...	...	...	Retail at 2/0 per lb.
Finest "	"	Blue	"	...	3/0 "
Fine Indian "	"	Green	"	...	2/6 "
Finest "	"	Yellow	"	...	4/0 "

For Terms of Agency and other particulars apply at the Office—

418 OXFORD STREET, LONDON, W.

THE BEST PACKET TEAS

ARE SUPPLIED BY THE

Tea Supply Association,

OF

54 HIGH STREET, BOROUGH, LONDON, S.E.

THE WATCH TEA.—Bonuses consist of Ladies' and Gentlemen's Watches with 14 and 28 pounds of Tea; also Clocks and Timepieces with 4, 6, 8, 10, 12, 18, and 24 pounds of Tea.

BOOK TEA.—Bonuses consist of Books, ranging in value from 2/6 to 10/6, given with 3 pounds of Tea.

THE T.S.A. GENERAL BONUS TEA.—Bonuses consist of a selection of nearly 500 Useful Articles, INCLUDING WATCHES, CLOCKS, and BOOKS, given with quantities of Tea varying from a Quarter-pound upwards.

Also **SURPRISE TEA**, containing a useful Bonus in every packet.

Also **THE IMPERIAL BLEND**, being a Non-Bonus Tea of first-class value, retailing at 2/-, 2/6, 2/8, 3/-, and 3/6 per pound.

AGENTS WANTED where none are already appointed. For particulars apply to G. BEAUMONT, Manager.

CHEMISTS' TEA AGENCY.

BROKEN-LEAF TEA, 1s. 8d. per lb.

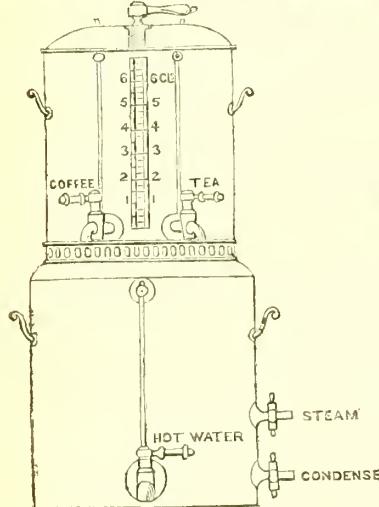
A Money-saving Tea, absolutely pure, in half-pound packets 10d. The small leaf from fine India and China Teas, stronger, richer, and cheaper than any whole-leaf tea. Wholesale to Dealers and Sellers and Agents, 40 lbs. sent free to any railway station in the kingdom.—WALKER & DALBYMPLE. Warehouses—154 and 155 Whitechapel Road, London. P.O.O. payable at Head Office. Bankers—The National Provincial Bank of England. N.B.—Samples posted free.

MORGAN'S PATENT CRUCIBLES



HAVE RECEIVED AT EACH EXHIBITION the HIGHEST AWARD made for CRUCIBLES. The quality is uniform,withstanding the greatest heat without danger, and they never crack. Porous Battery Cells, &c., are manufactured by THE PATENT PLUMBAGO CRUCIBLE COMPANY, BATTERSEA WORKS, LONDON, S.W.

ETZENSBERGER'S PATENT STEAM COFFEE AND TEA FILTER.



Apparatus for making Extracts of Substances by Steam Pressure, for the use of Large Establishments, Steamers, Hotels, Coffee Taverns, Restaurants, and Cafés; also for Chemists to make Extracts or Infusions of Substances.

ETZENSBERGER'S PATENT CAFETIERE,

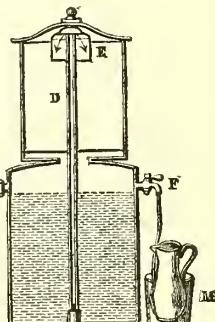
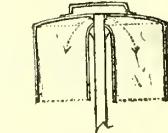
On the same principle for Family use.

Great Economy, Excellent Aroma, Perfect Safety, and Cleanliness.

FOR PARTICULARS AND ORDERS APPLY TO—

R. ETZENSBERGER, Patentee,

13 St. Andrew Street,
HOLBORN CIRCUS, LONDON, E.C.,
AND AT THE
MIDLAND GRAND HOTEL, LONDON, N.W.



SOLE AGENT FOR THE UNITED STATES—

G. W. MAYNARD, 24 Cliff Street, New York.

Details of Injunction granted by V.-C. MALINS will be found in "Chemist and Druggist," February 15, 1877, page 76.



Wholesale Price Lists, Opinions of the Press, and full information will at all times be given direct, or through the Patent Medicine Houses.

MUSTARD.

FINCH, RICKMAN & CO.'S

Genuine Qualities

Are made from the finest mustard seeds only. Their compounds, as manufactured for upwards of a century, are guaranteed free from all ingredients imparting spurious heat, and are therefore equally suitable for both table and medical purposes.

6 Broken Wharf, Upper Thames St., London.

Gold Medal, Paris Exhibition.

FRY'S COCOA EXTRACT, IN PACKETS AND TINS.

Pure Cocoa only, with the superfluous oil extracted.

This pure and delicious Cocoa, consisting exclusively of choice Cocoa Nibs from which the superfluous oil has been extracted, is strongly recommended to all who appreciate the full flavour and fine aroma of Cocoa.

"If properly prepared, there is no nicer or more wholesome preparation of Cocoa."—Food, Water, and Air, Edited by Dr. HASSALL.

J. S. FRY & SONS, BRISTOL & LONDON.

TRY ALSO
FRY'S CARACAS COCOA.—"A delicious preparation."



Sold by Chemists everywhere.

MAWER'S TARAXACUM OR DANDELION COFFEE

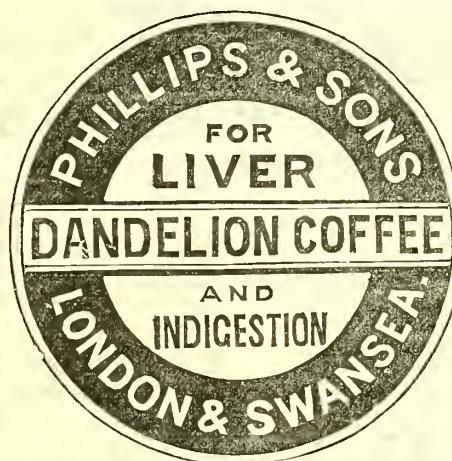
Prepared from the Fresh Root.

Notwithstanding the many attempts to imitate this incomparable preparation, Mawer's manufacture continues to rise rapidly in public estimation, and the sales have of late immensely increased. Wherever it is introduced it meets with increasing appreciation and continuous sales, for beyond doubt it excels all in quality, strength, aroma, and cheapness.

Chemists everywhere find this the most saleable article of the name. It is neatly packed in air-tight tins, and is spoken well of throughout Great Britain and several of our Colonies. To be had from all London Patent Medicine and Sundry Houses, and direct from the Maker in Tins, 6d., 9d., 1s., 1s. 6d., and 2s. Write for terms to

EDWARD MAWER,
Chemist,
HIGH WYCOMBE, BUCKS.

Handbills and Show Cards supplied gratis.



ESTABLISHED 1760.

Contains three times the strength of ordinary Breakfast Beverages.

ONCE TRIED ALWAYS USED.

The valuable properties of the Dandelion Root, recognised by eminent Physicians for many centuries, has now become an article of daily use. Sold by all Chemists throughout the Kingdom in Tins at 1s. 6d., 1s., 9d., and 6d.

Price Lists on application to the Manufacturers,

PHILLIPS & SON,
CASTLE SQUARE, SWANSEA,
AND ARTHUR STREET WEST, LONDON BRIDGE,
OR OF
JAS. WOOLLEY, SON & CO., Manchester. | GOODALL, BACKHOUSE & CO., Leeds.
W. MATHER, Export Agent, London. | McMASTER & HODGSON, Dublin.
CLARKE & McMULLAN, Belfast. | EVANS, SONS & CO., Liverpool, &c.
COLONIAL AGENTS.
Melbourne, Adelaide, and Sydney—P. T. FALK; BLYTHE & CO.
New Zealand, Nelson, Canterbury, Auckland—A. SCLANDERS & CO.; E. & A. ISAACS.
Cape, Algoa Bay, East London—L. DREYFUS.

SPECIAL TERMS TO MERCHANTS AND SHIPPERS.

BROOK & CO.'S DANDELION COFFEE

IS the Best and the Cheapest, containing three times the strength of ordinary Coffee. The above is highly recommended by the Medical Faculty as an Agreeable, Palatable, and Medicinal BEVERAGE. See Reports from Dr. Hassall, M.D., Author of "Food and its Adulterations," &c.; also, Otto Hehner, F.C.S., Analyst. Sold in Tins, 6d., 1s., 1s. 9d., by most respectable Chemists. Wholesale Agents: Goodall, Backhouse & Co., Leeds; Wm. Mather, London; Jas. Woolley, Son & Co. and W. Mather, Manchester; H. Glover, Son & Co., Bradford; and all Wholesale Houses.

Caution—See you get BROOK'S, as inferior qualities are often substituted.

MAKERS—BROOK & COMPANY, 76 HANOVER STREET, MANCHESTER.

BRANSON'S COFFEE EXTRACT,

For the Immediate Production of Fine and Pure Coffee.

Owing to completed improvements in its manufacture

BRANSON'S COFFEE EXTRACT

now specially prepared for use in hot climates, and is Guaranteed not to become oxydised nor fermented in any change of temperature. It is economical in use, there is no waste, and its permanent stimulant properties are more valuable than those of alcohol. Sold by all chemists in bottles at 1s. and 2s. each.

Wholesale Agents : Barclay & Sons, W. Edwards & Son, J. Sanger & Sons, F. Newbery & Sons, Lynch & Co., London; McMaster, Hodgson & Co., Dublin; Hasletts & Co., Belfast; J. Mackay & Co., Edinburgh, Scotland; Goodall, Backhouse & Co., Leeds.

PURE FLOUR OF EGYPTIAN LENTILS, IN TINS OR IN BULK.

ESSEX FLOUR AND GRAIN COMPANY, LIVERPOOL ROAD, LONDON, N.

THE PESTLE AND MORTAR SUPERSEDED BY

BRACHER'S "DESIDERATUM" MIXER,

For Mixing all descriptions of Powders, heavy or light.

ADVANTAGES.

These Machines are specially adapted for mixing Powders of all descriptions, either in small or large quantities, and are the most rapid and efficient Mixers in use. They can be used either with or without the cover, are portable, require no fixing, and can be readily taken apart when necessary.

Powders which contain concrete lumps are easily reduced, and in no case need the ingredients pass through the machine more than once.

The larger sizes discharge the contents by withdrawing a slide in the bottom of the Mixer.

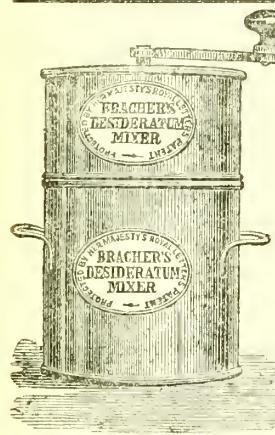
CAPABILITIES.

For CHEMISTS and DRUGGISTS they prove invaluable for mixing all kinds of Powders, such as Cattle Drenches, Horse and Cow Spices, Baking and Egg Powders, Sherbet, Lemon Kali, &c., &c.

Price List and Particulars on application to

P. H. BRACHER, 77 HIGH STREET, WINCANTON.

Wholesale Agents—**S. MAW, SON & THOMPSON, London; ALLAN, PEARCE & CO., Bristol; GOODHALL, BACKHOUSE & CO., Leeds.**



METALLIC CAPSULES and TINFOIL, OF EVERY DESCRIPTION AND FIRST CLASS QUALITY.

Samples and Prices on application to

**F. W. SCHREIBER, 11 BOND COURT, WALBROOK,
MANUFACTURER AND IMPORTER.**

TO THE MINERAL WATER TRADE.

DISCS FOR ALL PATENT BOTTLES.

These are a great convenience, strengthening the Cap Labels, and keeping the lips of the Bottles free from dirt. The following sorts are kept in stock:—

"PLAIN" DISCS,

Size of this Circle, on Stout Boards,
no Printing.

Price—5,000, 8d.; 10,000, 7d.; 25,000,
6d.; 50,000, 5d.; 100,000, 4d.
per 1,000.

"GROTESQUE" DISCS,

Printed on good Cardboard in Blue
Ink; they consist of a great variety of
Amusing Figures.

Price—5,000, 1s.; 10,000, 11d.; 25,000,
10d.; 50,000, 9d.; 100,000, 8d.
per 1,000.



"MOTTO" DISCS,

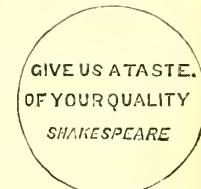
Printed on Stout Boards in Black Ink;
they consist of an immense variety of
Mottos and Well-known Sayings.

Price—5,000, 9d.; 10,000, 8d.; 25,000,
7d.; 50,000, 6d.; 100,000, 5d.
per 1,000.

"QUOTATION" DISCS,

Printed on good Cardboard, Lake Ink;
they consist of an immense number of
Quotations from Shakespeare, Byron,
Milton, Burns, &c., &c.

Price—5,000, 1s.; 10,000, 11d.; 25,000,
10d.; 50,000, 9d.; 100,000, 8d.
per 1,000.



All the above are assorted in Boxes of 5,000, each Box containing an immense assortment.
Prices and Samples submitted for all kinds of Labels, and also for Show Cards, Circulars, Price Lists, and all printed
matter required in the business.

J. B. LAMBE & CO.,

PRINTERS TO THE MINERAL WATER TRADE,

199 UPPER THAMES STREET, LONDON, E.C.

BAKER'S PATENT MIXING & SIFTING MACHINES.

THE introduction of these inventions for mixing and sifting purposes having already been attended with a sale of over 4,000 machines renders further testimonials to their superiority unnecessary. Combining the advantages of the finest sieves with those of a perfect mixer, they produce, without dust, finer, lighter, and more intimately mixed powders than is possible by any other process. The machines with the 4 sieves usually provided

are adapted to all ordinary mixing and sifting; the finer being used for camphorated chalk, violet powder, aromatic powders, Gregory, tooth powders,

Dover's powders, &c., while the medium and coarser sieves are used for seidlitz, lemon kali, sherbet, haking powder, pill powders, horse and cattic mixtures, &c.

The sieves are movable, and the machines easily cleaned. No. 1 machine holds 1 to 2 lbs., and the receiver 6 to 8 lbs. Is most convenient for retail chemists, dispensing, prescriptions, &c. Price, complete with four sieves, 19/6; with three sieves, 16/6, &c. No. 2 machine holds 5 to 7 lbs., and receiver 21 to 28 lbs.; and is adapted for large or small quantities. This is an excellent and valuable medium size. Price, complete with four sieves, £1/17-; with three sieves, £1/13-, &c. No. 3 machine holds 28 lbs., and is provided with two drawers holding 30 lbs. each. It is adapted for wholesale and large retail dealers, and is highly recommended. Price, with four sieves complete, £4/5-. No. 4, holding 56 lbs., and No. 5, holding 1 cwt., for hand or steam power.

Sole Agents for Morton's Patent Liquid and Compound Mixer. For Pomades, Cold Cream, Ointments, Emulsions, Chemicals, Colours, Inks, Soaps, Sauces, &c. These machines are constructed with a double bottom for the purpose of holding hot water when required; or heating apparatus can be used under them. The mixer working closely to the concave, the ingredients are thus brought from the bottom at each revolution—the only perfect principle for liquid mixing.

The machines are closely covered, and easily cleaned, the mixer being removable.

	PRICES.	£	s.	d.
No. 1 for mixing	2 quarts	1	5	0
"	4 "	1	12	0
"	6 "	2	0	0
"	10 "	2	10	0
"	16 "	3	10	0
"	24 "	4	5	0
No. 7	36 "	5	5	0

Further particulars and price lists on application.

JOSEPH BAKER & SON,
14 Tabernacle Walk, Finsbury Sq.,
LONDON, E.C.

ESTABLISHED 1843.

M. A. CRAVEN,
Wholesale & Export Confectioner,
AND MANUFACTURER OF
MEDICATED LOZENGES, Refined LIQUORICE, JUJUBES, &c.
PAVEMENT, CONEY ST., & COPPERGATE, YORK.

Lozenges of all descriptions made from Customers' private formulae (or ingredients) and stamped with name if required.

PRICE LIST ON APPLICATION.

THE BRITISH SYPHON MANUFACTORY.

EUGSTER & KOERTGEN, PROPRIETORS,

OFFICES: 2 Gresham Buildings, Basinghall St., E.C.
WORKS: 6½ Wickham St., Tyers St., Lambeth, S.E.

LONDON.

SELTZOGENES.

3-pint size, Wire ..	13/-	3-pint size, Cane ..	13/6
5 " "	18/-	5 " "	19/-
8 " "	30/-		

Silver-plated tops, 5/- extra.

POWDERS—3-pint, 22/-; 5-pint, 36/- per doz. boxes, containing 10 charges each.

LIBERAL DISCOUNT.

SYPHONS.

SHORT LEVERS, 22/6; LONG LEVERS, 24/- per doz. net.

White, Blue, Amber, or Green Bottles—cylindrical or oval shaped, with cap or spring tops—Silver-plated, from 8s. per dozen extra. Name stamped on Metal tops, free of charge for one gross. Name and Trade-mark engraved on the Bottles, by the acid process, from 1½d. to 2½d. each extra.

Each Seltzogene and Syphon thoroughly tested before sent out.

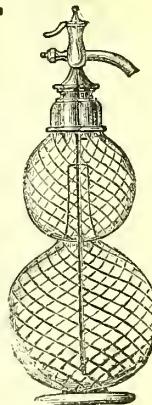
ALL METAL WARRANTED FREE FROM LEAD.



SYRUP DOSING
MACHINE, £7 10/-



SYPHON FILLING
MACHINE, £5 10/-



"ABSOLUTELY PURE."

SEE ANALYSES. Sent post free on application.

ELLIS'S



RUTHIN

WATERS.

CORKS BRANDED "R. ELLIS & SON, RUTHIN," and every label bears their Trade Mark. Sold everywhere, and wholesale of

R. ELLIS & SON, RUTHIN, NORTH WALES.

London Agents: W. BEST & SONS, Henrietta St., Cavendish Square.

Soda, Potass, Seltzer, Lemon-ade, also Water without Alkali.
For GOUT, Lithia Water, & Lithia & Potass Water.

See page 15.

W. S. YATES,

Chemists' Shop Fitter, Shop Front Builder, and Glass Show Case Maker.

PLANS AND ESTIMATES SUPPLIED FOR WORK IN ANY PART OF THE KINGDOM.

9 CAMDEN STREET LIVERPOOL.

FERRIS & COMPY.'S PURE THYMOL SOAP,

PREPARED FROM

THYMOL, THE NEW ANTISEPTIC AND DISINFECTANT.

THYMOL, a newly-discovered Crystal prepared from Wild Thyme (*Origanum Vulgaris*), is pronounced by some of the most eminent Chemists and Physicians in Europe to be far superior to, and stronger than, Carbolic Acid, Coal Tar, or any other of the Antiseptics and Disinfectants hitherto known. It has been shown by the experiments of LEWIN and BUCHOLTZ to be about eight times as powerful as Carbolic Acid.

It has also the very great advantage of being QUITE HARMLESS, and possesses the DELICIOUS and FRAGRANT ODOUR of WILD THYME.

FERRIS & COMPY.'S PURE THYMOL SOAP,

Manufactured by them with their Pure Crystals of Thymol, is confidently recommended as one of the very best and most elegant Soaps ever introduced to the Public.

It is adapted for the TOILET as a SKIN SOAP, as an ANTISEPTIC SOAP, and FOR GENERAL FAMILY USE.

An easy test of its effectiveness is, that it at once and completely removes the odour of Tobacco Smoke.

See that each Cake bears our registered Trade Mark.

Sold in Tablets, 6d.; or in Boxes, containing 3 large Tablets, 1s. 6d. per Box.

SOLE MANUFACTURERS—

FERRIS, BOORNE, TOWNSEND & BOUCHER,

Wholesale and Export Druggists and Chemists to the QUEEN,

BRISTOL,

And may be procured through all Chemists.

LONDON AGENTS—Messrs. LYNCH & Co., 171A Aldersgate Street, E.C.; Messrs. WM. EDWARDS & SON, 157 Queen Victoria Street, E.C.

THE CHEMISTS' AERATED AND MINERAL WATERS ASSOCIATION, LIMITED.

**CAPITAL, £5,000,
In 5,000 Shares of £1 each, with power to increase.**

The Directors will continue to receive applications for Shares at the following Premiums until further notice:—
For One Share, 5/-; Five Shares, 2/6; Fifty Shares, 1/-.

Incorporated with Limited Liability, under the Companies Acts of 1862, 1867, and 1877, whereby the liability of Shareholders is strictly limited to the actual amount of their respective shares.

DIRECTORS.

HORACE DAVENTPORT, Chemist, 33 Great Russell Street, London, W.C., *Chairman.*
WALTER BELSEY EDWARDS, Chemist, Wood Green, N.
GEORGE GOLDFINCH, Chemist, Hendon, N.W.
MONTAGUE DAVENTPORT, 5 Finsbury Park Villas, N.

Managing Director.—THEODORE ROBERT ANCELL, Chemist.

Analyst and Consulting Chemist.—Dr. B. H. PAUL, 1 Victoria Street, Westminster, S.W., and 106 Fenchurch Street, E.C.

Solicitor.—WILLIAM HORSLEY, 11 Bull and Mouth Street, E.C.

Bankers.—LONDON AND SOUTH-WESTERN BANK, HOLLOWAY BRANCH. *Secretary.*—H. T. BUTLER.

Offices and Factory.—45 GIFFORD STREET, CALEDONIAN ROAD, LONDON, N.

ABRIDGED PROSPECTUS.

The objects of this Association are—First, to manufacture and supply to Shareholders who are Chemists, and to Hospitals, Aerated and Mineral Waters of specified formulae and guaranteed quality.

Secondly, to deal generally in the Waters of the various mineral springs in Great Britain.

The only contract which has been entered into is a contract between the Company and Mr. T. R. Ansell, dated on or about the 6th August, 1878, which may be seen in the 46th Article of Association, which may be had at the Office of the Company.

THE Directors have much pleasure in publishing the following statement of sales since the commencement of business, which, allowing for the unseasonable weather, they consider very satisfactory:—

	Waters	Bottles and Syphons	Cases		Waters	Bottles and Syphons	Cases
February-March ..	£80 19 10	.. £368 10 4	.. £95 10 0	| May	£169 3 3	.. £859 3 2	.. £210 17 6
April	114 3 1	.. 558 16 9	.. 138 17 0	June	228 1 7	.. 1,230 6 0	.. 281 5 0

It being found necessary to considerably enlarge the factory owing to the increasing business the 70 years' lease of the adjoining property has been purchased on very advantageous terms. The greatest care has been taken in fitting up the Factory with the most improved machines, fitted with glass plungers and silver-lined cylinders, in order to entirely prevent metallic contamination.

A perfect system of filtration has also been adopted.

The Association is conducted strictly on co-operative principles—terms, cash.

Price List of Manufactured Waters.

ORDINARY BOTTLES.	Per Doz.			SYPHONS.	Per Doz.		
	s.	d.	s.		s.	d.	s.
Carbonated Water	0	10		Carbonated Water	0	10	
Soda ditto, 5 grains	0	10		Soda ditto, 10 grains to the pint	0	10	1 3
Soda ditto, B.P. 15 grains	0	10		Soda ditto, B.P.	0	10	1 3
Potash ditto, B.P. 15 grains	0	10		Potash ditto, B.P.	0	10	1 3
Seltzer ditto	1	0		Seltzer ditto	0	10	2 0
Lithia ditto, B.P. 5 grains	1	9		Lithia ditto, B.P.	1	9	2 6
Lithia and Potash Water	1	9		Lithia and Potash Water	1	9	2 6
Magnesia ditto	1	9		Magnesia ditto	1	9	2 6
Quinine ditto	1	9		Quinine ditto	1	9	2 6
Iron and Quinine Water	1	9		Iron and Quinine ditto	1	9	2 6
Mineral Acid ditto	1	9		Mineral Acid ditto	1	9	2 6
Lemonade	1	0		Lemonade ditto	1	0	2 0
Lime Fruit Juice	1	3		Lime Fruit Juice	1	3	2 6
Ginger Ale	1	3		Ginger Ale	1	3	2 6
Nectar	1	0		Nectar	1	0	2 0
Bark Beer	2	0		Bark Beer	2	0	2 0
Ginger Beer, stone and glass	0	10		Ginger Beer	0	10	2 0

The Waters are supplied at 1s. per gross less in Codd's Patent Bottles.

Splits are charged 6d. and 8d. per dozen.

Bottles are charged and allowed for at the rate of 18s. per gross; Codd's patent ditto at 36s. per gross; and Syphon at 24s. per dozen.

All goods are packed in Bin Cases. Members can have the Waters supplied in plain bottles and with plain labels if desired.

Arrangements have been made for the present with Messrs. Carter, Paterson & Co. to deliver in London and the Suburbs, at the rate of 3d. per dozen, Syphons 6d. per dozen; but when business justifies them, the Directors will make arrangements to deliver in the Company's own vans. Country goods are forwarded by Messrs. Pickford & Co.

The Association being now thoroughly established on a sound basis, and the Waters having been highly appreciated, the Directors anticipate a large increase of Members, and have made every preparation for the pressure of business during the Summer months.

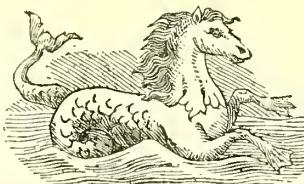
Intending Shareholders should bear in mind that only Chemists, with the exception of Hospitals, can participate in the benefits of the Association, and that the primary object is to supply Waters of guaranteed purity and recognised formulae, equal to those of the best makers, at such low prices as co-operation could alone warrant. Shareholders, therefore, will be in an exceptionally favoured position, as compared with Chemists outside the Association, in having a thoroughly reliable article to offer purchasers on far better terms than any private firm can supply them, and have consequently an inducement to introduce the Waters to the notice of the medical profession and the public.

The Directors wish to remind and impress upon Shareholders that this is purely a Trade Association, and that each Member has a voice in the management, as there is one vote for every Share.

A Prospectus will be forwarded upon application.

TRADE MARK

REGISTERED.



PARNELL'S CHALYBEATE SALINE.

AN AGREEABLE COOLING & ALTERATIVE APERIENT EFFERVESCENT SALT.

ANALYTICAL REPORT BY DR. T. REDWOOD,

As the result of a careful Analysis I am enabled to state that Parnell's Chalybeate Saline is what it purports to be, a mild Chalybeate and tonic, possessing aperient and alterative properties to a sufficient extent to render it an efficient, and as I believe, a valuable medicine. The ingredients are judiciously combined so as to yield, when mixed with water, an agreeable effervescing draught.

T. REDWOOD, Ph.D., F.I.C., F.C.S.

(*Professor of Chemistry and Pharmacy to the Pharmaceutical Society of Great Britain.*)

This preparation is strongly recommended for its success in the relief of Bilious affections, **Sluggishness of the Liver, &c.** Being a pleasant and mild Purgative, it possesses all the virtues of the most approved Chalybeate Waters. Most saline preparations are depressant in their action; this, on the contrary, from its Ferruginous character, is a **Tonic**, especially adapted to hot climates, where the system is so frequently below par, acting, as it does, gently on the system, and strengthening the digestive organs.

It is put up in securely corked and capsuled bottles, to prevent the absorption of moisture, in the form of a Granulated Powder, which, when mixed with water, forms a delicious effervescing beverage.

It supplies long-felt want, being an **Aperient** which **exhilarates** instead of weakening the system.

Direction as to doses to be taken under the following circumstances:—*For Biliousness and Inaction of the Bowels dependent upon Sluggishness of the Liver:* Take from a dessert-spoonful to a table-spoonful early every morning. *For Head-ache, Giddiness, and Loss of Appetite*, which generally depend upon derangement of the stomach: Take two tea-spoonfuls occasionally. *For Feverishness, Irritation of the Skin, PRICKLY HEAT IN TROPICAL CLIMATES:* Take one tea-spoonful three times a day. In Sea-sickness an occasional small dose will be found very beneficial.

To be obtained through all Wholesale Houses, and at

26 BUCKINGHAM PALACE ROAD, LONDON, S.W.
PARIS AGENT—M. SWANN, 12 RUE CASTIGLIONE.

TO RETAIL IN BOTTLES 2/6 EACH. SPECIAL TERMS TO SHIPPERS, MERCHANTS, &c.

LAMPLOUGH'S EFFERVESCENT PYRETIC SALINE.



HAVE IT IN YOUR HOUSES AND TRAVELS, USING NO OTHER SALINE; it gives instant relief in Headaches, Seas or Bilious Sickness, and quickly cures the worst form of Eruptive or Skin Complaints. The various diseases arising from Constipation, the Liver, or Blood Impurities, Inoculation, the results of breathing air infected with Fevers, Measles, or Smallpox, are frequently prevented and certainly cured by its use.

The sale of these Saline Salts having greatly increased during the past few years, I beg most cordially to thank those who sell and recommend the same, and also to inform intending dealers that they will find Messrs. BARCLAY, EDWARDS, MAW, NEWBERRY, SANGER, SUTTON, and the Wholesale Houses generally, ready to supply their wants. This Advertisement is found needful in consequence of the trouble, cost, and inconvenience in the keeping and collection of numerous small accounts. Note.—The Name, Trade Mark, Labels, Wrappers, &c., are all Registered and Entered at Stationers' Hall.

113 HOLBORN HILL, LONDON, E.C.

SPECIAL NOTICE.—Medical Gentlemen having fever cases, and desirous of trying the Saline, can have a single bottle at wholesale prices by sending their cards.

Natural Mineral Waters of "Apollinaris," "Hunyadi Janos," Vals,

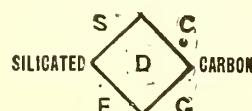
Vichy, Carlsbad, Seltzer, Kissingen, Homburg, Pullna, Friedrichshall, &c., direct from the Springs.

Also the ARTIFICIAL MINERAL WATERS prepared by Dr. STRUVE & CO., at the Royal German Spa, Brighton, and R. ELLIS & SON, Ruthin.

Appointed Agents for the celebrated "APOLLINARIS WATER."

W. BEST & SONS, Foreign Wine, Spirit, and Mineral Water Merchants, 22 Henrietta Street, Cavendish Square, London, W.

SILICATED CARBON FILTERS.



Prize Medals—PARIS, 1867. HAVRE, 1869.

ADOPTED, IN PREFERENCE TO ALL OTHERS, by the Admiralty, and used in the General Post Office, the London and Provincial Hospitals, and many Public Establishments in various parts of the World.

SILICATED CARBON FILTER COMPANY,

CHURCH ROAD, BATTERSEA, LONDON.

PURE AÉRATED WATERS.

MANUFACTURED BY

T. & F. J. TAYLOR, NEWPORT PAGNELL.

ESTABLISHED 1835.

Purity and Excellence of the Water certified by Analysis by PROFESSOR ATTFIELD, Ph.D., F.C.S.

NEWPORT PAGNELL SODA WATER, containing 10 grains of Bicarbonate of Soda in each bottle.

AERATED WATER, without Alkali.

POTASH WATER, containing 10 grains or 20 grains of Bicarbonate of Potash in each bottle.

LITHIA AND POTASH WATER.

SELTZER WATER, prepared according to Analysis of the Natural Water.

EFFERVESCENT LEMONADE, superior in flavour colourless, and warranted to retain its brilliancy.

Each Bottle is protected by a Label bearing the Signature of the Firm.

FOWLER'S CORN, BUNION, & CHILBLAIN PLAISTER.

Price 1s. 1½d. per Box.

Has been extensively used in Royal and distinguished circles at home and abroad for more than Half a Century.

RELIEF IMMEDIATE, CURE CERTAIN, & COMFORT WITH THE TIGHTEST BOOT.

This article will repay recommendation, and maintains its pre-eminence amid a host of competitors.

OF ALL THE USUAL HOUSES AT HOME AND ABROAD.

Prepared Solely by

W. F. SMITH, M.P.S., WALWORTH, LONDON.

E. LAZENBY & SON'S PICKLES,

Sauces, and Condiments.—E. LAZENBY & SON (6 Edwards Street, Portman Square), Sole Proprietors of the Celebrated Receipts, and Manufacturers of the Pickles, Sauces, and Condiments so long and favourably distinguished by their name, beg to remind the Public that every article prepared by them is guaranteed as entirely unadulterated. Manufactory, 18 Trinity Street, London, S.E.

HARVEY'S SAUCE.—CAUTION—The

admirers of this Celebrated Sauce are particularly requested to observe that each bottle prepared by E. LAZENBY & SON bears the label used so many years, signed "ELIZABETH LAZENBY."

GENUINE BRIGHTON SELTZER

AND

OTHER AERATED WATERS,

Prepared with scrupulous care as to chemical accuracy, and with the Natural Spring Water of Brighton, the Purest in the Kingdom.

JOHN CHALLONER & SONS,

MINERAL WATER MANUFACTURERS,

PROVIDENCE PLACE,

BRIGHTON.

See our Advertisement, May Edition.



RANDALL, SLOPER & CO., SODA WATER MANUFACTURERS, SOUTHAMPTON.

GOODS FORWARDED CARRIAGE PAID WITHIN 80 MILES OF SOUTHAMPTON, ON ORDERS OF 2 GROSS AND UPWARDS.

Soda, Seltzer, Potash & Aerated Waters supplied in Syphon Bottles.

Importers of Hunyadi János, Friedrichshall, Vichy, Pulná, Carlsbad, and other Foreign Mineral Waters, supplied at Prices which will bear comparison with London Rates.

PRICE LISTS FORWARDED ON APPLICATION.

TO THE TRADE!!

DR. LINCOLN'S MAGNETO-ELECTRIC TOOTH BRUSHES (Registered),

at 16s. per dozen. Pure White Bristles and White Bones. Perfect Battery, prevents and Relieves Pains in Jaws, Face, &c. Test these Brushes with a Magnet. Orders are now being booked by G. SALTER & Co., Sole Wholesale Agents, Red Lion Square, London.

Orders from Strangers must be accompanied by a Remittance.

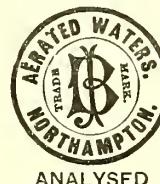
HIGGINSON'S ENEMAS.

BEST QUALITY, with Elastic Vagina Pipe and Shield, and Bone Rectum Pipe, in Slide Cedar Boxes, per doz. 28s.

Sample to any City Drug House for enclosure 34 stamps, or quarter dozen P.O.O. for 7s.

JOHN CENTRETON
204 CITY ROAD, LONDON, E.C.

BINGLEY'S



SODA WATER.
SELTZER.
POTASH.
LEMONADE.
LITHIA, &c.

MANUFACTURED BY

JOHN BINGLEY, Pharmaceutical Chemist,
NORTHAMPTON.

A copy of Professor Attfield's Report will be forwarded by post on application.

FOREIGN MINERAL WATERS.

FREDERICKSHALL (5 Cases, 6d. per Case less) 24/- Case, 30 bot... 34/- Case, 60 ½-bts
APOOLLINARIS (20 Hpr., 1/- per Hpr. less) ... 25/- Hpr., 50 " ... 39/- Hpr., 100 "

Hampers free, carriage paid; Empty Bottles, 6d. per dozen

HUNYADI JANOS (10 Cases, 3½-bts, 5/- less) 10/- Case, 15/- Case, 3½-bts

30/- Case, 25 bts. ... 30/- Case, 50 "

SELTZER ... 11/6 Hpr. 25 " ... 39/- Case, 50 "

PULLNA ... 18/- Case, 20 " ... 39/- Case, 50 "

VICHY ... 31/- " ... 50 " ... 27/- " ... 50 "

CARLSBAD ... 37/6 " ... 50 " ... 50 "

KISSENGEN ... 45/- " ... 50 " ... 50 "

SCHWALLBACH ... 27/6 " ... 50 " ... 50 "

HOMBURG ... 37/6 " ... 50 " ... 50 "

WILDUNGEN ... 40/- " ... 50 " ... 50 "

CARLSBAD SALTS, 1-Bots, 21/- per doz.; ½-Bots, 41/- per doz.; Bots., 80/- per doz.

FINE NORWEGIAN BLOCK ICE.

ORIGINAL BLOCKS, 2 to 3 cmts. each. 2/6 per cwt
1 cwt. to 2 cwt. ... 1d. per lb. 1 Under 1 cwt. ... 1d. per lb.

Packing and Mats for Original Blocks free; 3d. each allowed for Mats if returned in good condition.

PRINTED DIRECTIONS FOR STORING ICE sent free on application.

W. B. HARRISON,
Importer of Ice & Mineral Waters,
6 BRIDGE STREET, SUNDERLAND.

ESTABLISHED
1857.

GRANULAR

ESTABLISHED
1857.**EFFERVESCENT MINERAL WATER SALTS.**

For the preparation of artificial waters, these Granular Effervescent Salts are especially suitable. They give a refreshing draught, and may be relied on as presenting at the same time the chemical ingredients of the natural waters. It is obvious that in this form the Granular Effervescent preparations present many advantages over the waters themselves. Whilst all the constituents of the natural springs are reproduced, the Salts are extremely portable, more economical, and with them a sparkling refreshing draught is procurable in any quantity at any time. Among the Mineral Water Salts thus prepared may be named, Carlsbad, Kissingen, Pullna, Seltzer, Vichy. In each case a tea-spoonful of the Salt in a tumbler of water will produce a draught similar in effect to the natural water. The Seltzer Water has been long recognised, both in this country and in Europe, as an excellent tonic and mild aperient. A bottle of the Granular Effervescent preparation of this Salt is a great addition to the dinner-table, as a small draught of the wholesome and refreshing beverage prepared from it, and taken during dinner, is both agreeable and beneficial.



Sold by all Chymists, in Bottles at 1s., 1s. 6d., and 2s. 6d. each. Also in larger ones for family use.

BISHOP'S**GRANULAR EFFERVESCENT CITRATE OF MAGNESIA**

A perfectly white, and delicately clean preparation, prepared from salts obtained from the Pure Fruit Juices of Lemons and Grapes.

The best chymists in Great Britain and the Colonies keep no other "Granular Effervescent Citrate of Magnesia" than "Bishop's." The reason for this universal preference is that, since its introduction in 1857, it has been found that none of the Imitations of this preparation, originally introduced by Mr. Bishop, have been able to compare with it in reliability as a medicine, or in purity and freshness of flavour as a cooling drink. Full directions on each bottle.

Dr. A. H. HASSALL cautions the profession and the public to select carefully only preparations of known composition and ascertained purity, for there is no class of remedies which is liable to a greater diversity of composition and quality than the effervescent granular preparations; adding that he is able to state further that all constituents entering into the composition of Bishop's several preparations are pure and of excellent quality.

Each Bottle will bear the Name on the Seal, the Trade Mark on the Label, and full address of

**ALFRED BISHOP, Manufacturing Chymist,
17 Speck's Fields, Mile End New Town, London.**

MILLS & CO.**BOURNE WATER,**
THE PUREST IN ENGLAND.

MILLS & CO., Manufacturers of the Original BOURNE ARTESIAN AERATED WATERS.

BOURNE SODA WATER, unequalled for its natural Alkalinity.

BOURNE POTASH WATER—a Special Remedy for Rheumatism and Gout.

BOURNE LEMONADE—Superior Quality, made from the Fruit.

BOURNE LITHIA WATER—Specific for the Gout. Guaranteed to contain a fixed quantity of Lithia.

BOURNE SELTZER WATER—The natural Alkalinity of the Bourne Artesian Well Water, combined with Artificial Salts, produces one of the best articles made. This Seltzer Water is well adapted for invalids for its purity.

When taken at dinner-time, it promotes digestion.
Early in the morning, slightly aperient.

R. M. MILLS & CO., MANUFACTURERS, BOURNE.
Messrs. Padgett & Son, Wine Merchants, 27 Motcombe Street, and Messrs. Hardy & Co., Chemists, 42 Fenchurch Street, corner of Mincing Lane, Wholesale Agents, London.

And their appointed Agents throughout the Kingdom.

J. H. CUFF'S**MINERAL WATERS,**

Atkinson St., Deansgate,

MANCHESTER.

SODA WATER
SELTZER WATER
POTASS WATER
15 grs.

LEMONADE
GINGER ALE
LITHIA WATER
5 grs.

LITHIA WATER WITH POTASS.

QUININE TONIC WATER, &c., &c.

SENT IN BOX CASES. NO PACKING REQUIRED.

Carriage paid on 12 Doz. assorted, or 6 Doz. of one kind.

Priced Lists free on application.

DISCOUNT ACCORDING TO QUANTITY.**SPECIAL TERMS FOR EXPORT ORDERS.**

Attention is directed to Cuff's Soda, Seltzer, and Potass Waters, and Ginger Ale (the latter a speciality), all of which command a very extensive and ready sale.

Cuff's Waters are prepared expressly for a High-class Family Trade.

A DESIDERATUM SUPPLIED!

NOTICE TO THE TRADE.

By the introduction of **WENHAMS' LIME JUICE SALINE**, we give the notice of their Customers (which from its unique and attractive appearance it itself effects when displayed upon the counter), Chemists have the opportunity of considerably augmenting their returns by the sale of this entirely novel and elegant preparation, which—**to enumerate some of its advantages—**

Possesses in a complete and portable form the valuable anti-scorbutic, alterative, and general healthful properties of Lime Juice and Potash;

Rendering it in the highest degree a remedy at once palatable, refreshing, and health-sustaining;

Which, with a total absence of qualities whereby its range of usefulness can be limited, as in the case of purgative and obviously weakening Tartrates of Soda, &c.

Supply important desiderata that, considered in connection with the unapproached intrinsic value of the article,

Amply warrants the assumption of its obtaining the decided approval of the Public wherever introduced.

"33 Baker St., W.
"July 9th, 1878.

"Dear Sirs,
"I think your Effervescent Lime Juice Saline is well made, and should become very popular as a contribution to 'Elegant Pharmacy,' as well as a cooling beverage during the heat of summer.

"Yours faithfully,
"A. W. POSTANS,
"F.C.S."

"Aylesbury Pharmacy,
"11th Nov., 1878.

"Messrs. Wheeler & Co.
"I sold out of your L. J. Saline on Monday last, and have got in a fresh supply, which makes my third case."

"I lately recommended it to a gentleman who was so especially pleased with it that upon the occasion of his purchasing a second bottle he assured me that he should spare no pains to make known its virtues amongst his numerous friends.

"From the trial, therefore, which I myself have made, and the testimony I have received from my customers I can confidently affirm it to be the best preparation before the public or the trade.

"I am, Gentlemen,
"Yours faithfully,
"JOHN TURNER."

In Bottles, 2s. 6d. and 4s. 6d. each; Cases for Export, 2ls. Sole Manufacturers (*Registered*),
WHEELER & CO., LONDON AND SOUTHBEND-ON-SEA.

AGENTS.—Calcutta, Messrs. Bathgate & Co.; Bombay, Messrs. Treacher & Co.; Simla and Lahore, Messrs. E. Plomer & Co.; Allahabad, Mr. J. L. Lyell; Shanghai, Messrs. J. Llewellyn & Co.; Melbourne and Wellington, Messrs. Felton, Grinwade & Co.; Sydney and Brisbane, Messrs. Elliott Bros., Dunedin, Auckland, and Christchurch, Messrs. Kempthorne, Prosser & Co.; Port Elizabeth, Messrs. N. Adler & Co.

IMPORTANT TO SHIPPERS.

LIME JUICE SALINE has most successfully been introduced with a view to obviate the difficulty of obtaining really reliable Lime Juice under any but exceptional circumstances. In the condensed form, now for the first time presented to the public, the difficulties attendant upon its use and transport in the liquid condition are wholly obviated; and by a combination of the most *recherché* qualities, together with an entire freedom from the lowering effects of ordinary saline compounds, a remedy is provided which requires but a single trial to offer the most convincing proofs of its immense usefulness.

"21 Ecclestone Square,
S.W.
"Sept. 12th, 1878.

"Gentlemen,
"Should Lime Juice be proved to be an efficacious remedy for scurvy, the palatability and 'readiness for use' of your preparation will render it invaluable in all future Arctic Expeditions.

"I am, Gentlemen,
"Very truly yours,
"A. H. MARKHAM,
"Captain, R.N."
Captain A. H. Markham was Commander of H.M.S. *Discovery* in the recent Arctic Expedition.

"Troop Steamer,
"Dublin Castle,
"Cape Town,
"March 15th, 1879.

"Dear Sirs,
"In the hurry of embarkation, on 19th of last month, at Gravesend, I had not time to thank you for the box of Effervescent Lime Juice Saline you so kindly placed at my disposal, for use of officers and men embarked for the Cape. It now do so, however, to have proved a boon to those who felt in any way indisposed, especially to those suffering from sea-sickness. The demand for it was so great that your liberal supply soon vanished. I can safely say, from personal experience during the voyage, that it is not only **most refreshing**, but also tends to allay **sea-sickness**, and I am sure would be also useful in febrile diseases. Accept my thanks, please.
(Signed)

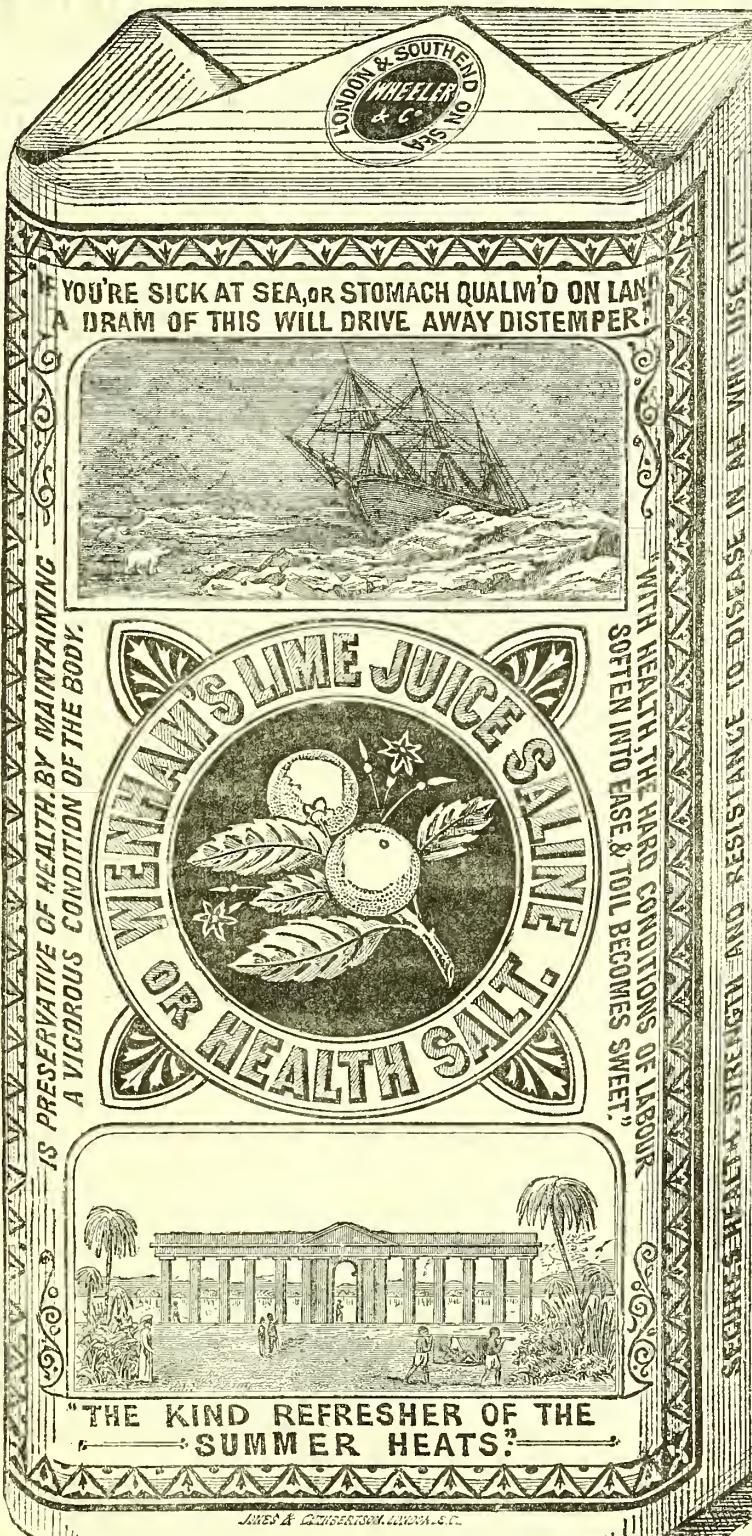
"EDW. J. BOULTON,
"Surgeon-Major."

"Royal Hotel,
"Durban, Natal,
"March 20th, 1879.

"Gentlemen,—
"I intended posting you this where I leave Town, but we were so suddenly ordered off here that I had not the opportunity of doing so until we reached Durban.

"I am greatly indebted to you for many a refreshing draught during the voyage; indeed the Lime Juice Saline was so popular with all ranks and classes on board that a considerable sum could have been realised by its sale on board the *Dublin Castle*, and I only regret that it is not to be sold here, as it should be very glad to possess a supply on my departure to-morrow to join Col. Wood's column. (Signed)

"WM. SMITH COX,
"Captain H.M. Ordnance."



THE LEAMINGTON

TRADE
"APNEUMATIC"
MARK

MINERAL WATERS

GINGER ALE (Aromatic).—There is now a large consumption in private families of this very popular beverage, its Aromatic properties and Brilliance of Colour are perfection; part of a bottle may be used, and the remainder if re-corked will keep in perfect condition.

Apneumatic Soda Water.**Apneumatic Brighton Seltzer.****Apneumatic Potass Water.****Apneumatic Lithia Water.****Apneumatic Aerated Water.****Lemonade.**

Dr. A. H. HASSALL, in his recent Analysis, says:—"I have repeatedly Analysed the Aerated Waters manufactured by Messrs. Kinmond & Co., and have always been able to report thereon in terms of the highest praise."

Our terms are more favourable for a family trade than those of any first-class makers.
KINMOND & CO., late J. DAILY & CO., LEAMINGTON.
Trade List and Descriptive Pamphlet of the Apneumatic process free on application.

G. COLE,

MANUFACTURER OF BOXES FOR CODD'S PATENT BOTTLES,
AND MAKER OF

ALL KINDS OF PACKING CASES
FOR THE SODA WATER TRADE.

N.B.—Orders executed with dispatch, and on the most reasonable terms.

STEAM WORKS:—

48 and 50 TRINITY STREET, ROTHERHITHE, S.E.



1878

EUGENE GERAUT & CO.

NEW PATENT LEVER
SELTZOGENES.

For the immediate production of Eau de Vichy, Soda Water, Sparkling Lemonade,
Aerated Waters.

First introduced by EUGENE GERAUT & CO. in 1853.

3-pint, wire, 13/-; 5-pint, wire, 18/-; 8-pint, wire, 30/-.
Cane covered, 3-pint, 6d.; 5-pint, 1/-; 8-pint, 2/- each extra.
Strongly silver-plated top, 5/- each extra. 3-pint size,
strongly silver-plated, richly decorated porcelain stands,
30/- each; 5-pint size, ditto, 36/- each; 8-pint size,
ditto, ditto, 48/- each.

Our well-known Seltzogenes are improved yearly, and have
already stood a public test of upwards of Twenty Years,
and are acknowledged as THE VERY BEST.

POWDERS FOR THE ABOVE:—Subject... 3-pint, per dozen boxes, 22/-; 5-pint, ditto, 36/-; 8-pint, ditto, 65/-.

LIBERAL DISCOUNT FOR LARGE QUANTITIES.

1 & 2 CORPORATION BUILDINGS, FARRINGDON ROAD, LONDON, E.C.



SYPHONS.

IMPORTANT NOTICE.

Great Reduction in Price.



1870.

1873. Clear or coloured glass, pure ENGLISH BLOCK TIN TOPS, with piston or cap.

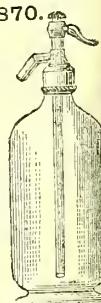
22/6 per dozen, for quantities of not less than one gross.

25/ per dozen, for less than one gross.

Packing in Cask, 5/- per gross.

The Name marked on the metals free of charge for quantities of not less than one gross.

The Name engraved on the glass for quantities of not less than one thousand, 2d. each extra.



SODA WATER AND LEMONADE MACHINE,

TO MAKE ALL THE AERATED DRINKS.

WITH RECIPES AND INSTRUCTIONS FOR WORKING.

A Machine, with Dial and Water Gauges, to make 300 dozen per day	... £30 0 0
Ditto ditto ditto 1,000 ditto £40 0 0	... ... ... ... ...
Engine and Boiler to drive same £30 0 0	... ... ... ... ... ... ...

PARTICULARS OF

N. G. WILCOCKS, Engineer, BATH.

CHEMISTS' SPECIALITIES.**SPARKLING, NON-ALCOHOLIC, PHOSPHATED IRON BEVERAGE.****ZOEDONE****BRAIN AND NERVE TONIC AND NUTRIENT TONIC BEVERAGE.****RECOMMENDED BY THE FACULTY.**

ZOEDONE is not a medicine, but a beverage for daily use. It possesses properties combined in no other beverage, having the essential constituents of the BLOOD, BRAIN, and NERVE TISSUE. It is agreeable to the palate, pleasant to the eye, and innocent in its action. It is also non-alcoholic. As a dinner beverage it is unsurpassed as an agreeable sparkling drink; especially adapted for the overworked, worried, or anxious; for convalescents it is invaluable.

Every Chemist that has introduced **ZOEDONE** has found a large and regularly increasing sale for it. It is put up in Champagne Bottles, and there is no trouble with empties, as the bottles are included in the price. Customers supplied with Pamphlets for distribution; also a special Circular for medical men stating the formulæ. Usually orders should be anticipated by one week.

From Mr. WILLIAM LEE, Dispensing Chemist, Castle Northwich.

To Messrs. R. EVANS & Co.

Since a medical gentleman recommended me to keep **ZOEDONE** in stock, it has had the most rapid sale of anything I ever sold. I feel sure it only requires to be known for its sale to become yet more extensive.—

Yours truly,

WILLIAM LEE.

From NORMAN KERR, M.D., F.L.S.

42 Grove Road, Regent's Park, London, 15th May, 1879.

ZOEDONE is a most agreeable, refreshing, and elegant tonic. This pleasant sparkling beverage, whilst most acceptable at the social board, is invaluable adjunct to medicine.

NORMAN KERR, M.D.

From T. EYTON-JONES, M.D., F.R.C.S.E.

Grosvenor Lodge, Wrexham, May 6th, 1879.

DAVID JOHNSON, Esq.

My dear Sir,—You are doubtless aware that I have very recently been confined to my bed with a very sharp attack of Bronchitis and Pleurisy—recovering in a fortnight such rapid waste that I could hardly walk across my bedroom without support—the only assistance I have received towards my restoration to health, besides ordinary nutritious food, has been your invaluable and excellent preparation **ZOEDONE**. Without being a stimulant, possesses in the Phosphorus and Iron in an aerated condition the most valuable ingredients required by invalids during convalescence.—Believe me, very sincerely yours,

T. EYTON-JONES, M.D.

Report on the **ZOEDONE** of Messrs. Richard Evans & Co., of Wrexham.

The Analytical Sanitary Institution, 54 Holborn Viaduct, London, E.C., Sept. 21, 1878.

I have carefully examined the new Aerated Mineral Water manufactured by Messrs. R. Evans & Co., and to which they have given the name of "**ZOEDONE**." I find the statements made respecting its composition to be fully borne out by the analysis. The "**ZOEDONE**" is a bright, sparkling, and very pleasant beverage, quite free from medicinal taste; indeed, it forms a most agreeable and elegant vehicle for the administration of the Phosphates of Lime and Iron which it contains, and which are in a complete state of solution.

ARTHUR HILL HASSALL, M.D., London,

Author of "Food, its Adulterations, and the Methods of their Detection."

ZOEDONE is supplied direct by us and our Agents on the following Terms, Cash Prices, including bottles and package, free on Rails at Wrexham—6/6 per doz. in half Champagne Bottles (usually sent out in 6 doz. cases). 12/- per doz. in large Champagne Bottles (usually sent out in 3 doz. cases). 6d. per doz. extra for export, packed in casks. Trade Terms on application.

PATENTEE—DAVID JOHNSON, F.C.S.

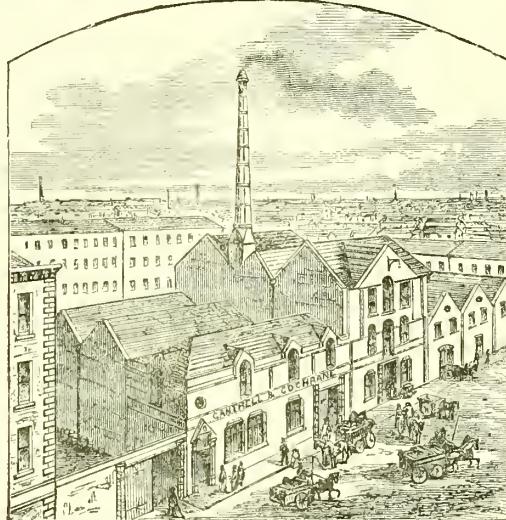
Manufacturers, RICHARD EVANS & CO., Wrexham, North Wales.

CANTRELL & COCHRANE,

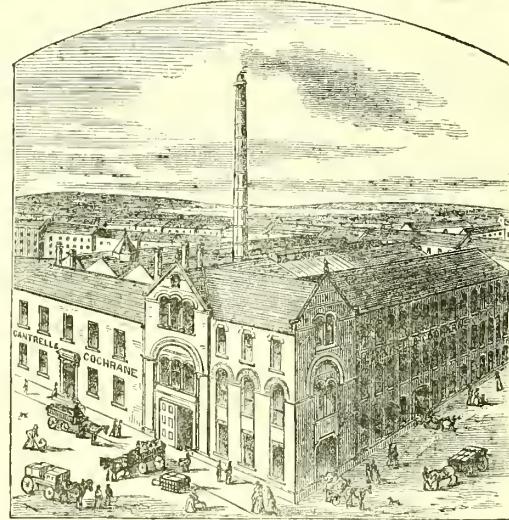
ORIGINAL MAKERS OF THE JUSTLY CELEBRATED

AROMATIC GINGER ALE.

ALL OUR DRINKS ARE NON-
ALCOHOLIC.



WORKS, NASSAU PLACE, DUBLIN.



WORKS, CROMAC BUILDING, BELFAST.

MAKERS BY APPOINTMENT TO HIS EXCELLENCY THE LORD LIEUTENANT OF IRELAND
CONTRACTORS FOR THE

Abyssinian Expedition.
Inman Steam Ship Company.
Oceanic Steam Ship Company.

Anchor Steam Ship Company.
Montreal Steam Ship Company.
Pacific Steam Ship Company.

Cunard Steam Ship Company.
National Steam Ship Company.
Kingston and Holyhead Royal Mail.

The following List of their preparations is worthy of the attention of Chemists:—

AROMATIC GINGER ALE.

Kali, or Potass Water.
Soda Water.
Seltzer Water.
Lithia Water.

Lemonade.
Summer Beverage.
Lime Juice.
Lime Juice Syrup.

Aerated Sarsaparilla.
„ Dandelion.
„ Quinine.
Carrara Water.

“MONTSERRAT” LIME JUICE CHAMPAGNE (Aerated).

The Machinery and Appliances used in the Laboratory and Factory for their production are of the most approved construction; the Water and all the Materials used are of the highest degree of purity; and as the greatest care is exercised in their manufacture, they may be relied on as absolutely free from organic and mineral contamination.

Testimonials from the MEDICAL PROFESSION, from accomplished ANALYSTS, and from PUBLIC MEN eminent in Literature, Science, and Art, at once give an assurance of the excellence of these Beverages, and show the universal esteem in which they are held.

INTERNATIONAL RECOGNITION has been given to their merits at various Exhibitions all over the World. Eight Gold and Prize Medals have been awarded.

All Goods ordered for Export are specially prepared and packed for their respective destinations, and are guaranteed to retain their qualities unimpaired. Terms and Prices may be obtained on application to—

CANTRELL & COCHRANE,

Nassau Place, Cromac Building, 14 & 16 Union Street, or, 53 Surrey Street,
DUBLIN. **BELFAST.** **EDINBURGH.** **GLASGOW.**

PURVEYORS TO HER MAJESTY'S IMPERIAL HOUSES OF PARLIAMENT.

ALL OUR DRINKS ARE NON-
ALCOHOLIC.

HAY'S SOLUBLE ESSENCE OF JAMAICA GINGER

(GUARANTEED PURE AND FREE FROM CAPSICUM).

TRADE MARK



REGISTERED

This highly concentrated Essence has the purest Jamaica Ginger flavour and aroma, is highly adapted for the manufacture of Aërated Waters, and for all dietetic, medicinal, and pharmaceutical purposes.

THE COST of this Essence in the manufacture of Ginger Beer, &c., is a little under 2½d. per dozen bottles. Dose (when used medicinally), 10 or 15 drops to half-a-teaspoonful in water.

Trade Price, 5s. per lb.

THE COMPOUND ESSENCE

(GUARANTEED PURE AND FREE FROM CAPSICUM).

Trade Price, 5s. 6d. per lb.

This Essence, which is an addition of *Vanilla*, *Lemon*, and *other flavours* to the above, is strongly recommended for the manufacture of Ginger Beer, Wines, &c., to which it imparts with the GINGER a PECULIARLY FINE FRUITY FLAVOUR and AROMA. THE COST of this Essence in the manufacture of Ginger Beer, &c., is a little under 3d. per dozen bottles.

Directions for the use of this and the preceding Essence.

For GINGER BEER, CORDIALS, &c., 8 fluid ounces will be required to make inclusively one gallon of Syrup, or 1 in 20. For WINES, one pint of Essence will flavour 5 gallons, or 1 in 40.

THE COMPOUND FORTIFIED ESSENCE

Specially adapted for the Manufacture of

GINGER ALE.

Trade Price, 5s. 6d. per lb.

THIS ESSENCE, besides its special adaptation as above, is strongly recommended for the manufacture of GINGER BEER and other kinds of Aërated Beverages, especially in those cases where it is desired to impart to those drinks at a SMALL COST the FULLEST amount of PUNGENCY with the FINE GINGER AROMA and FRUITY FLAVOURS of the LAST-ENTIONED ESSENCE.

DIRECTIONS.—For the manufacture of GINGER ALE, one pint will be required inclusively for four gallons of Syrup, or five fluid ounces in each gallon. For GINGER BEER or GINGERADE, one pint in five gallons Syrup, or four fluid ounces in each gallon. THE COST of this Essence in the manufacture of GINGER ALE is 1½d. per dozen bottles, and for GINGER BEER or GINGERADE a little under 1½d. per dozen bottles.

MEDICAL AND OTHER OPINIONS ON THE SOLUBLE ESSENCE:—

"Singularly free from resin."—*The Lancet*, London, July 13th, 1878.

"It is a pure, elegant preparation, and is free from resinous matter. Ginger Beer made with it is clear and transparent, has the aroma and flavour of the Ginger, and is very pleasing to the palate."—*Medical Times and Gazette*, London, March 16th, 1878.

"It should entirely supersede the official preparation of the British Pharmacopœia. The Ginger Beer made with this pure TINCTURE OF GINGER is extremely grateful and palatable. It is clear and bright as water; in fact, it will be scarcely recognised under the old name, and is CERTAINLY PREFERABLE TO SOME WINES we have tasted under the name of CHAMPAGNE."—*Medical Press*, London, March 20th, 1878.

"It is a Pharmaceutical Desideratum. Ginger Beer manufactured from this ESSENCE has the purest Jamaican Ginger Aroma, distinguishable as soon as poured out. It is a beverage fit for any gentleman's table, and ought to attain great popularity."—*The Chemist and Druggist*, London, November 15th, 1877.

"Contains the Essential Oil or Aromatic constituent of the root, has the Aroma of Ginger without the unpleasant taste of the resin, and is specially adapted for flavouring Ginger Beer."—*Pharmaceutical Journal*, London, December, 1877.

"It is really necessary that a superior Ginger Beer should be introduced to the public, and in Mr. Hay's Ginger Essence we find the very ingredient long sought after such a desideratum."—*Mineral Water Trade Recorder*, London, May 1st, 1878.

PREPARED BY

**W. HAY, Manufacturing Chemist,
REGENT'S TERRACE, ANLABY ROAD, HULL.**

Agents—Messrs. HEARON, SQUIRE & FRANCIS, Wholesale Druggists, 5 Coleman St., London, E.C.

WILHELM'S QUELLE.

NATURAL MINERAL WATER.
SPARKLING. EFFERVESCENT. INVIGORATING.

"The Beau Ideal of Table Water."—LONDON FIGARO.

"The Pearl of Table Waters."—MORNING POST.

ABSOLUTELY
PURE.

WILHELM'S QUELLE.

HEAD OFFICE—

7 BILLITER SQUARE, E.C.

"A very safe as well as useful dietetic Water for daily drinking. It is pure, bright, sparkling, and very pleasant."

"Highly recommended."—NAVAL AND MILITARY GAZETTE.

"Remarkable for its perfect clearness, great purity, and agreeable flavour."—LONDON FIGARO.

"Has the recommendation of the very highest names in the medical world."—ILLUSTRATED SPORTING AND DRAMATIC NEWS.

"Will greatly promote digestion in many cases of chronic dyspepsia."—MORELL MACKENZIE, M.D.

WILHELM'S QUELLE.

"Develops the bouquet of the more delicate wines, which are deteriorated by admixture with most mineral waters."—JOHN HARLEY, M.D.

PRICE.—50 large Bottles, 25s.; 100 small Bottles, 40s., bottles included. Delivered free within four miles radius of Charing Cross. Smaller quantities can be obtained from all Chemists and Grocers. Patent Corks may be had, by which a great saving is obtained. For detailed Price Lists apply to Head Office of the WILHELM'S QUELLE,

7 BILLITER SQUARE, E.C.



LONDON, 1862.



LONDON, 1873-74.



PARIS, 1867-78.



VIENNA, 1873.



PHILADELPHIA, 1876.



CAPE, 1877.

SODA WATER MACHINERY.

And all accessories connected with the business.

HANDSOME MARBLE COUNTER FOUNTAINS,

For dispensing Iced Fruit Drinks.

MACHINES FROM 30 POUNDS.



Sole Agents for Codd's Patent Globe-Stoppered Soda Water Bottles.

In use by over 500 established Soda Water Makers in England alone.

SOLE MAKERS OF THE IMPROVED LONDON-MADE
SYPHON, 2s. each in quantities.

CATALOGUE FORWARDED FREE.

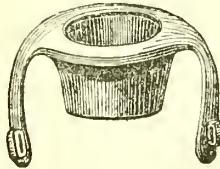


THE "LONDON-MADE" SYPHON.

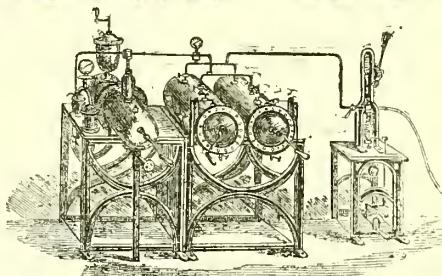
BARNETT, SON & FOSTER, 23T Forston St., Shepherdess Walk, City Road, London, N.

SODA-WATER MACHINERY.

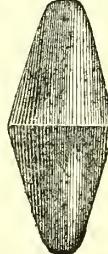
PATENT NOZZLE



FITS ANY BOTTLE.



cone stopper.



ball stopper.



SODA WATER MACHINE COMPLETE, WITH RACK.

DAVENPORT'S NOZZLE AND STOPPER is the best Patent for utilising old Bottles, and converting them into Patents. No Corks or Wire, and saving entire cost in one season. The New Nickel-plated Nozzle makes this the most attractive Patent in use. Trial allowed. Prices lowered. Send for Samples. New Bottles ready fitted for use now supplied. Catalogues of Soda-Water Machines, Ice-Making Machines, Engines, Boilers, Copper Cylinders, Siphons, Seltzogenes, Filters, &c., and all accessories to the Soda-Water Trade.

AGENTS FOR HAYWARD TYLER & CO.'S SODA-WATER MACHINERY.
" BARRETT & ELERS' Patent Stoppers in Lamont's Bottles.

" Illustrated Catalogues, of sixty-four pages, post free to all parts of the World.

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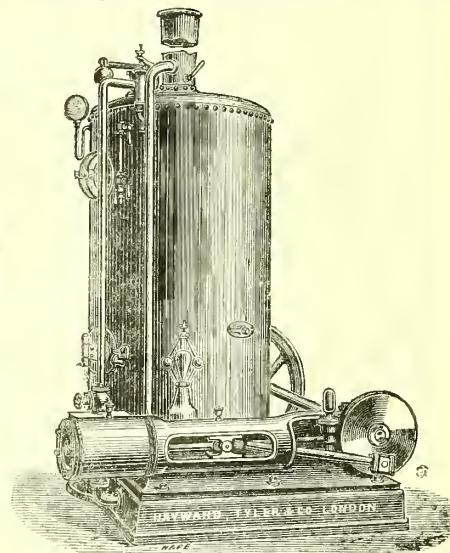
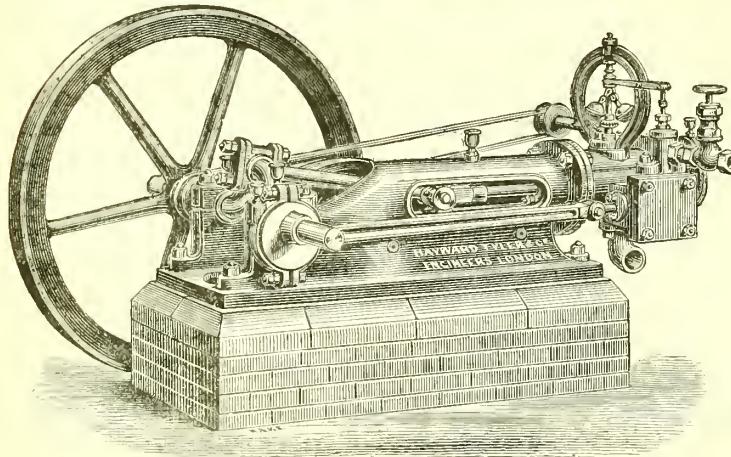
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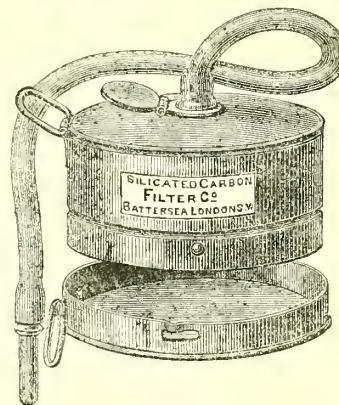
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No. 0,	capacity $\frac{1}{2}$ gall.	10s. 6d.	—
No. A,	1 "	14s. 6d.	17s. 6d.
No. B,	2 "	21s. 0d.	25s. 0d.
No. C,	4 "	32s. 0d.	36s. 0d.
No. D,	6 "	42s. 0d.	48s. 0d.
No. E,	8 "	52s. 0d.	60s. 0d.
No. F,	12 "	70s. 0d.	80s. 0d.

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No Water should be used for Drinking or Cooking without being Filtered.

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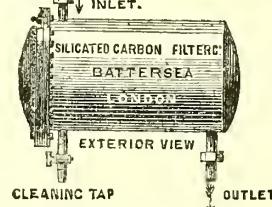
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Grand Medal,
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Grand Medal,
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PATENTEE AND ORIGINAL MANUFACTURERS OF SELF-FITTING CANDLES.



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INDIA RUBBER POROUS STRENGTHENING PLASTERS

are guaranteed not to contain a single atom of Lead or any other ingredient calculated to injure the consumer; on the contrary, **THEIR COMPOSITION IS PURE VEGETABLE**; in quality and general appearance they are unsurpassed by any maker, and can be obtained by the gross at £1 16s., less 10 per cent.

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"Messrs. SEABURY & JOHNSON have produced a list of Plasters, all made with India Rubber as a basis, which are elegant, stick well, are flexible, easily adapting themselves to the folds of the skin, occasion no inconvenience to the patient, and have the appearance of being made with faithfulness to the British Pharmacopœia. One Plaster worthy of especial praise is the Salicylated Isinglass: it is flexible, and on being slightly wetted makes a good adhesive plaster for surgical purposes."

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The "British Medical Journal," "Medical Times and Gazette," "Chemist and Druggist," and many of the Provincial Medical Journals have noticed our productions as worthy of special commendation. Our improved Pharmacopœia and Surgical Plasters in India Rubber combination overcome all objections found in the use of plasters, and present the following advantages and qualities, which will be appreciated by every Physician, Surgeon, and Chemist:—

Perfect Cleanliness and Reasonable Price.

Perfect Pliability in any temperature.

Adhesion without Heat or Moisture.

Combined India Rubber Prevents Decomposition.

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If our India Rubber Porous Strengthening Plasters possess any superiority over similar articles it is owing to an increased local action. All Porous Plasters are packed two dozen in a box, and are fully warranted to give perfect satisfaction. We quote a few of the more prominent kinds, subject to 10 per cent. discount monthly.

Size, 7½ x 5.	Per doz.	Per gross.	Surgeons' Rubber Adhesive Plaster, 7 in. x 1 yd.	Per doz. Rolls £0 17 0
India Rubber Porous Strengthening Plasters	.....	£1 16 0	Mustard Plasters (10 in a box), on Cotton Cloth	Per doz. 0 10 0
" " Arnica	.....	2 4 0	" " (6 in a package)	0 6 0
" " Aconite	.....	2 17 0	" " (3 in a package)	0 3 0
" " Belladonna (B.P.)	.....	2 11 0	" " Yard Rolls, 6 x 36 "	0 10 0
" " Capsicum	.....	2 17 0	" " 3-yard Rolls, 6 x 18 "	0 6 0
" " Opium (B.P.)	.....	3 16 0	Salicylated Isinglass Plaster, 5-yard Rolls	Per Roll 0 5 0
" " Poor Man's	.....	2 4 0	" " 1 "	0 1 3
" " Burgundy Pitch (B.P.)	.....	2 4 0	India Rubber Porous Strengthening Plasters, in 5 yard Rolls, 5 in. wide	Per Roll 0 6 3
" " Warming (B.P.)	.....	2 17 0	Ditto ditto in yard Rolls, ditto ditto	Per doz. 0 17 0
Belladonna Plaster (B.P.), 7 in. x 1 yd.	Per doz.	1 7 6	India Rubber Porous Belladonna Plasters, in 5 yard Rolls 5 in. wide	Per Roll 0 8 6
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The most active external remedy known, is a great improvement on the slow action of the ordinary Porous Strengthening Plaster, and was specially recommended by American Medical Jurors, as an article of genuine merit. Per dozen, 8s. 6d. 10 per cent. discount. Our goods can be obtained from all Wholesale Druggists, Patent Medicine Dealers, and Druggists' Sundriesmen. Complete Price Currents of our Plasters sent to any address on application. Inquiries and correspondence promptly answered.

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ENO'S "FRUIT SALT,"

FRUIT SALINE," OR "FRUIT POWDER."

ENO V. STEPHENS IN THE COURT OF CHANCERY.

Shorthand Writer's Notes of Vice-Chancellor Bacon's Summing-up and Judgment.

Sir HENRY JACKSON, Q.C., on proceeding to sum up in detail on the evidence and arguments in the case, was stopped by the VICE-CHANCELLOR in the following words:—

Sir Henry Jackson, I do not think I ought to trouble you. The case has been discussed at very great length. I confess somewhat to my astonishment when Mr. Hemming declined to adopt the evidence as it was before the Court of Appeal, and put the Plaintiff to prove by the same evidence the same facts which had been proved before, I was under the impression that he meant to call witnesses on his own behalf. If that had been, as it probably may have been his intention at that time, there would have been a reason perhaps for repeating over again at very great length and considerable expense, of course to somebody, the evidence upon which the Court of Appeal had acted—I say nothing about what was done in this Court, but the Court of Appeal had acted upon that evidence. The case, however, concludes, and no evidence whatever is adduced by the Defendant—not even his own statement in his Defence is verified by his own affidavit. What is to be done with a case like that? The whole principle of the case was decided upon the first occasion. The Court of Appeal thought it right to adopt that restriction which I had thought it right to adopt, not to extend the Injunction further than the then present exigency of the occasion required. Not one word of the judgment of the Court of Appeal shows that there should be any restriction, or that there should be any restriction when the case came on for hearing. Now it comes on for hearing upon precisely the same evidence, and the evidence, among other things, is, that in the circular which accompanied this bottle of Salt, the words to which the Plaintiff particularly objects are repeated by the Defendant, and repeated by means of copying the Plaintiff's circular. Mr. Giffard says nobody buying the bottle would think of looking at the circular, for it is enclosed in the wrapper, and not even visible to the eye. But the case is one in which the Plaintiff complains of the general similarity and the general appearance of the names which are used by the Defendant, and if a purchaser entertained any doubt, if he was puzzled for a moment between "Vinous" or "Vinous," and Eno's—the sounds being, in one mode of pronunciation, very much alike—if he opened the wrapper and read the circular he would say, My doubts are removed; this is what I want—I want Fruit Saline, and here it is—the circular says it is "Fruit Saline,"

The Defendant in his statement at the end of the fourth paragraph says he has not "at any time since the month of August, 1877, used the words Fruit Saline, or Fruit Powder, in any label or advertisement or otherwise in connection with the sale of the said preparation." Under the old system if a defendant had put in his answer, as he must, upon oath, he might perhaps have read that passage and said "the Plaintiff's allegation in that respect is denied." The Defence is not put in on oath and the Defendant declines to pledge his oath to that fact. But it does not rest there; for the evidence is clear and conclusive that after the month of August, 1877, when the Plaintiff, not without some degree of forbearance, as it seems to me, was content to take the Defendant's word that he would not repeat that offence which the Plaintiff complained was doing him that injury which he thought he was suffering, he did, in spite of his promise, repeat that which the Plaintiff called an offence and believed to be an injury to him. The case comes to a hearing, the Defendant insists upon the Plaintiff proving his case. At the Defendant's instance the Plaintiff has proved his case, and, among other things, has proved the utter falsehood of that Defence which is set up in the paragraph which I have read. The matter, therefore, is wholly without doubt, without defence, without excuse of any kind that I can perceive, because, when I am told that I must consider what the intention of the parties was, and when I am told, moreover, that there is no evidence that anybody has been deceived, and the Defendant in his defense says nobody has been deceived, his intention to deceive is not contradicted. That is what the Plaintiff imputes to him; and that is what, I think, the Plaintiff establishes not only from the simplicity of the sign, but from the fact that, when the complaint was first made in August, 1877, they were words which the Defendant admitted he had no right to use. For what reason? Because they were calculated to deceive—calculated to represent the Defendant's goods as those which the Plaintiff was selling under the title which he had adopted.

Upon the general case, therefore, in my opinion, the matter is beyond all doubt. It is proved that the use of the word "Fruit" with other substantives, "Saline" and "Salt," and so on, has been made by the Defendant since the time when he promised not to make it, when he admitted it was unlawful, and which I have no doubt whatever was wholly unlawful. It is said that he endeavoured to keep his promise by pasting something over the word "Fruit." Well, if that meant anything it is a plain admission of the justice of the Plaintiff's claim in that respect. But how can I consider that that is keeping his promise? Whether that pasting over was to be effectual or not would depend upon the consistency of the paste or glue, or perhaps the humidity of the atmosphere or any other accident. That there was no intention to perform his promise, I am satisfied of, and that there has been no performance of his promise I think is clear.

Upon the general case, therefore, I think the Plaintiff is entitled not only to the Injunction in the terms of the Interlocutory Order, but upon those more extensive terms which the Plaintiff asks, by his claim, should be applied to the Defendant's infringement of his rights.

Then there is another subject which is so intimately connected with that that I desired to hear them both together, and I am very glad I did, because, as Mr. Giffard has just told me, that is the main question in dispute between the parties. For the Injunction the Defendant does not seem to care much, though he has violated it, in my opinion, plainly; but he says the question is whether there is a title to register this Trade Mark for which the Defendant proposes to apply. Now that depends upon the words of the Act of Parliament which have been used, the more important of which are "so resembling as to be calculated to deceive." That is a question not to be decided by eyesight; I am invited to lay these two devices side by side, and, since they are not identical and since there are

great differences in their external appearance, to decide that they are not calculated to deceive. To that word DECEIVE I have no right to criticise or quarrel with; it is used in the Act of Parliament, and if I were to give one sense to it, it is plainly in my judgment calculated by the Defendant, meant and intended by him, to deceive any person who is not vigilant enough either in eye or in ear to detect at once the difference between Vinous and Eno's, and the difference between Fruit Salt and any other salt, Eno's title being plainly upon his Trade Mark, Eno's Fruit Salt.

It is not, as I have said, by sight; it is not by the use of a microscope; it is by any other means of detecting more or less of resemblance that you can decide a question which the statute contemplates by using the words that I have referred to. But it is whether the Registrar, whose office it is to register, is satisfied before he performs his function by registering the mark, that the applicant's mark does so resemble as to be calculated to deceive. Can any living man doubt that it is not only calculated—that is intended—but that it is also calculated—that is to say, meant and contrived for the purpose of deceiving—else why does he do it? The world is wide, as has been said in the Judgment referred to, and all things in the animate and inanimate world are open to the Defendant to make a device which shall distinguish his goods from those of any other person. But the Plaintiff having appropriated to himself, and enjoyed for years a device in which the principal characteristic consists of a bunch of grapes, with a Latin motto, and the specific description which relates to Eno's Fruit Salt, the Defendant proposes to register a design in which the principal device is the stem of a vine with a bunch of grapes and some leaves, and a Latin motto around it, and it is to be called "Vinous Salt." If there was nothing in the case but the contrast of these two things, it might, perhaps, to some persons, who trusted only to their eyes, be said there was no resemblance between them, or no sufficient resemblance; but the Registrar is bound to take the whole case into his consideration; he is not to be baffled by any mere similarity or dissimilarity. That is not the way that the Court of Appeal, in the latest case that was before it—the Sheffield case—dealt with the question. The Defendant there had as good a right as anybody in the world could have to stamp his own crest or coat of arms, or anything else, upon his commodities. Nobody could dispute it, and nobody, putting the two things together, could say they were so much alike as to deceive. Mr. Hemming insisted that the stamping, being made on a hard metal, was likely to be blurred, and the persons to be deceived. I have a very clear recollection of that case, and I say it would be impossible for a man with eyes, or with one eye, in his head to mistake the device in that case for the device which the Plaintiff desired there to use.

Mr. HEMMING:—Your Lordship will pardon me, I was only quoting the Master of the Rolls.

The VICE-CHANCELLOR:—I know, and have also clearly in my mind what the Master of the Rolls said and what he did not only in the "Dog and Porridge Pot" case, but in that case. The Master of the Rolls' judgment takes a wide and comprehensive view of the subject. He refers to the statute only for the purpose of verifying and corroborating that view, but what he said was "an honest man who wants to make a good name that of taking the device partly or wholly which some other tradesman is employing for the purpose of marking his goods," and that I take to be the true principle of the case.

And, taking all these things together, the Plaintiff's evidence in the first place, the total absence of evidence or statement on the part of the Defendant, excepting the ingenious and elaborate statements which Counsel have addressed to me, there being no statement whatever by him at any time except that he admitted he had done wrong in using the word "Fruit," I am asked to say that there is no such resemblance between those two devices as, between those two men, are calculated to mislead in reference to the commodities tendered in the shape in which they are sent into the world. I think I should be wasting time if I observed further upon it. It is to me clearly manifest not only that there is sufficient resemblance to answer the strictest words of the statute, but that there is a resemblance which has been carefully and intentionally calculated to deceive. The Plaintiff, I am told, pledged his oath to an contrary intention. I cannot come to a conclusion that the bill ought to go in the terms in which the bill prays for it, extending it therefore beyond the Injunctions granted on the Interlocutory Order and upon the motion, to say that the Defendant is not entitled to register the device of a branch of a vine with a bunch of grapes upon it, and a Latin motto on it and the name "Vinous Salt." There is an end of it therefore.

Sir HENRY JACKSON:—Well, my Lord, of course I must have the costs.

The VICE-CHANCELLOR:—You must have the costs of both.

Sir HENRY JACKSON:—And I think I must ask for the Shorthand Notes of the evidence yesterday. That your Lordship has given on occasions. It was impossible for us to avoid incurring that expense, although it has proved to be absolutely useless. Your Lordship has given it on several occasions, and I must ask your Lordship for the costs of taking the evidence.

Mr. HEMMING:—I do not think your Lordship is ever in the habit of giving costs of that kind, unless there is some special reason for taking the notes. I do not know whether my friend anticipated an appeal upon that evidence, I am sure he will not say so, and I do not think the Court is in the habit of allowing the costs of a shorthand note of the evidence under such circumstances. It is not taken by arrangement. It is not in every case where there is an arrangement between the two sides, and even then there is an arrangement. It is not in every case that the Court allows these costs. Your Lordship not to say anything about them unless a general rule is laid down that in every case either party may require a shorthand writer to be employed. We know that the rule is the other way.

The VICE-CHANCELLOR:—So far from laying down any rule, my notion of this particular subject of the costs incurred by the shorthand writer is that it ought not to be done without some sufficient reason for it. Now the reason for it is, I suppose, to conclude with Sir Henry Jackson proposed to treat the evidence as it had been used in the Court of Appeal, as being put in here. Mr. Hemming objected to that, and insisted upon the witnesses being examined. In my opinion it became indispensably necessary that a record of that evidence should be kept, and that could only be done according to the present practice of this Court by the employment of a shorthand writer. Mr. Hemming therefore drew down upon his own head the necessity for the employment of a shorthand writer, and having done it without reason as I thought; and having done it without effect as I have decided, in my opinion the costs ought to be included in those costs which the Defendant is bound to pay to the Plaintiff.

Mr. HEMMING:—That does not mean any transcript—there has been no transcript taken.

Sir HENRY JACKSON:—I have the transcript here, and I was prepared to sum up this morning.

Mr. HEMMING:—There was no occasion for it.

Sir HENRY JACKSON:—I do not want of course the costs of any of the speeches; I merely take the transcript of the shorthand notes of the evidence.

The VICE-CHANCELLOR:—I think that must be so, because for anything I know this day the Lord Justices will have them in their hands.

Mr. HEMMING:—Then would be time to ask for it.

Sir HENRY JACKSON:—My Lord has decided.

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LONDON, 1862.



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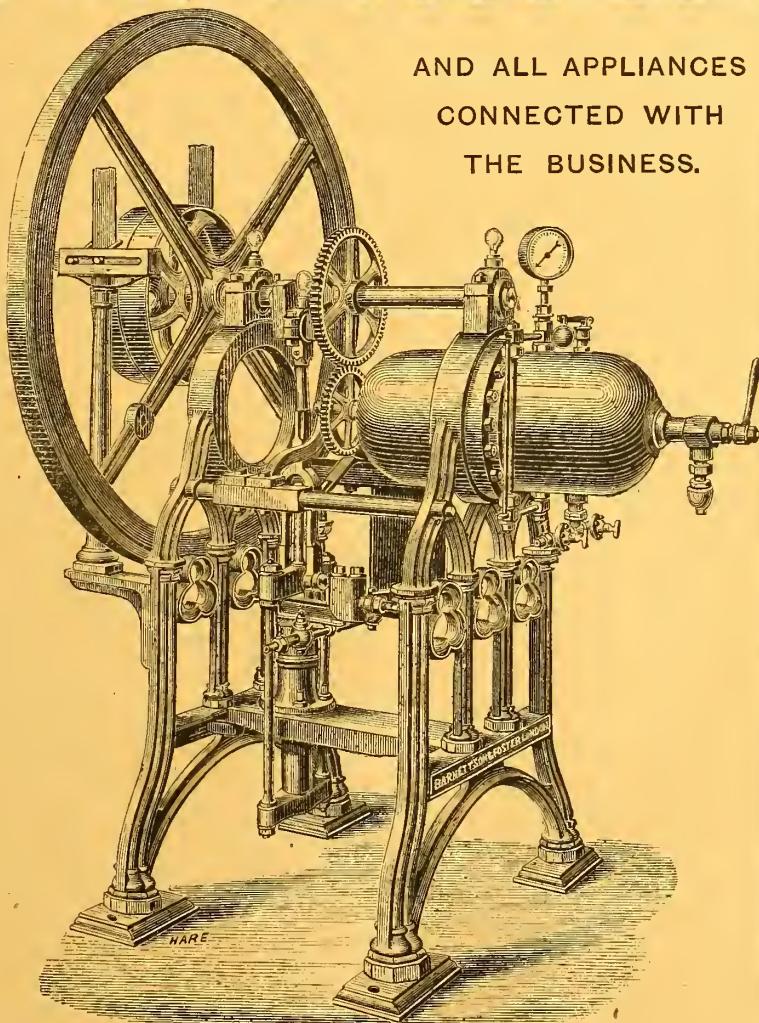
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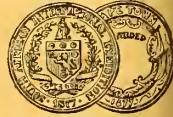
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